



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 06925302 3

The
Gordon Lester Ford
Collection

Presented by his Sons

Worthington Chauncy Ford

and

Paul Leicester Ford

to the

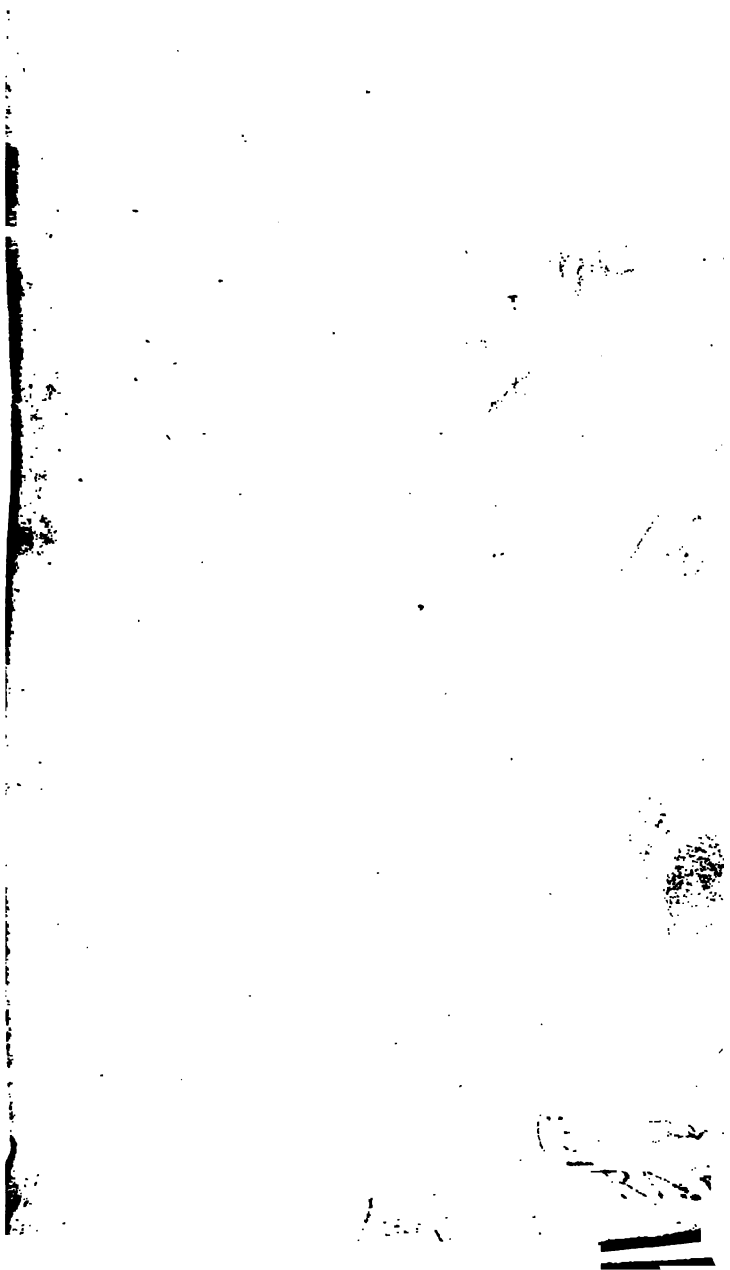
New York Public Library

0161 5 NNP

200







100-100

XUN

W. C. C. C.

W. C. C. C.

THE
AMERICAN INSTRUCTOR;

CALCULATED TO SUCCEED THE
ENGLISH AND OTHER SPELLING-BOOKS:

CONTAINING

A SELECTION

OF THE PRINCIPAL PART OF THE WORDS IN COMMON USE,
DIVIDED, ACCENTED, DEFINED,
AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION ACCURATELY POINTED OUT.

ADAPTED

TO THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION OF WALKER.

INTERSPERSED WITH

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING

Reading Lessons;

TO WHICH IS ADDED A COMPREHENSIVE ABRIDGEMENT OF

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



BY RENSSELAER BENTLEY,
AUTHOR OF THE ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK.



"With boys, those things which tend most to nourish the genius, and
to enlarge the mind, are proper to be read." QUINTILLIAN.

FOURTH EDITION.

PUBLISHED BY CLARK & HOSFORD.

P. ADAMCOURT, PRINTER.

1829.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

154055

Southern District of New-York, ss.



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eighth day of October A. D. 1824, in the fourth year of the Independence of the United States, ~~JOHN QUINCY ADAMS~~ RENSSELAER BENTLEY of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in the words following, to wit:

"The American Instructor; calculated to succeed the English and other Spelling-books; containing a selection of the principal part of the words in common use, divided, accented, defined, and their pronunciation accurately pointed out. Adapted to the orthography and pronunciation of Walker. Interspersed with instructive and entertaining Reading Lessons: to which is added a comprehensive abridgment of English Grammar. By RENSSELAER BENTLEY, author of the English Spelling-Book. "With boys, those things which tend most to nourish the genius, and to enlarge the mind, are proper to be read." QUINTILLIAN.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned." And also to an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL.

Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come, GREETING :

I CERTIFY that RENSSELAER BENTLEY has, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of Independence the forty-ninth, deposited in the Office of the Department of State, a certain Book consisting of 238 pages, entitled,

"The American Instructor; calculated to succeed the English and other Spelling-books; containing a selection of the principal part of the words in common use, divided, accented, defined, and their pronunciation accurately pointed out. Adapted to the orthography and pronunciation of Walker. Interspersed with instructive and entertaining Reading Lessons: to which is added a comprehensive abridgment of English Grammar. By RENSSELAER BENTLEY, author of the English Spelling-Book. "With boys, those things which tend most to nourish the genius, and to enlarge the mind, are proper to be read." QUINTILLIAN.

The copy-right whereof is claimed by RENSSELAER BENTLEY, as author and proprietor; under the provisions of "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned," passed on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1790, and of "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical and other prints," passed on the 29th of April, 1802.



GIVEN under my hand, as the Secretary of the Department of State of the United States, with the Seal of the said Department affixed, at the City of Washington, the day and year first above written.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.



The following is from John Van Ness Yates, Secretary of State, and acting Superintendent of Common Schools.

ALBANY, Nov. 10, 1824.

I have examined with attention a work presented to me by Mr. Rensselaer Bentley, entitled, "The American Instructor"—The plan is well calculated to impress upon the youthful learner, not only the mode of *spelling* and *pronouncing* words, but also the *meaning* of them—I consider the Author entitled to praise, and that the work deserves patronage and support, and will be useful as a school-book.

J. V. N. YATES.

The following is from the Hon. De Witt Clinton.

After examining "The American Instructor" written by Rensselaer Bentley, I have no hesitation in stating that the plan of this work is judicious, and its execution able: and, as it comprises in a short compass, a Reading book, a Grammar, and a Dictionary of the words commonly used in our language, I am of opinion that it is well calculated to promote the objects of rudimental education, and that its introduction into our common schools, would be attended with great utility.

DE WITT CLINTON.

ALBANY, NOVEMBER 10, 1824.

The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell.

New-York, 22d. March, 1825.

I agree with the author entirely in the usefulness of a treatise which shall succeed the spelling-book and precede the dictionary; which shall give the meaning as well as the pronunciation of the words in common use; and which through a series of well selected lessons in reading, shall introduce the learner to a knowledge of grammar. It appears to me he has happily and judiciously executed his plan, and that his performance is capable of affording substantial aid to the business of elementary instruction.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

The following is from T. Romeyn Beck, Principal of Albany Academy.

I consider the plan of Mr. Bentley's book as very excellent, and have no doubt that its introduction into common schools will prove useful.

Albany, Nov. 10, 1824.

T. ROMEYN BECK.

The following is from Henry K. Strong, principal of Pittsfield Academy.

Pittsfield, March 11, 1825.

After having examined Mr. Bentley's American Instructor presented to me, I cannot hesitate to give my unqualified approbation to a work so well calculated to succeed the spelling-book. Too long has the memory of children been called into exercise, while the understanding has been neglected, and thereby habits of inattention have been formed as barriers to future improvement. The Instructor is calculated to obviate this by aiding the understanding as well as memory. I shall therefore give it my recommendation.

HENRY K. STRONG.

The following is from I. S. Spencer, Principal of Schenectady Academy.

DEAR SIR,

I have examined the *American Instructor*, and I think it is the best work with which I am acquainted, to succeed the spelling books in common use. The memory of children is often called into active, and I may say, unnecessary exercise, while their understanding is neglected. "The Instructor" is well calculated to aid young persons not only in learning to read, but what is more desirable, to understand. The words in the spelling sections are selected with judgement, and defined with admirable plainness and simplicity. I shall immediately recommend this work to the young Masters in the English department of this institution.

Yours, &c.

Schenectady Academy, Nov. 8, 1824.

I. S. SPENCER.

The following is from Amasa I. Parker, Principal of Hudson Academy.

SIR--I have examined your *American Instructor* with which you have favoured me, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as a most important elementary work--the Reading Lessons are admirably selected, and the Spelling Sections well arranged. It is a work which has been long needed in our common schools, and will doubtless meet with universal patronage.

Yours, &c.

Hudson, Oct. 30, 1824.

AMASA I. PARKER.

The following is from Edwin Holmes, principal of Duchess Academy, Poughkeepsie.

SIR,

I have examined with some attention the "*American Instructor*," and think it well calculated for the use of schools. The spelling columns are judiciously selected, and the words plainly defined. The reading lessons are full of useful information and virtuous sentiment, and will tend, at once, to enlighten the understanding and improve the heart. The abridgment of grammar is brief but comprehensive. Its language is peculiarly plain and simple. The plan of inserting familiar sentences, as exercises in parsing, between the several portions of grammar, is a good one. Attention to these exercises will render one part of the rules of Etymology familiar to the pupil, before he advances to another. The fact that, we have in so cheap a book, a grammar, a dictionary, a reading and spelling-book, is well worthy of attention. It will, I doubt not, receive a large share of public patronage.

EDWIN HOLMES.

Duchess Academy, Poughkeepsie, Nov. 29th, 1824.

The following is from Ambrose E. Jordan, Esq. Recorder of the city of Hudson.

Upon an examination of the book entitled "*The American Instructor* by Mr. Rensselaer Bently," I am fully persuaded that its general introduction into our common schools, would be of essential benefit as a convenient vocabulary, teaching at once the pronunciation and meaning of words in common use in our language; as a condensed outline of the English Grammar; and as a Reading Book containing specimens of fine style, replete with moral sentiment; it appears to me entitled to the attention and patronage of American Instructors.

A. E. JORDAN.

Hudson, Nov. 11, 1824.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

V

The following is from the Inspectors of Schools in the City of Hudson.

HUDSON, OCT. 28, 1824.

The undersigned, Inspectors of Schools in the city of Hudson, have examined the *American Instructor*, published by R. Bentley, calculated to succeed the English and other Spelling Books, and are unanimous of opinion that it is a valuable School Book.

The Reading Lessons have been selected with taste and judgement, from the best authors on almost every subject connected with the happiness of man as an individual, a member of community, or a citizen of a free and flourishing country.

In favour of the Spelling Sections too much cannot be said. This part of the work contains a selection of words used in conversation and writing with their definitions, adapted to Walker's orthography and pronunciation, having the advantages of a Dictionary with none of its disadvantages, as all obscene words are omitted.

The Grammar is well calculated to facilitate the progress of pupils in that branch of education.

Thus we have an excellent Reading Book, Dictionary and Grammar in one volume, for the trifling sum of fifty cents.

The undersigned recommend the work to Parents and instructors, trusting that all who examine it attentively, will say with them, that Mr. Bentley has conferred a favour on the publick, and that his exertions are entitled to patronage.

1st. Ward.

2d. Ward.

{ HIRAM TAPPING,
{ J. I. UNDERHILL,
{ ARCHIBALD DOAN.
{ EDWARD C. THURSTON,
{ JOHN GAUL,
{ NICHOLAS TEN BROECK,

The following is from the TROY SENTINEL, edited by O. L. Holley, Esq.

One of the best devised school books that we have lately seen, is the "American Instructor." The idea of arranging the rudiments of the several branches of knowledge necessary to a correct and scientific understanding of the English Language, in one volume, and in their natural order, is a good one. A manual formed on this plan must be not only particularly convenient to the teacher, but seems peculiarly well calculated to facilitate to the pupil the acquisition of his rudiments, because it enables him, by the mere force of juxtaposition, to discern their mutual connexion more readily than if they were dispersed in different volumes.

This principle of juxtaposition is very simple, but it is very important; and in the business of education it has been too little regarded. Mr. Bentley has availed himself of it judiciously. He has arranged the different portions of his work in a discreet order; the pupil advances by natural and easy degrees; and by being under the necessity of frequently referring from one part to another, as he advances he discovers the reciprocal dependence of those parts more and more clearly, till the whole system is distinctly revealed.

On the score of economy, too, "The American Instructor," deserves consideration; and for that reason, as well as for the sake of its intrinsic merits, we feel warranted in recommending it to use in our country schools.

The following is from Solomon Southwick, editor of the National Democrat.

Mr. Bentley's American Instructor having been submitted to my examination, I do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most useful works of the kind, and highly deserving the patronage of all who are either engaged or interested in the education of youth.

Albany, Nov. 10, 1824.

S. SOUTHWICK.

The following Recommendations, are from gentlemen, whose reputation as public Teachers in the cities of Albany and Troy, is of the first standing.

Albany, Feb. 19, 1825.

We who are engaged in the instruction of youth in the city of Albany, having attentively examined the American Instructor, recently published by Mr. Rensselaer Bentley, are fully convinced of the judicious selections, able execution, and economical arrangement of the work, and do highly recommend the introduction of it in our elementary schools, as it obviates the necessity of a cumbersome multiplicity of books by combining in one volume, the spelling and defining of words, instructive and practical reading exercises, with a comprehensive and explicit grammar of etymology and syntax.

ISAAC MOTT,
JOSEPH P. MOTT,
J. H. DURHAM,
STEPHEN MOULTON,
JAMES P. POWERS,
P. F. PHELPS,
ASAPH SYKES,

J. R. KIRBY,
R. O. K. BENNET,
BENJN. CAMPBELL,
JAMES M. COLLINS,
E. P. PHELPS,
JOSHUA BROOKS,
J. ALDEN, { Teacher in
Greenbush

Troy, Feb. 17th, 1825

MR. BENTLEY,

SIR—We have carefully examined the copies of the "American Instructor" lately left in our hands, and we, as those who are engaged in the business of instruction, are fully persuaded that it possesses merits, highly recommending it as a most important elementary work. We find that we can profitably use it as a reading book, a Dictionary, and a Grammar book; and by introducing it into our schools, our shelves will be unloaded of two-thirds of their burden, which is now only cumbersome and expensive. We view it as replete with moral and useful instruction, and every way calculated to promote the best interests of the rising generation: as such we believe it strongly recommends itself to the publick, and hope it will, in time, find its way into all our common schools.

EDWARD WILSON,
Teacher of the Lancasterian School, Troy.
DAVID BROWN,
EBENR. NILES,
JAS. B. HOUGHTALING,
ALANSON BILLS,
JONAS WICKES,
JOSEPH G. ROGERS.

The following is from Thomas M. Brewer, Teacher of the Lancasterian School, Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 29, 1824.

I have examined with much interest and pleasure The American Instructor. The plan of the book is a well conceived one, and the execution is happy. The spellings with the definitions are well arranged: the definitions are concise and clear. The reading lessons are excellent; combining the purest moral and religious instructions, with attractive entertainment. Of the grammatical part I can only say, the plan is good, but the execution I have not had time to examine. The book I shall immediately adopt into my school, as far as practicable.

THOMAS M. BREWER.

PREFACE.



THE education of youth is the source from which every community receives, in a great measure, its social organization : it is the principal object which promotes the happiness and prosperity of every nation : therefore, every attempt to assist the rising generation in the acquisition of useful knowledge, may be considered a laudable undertaking.—How far I have succeeded in the attempt, remains for a judicious publick to determine.

Although there are many valuable school books already in use, designed to initiate children into the first principles of our language ; yet, from experience in teaching, I am sensible of the great utility that would arise from our youth's being early instructed in the definition of words, as well as in their right pronunciation. Therefore, the design of the present work is, to furnish schools with a book calculated to succeed the Spelling Books ; composed of a selection of the principal part of the words made use of in common conversation and writing, with their pronunciation accurately pointed out, the part of speech annexed, and the definition given in plain, simple terms ; interspersed with a variety of appropriate reading lessons, adapted to the capacity of youth ; to which is added an abridgment of English Grammar.

It is absolutely necessary that children should early become acquainted with the definition of those words which they are to make use of through life ; and as no means have been devised for the attainment of this most necessary branch of instruction, except the columns of a Dictionary, an attempt has been made to obviate this great difficulty, and to fill up the hiatus between the Spelling Book and the Dictionary. Objections are frequently made by parents and guardians, against purchasing Dictionaries for their children ; arising from their price, and from their containing many immodest and obscene words, which are apt to taint the minds of youth.

Many of our school-boys that pass for good readers, know but little about the meaning of the words they make use of

or the sense of the writer. Children labour under a great disadvantage while pursuing the common course of study; in which they often form very erroneous ideas of the definition of many words, by not having a suitable book to refer to; and when once they have formed a wrong idea of words, it is difficult to make them sensible of their error. I hope that Parents and Instructors will consider this subject well, and decide whether it would not be better for the scholar to become acquainted with those words which are mostly used, as soon as he shall be able to comprehend their meaning. While he is engaged in studying the definition of words, he is at the same time improving himself in reading, which renders the study more important, as he is receiving information in two different ways at the same time.

All that is generally thought necessary to be comprehended in teaching children to read, is, a correct pronunciation of the words made use of in reading, with due attention to emphasis and cadence, together with suitable modulations of the voice. But the faculties of speech, with the finest modulations of the voice, are of but little use without *understanding*. It is of great importance in *teaching children to read*, to teach them to *understand what they read*: and in order to understand what they read, they must become acquainted with the definition of the words they make use of in reading. In consequence of their not understanding the definition of words, their books become a task to them; they contract a dislike to reading; and deriving neither information nor satisfaction from their books, they fall into habits of carelessness and inattention, which perhaps they may never have the fortitude to overcome through life. But if their minds are excited to inquiries after the meaning of words, to the exercises of reflection, to the fixing of the attention, and to the cultivation of the memory, they will arrive to an understanding of many ideas of the writer, which otherwise would have been wholly lost to them. These impressions once made upon the tender mind, will be durable; they will grow with their growth, and increase with their years.

Particular care has been taken to select such pieces for reading, as are adapted to the understanding, and pleasing to the taste of youth; and at the same time calculated to instil into their tender minds, moral and virtuous sentiments. *Nothing has been intentionally admitted, but what was thought consistent with the purity of morality and religion,*

and calculated to impress upon the juvenile mind, the love of piety and virtue, and to form a taste for reading.

The great importance of early instructing youth in the principles on which our language is constructed, has been an inducement to add to the present work an abridgment of English Grammar. Our Grammars, in general, are so voluminous, so much is offered at the first view, that it often clogs the mind of the young pupil; and instead of becoming a pleasing and interesting study, it often becomes a dry and disagreeable one. Grammar is generally considered as a laborious and irksome task; children frequently labour year after year without making much progress; while the whole blame is to be attributed to the unskilful method of instruction. Yet, by taking it up in a natural and simple manner, and gradually developing its difficulties and intricacies, it may be so arranged, as to become a pleasing study. The present work is stripped of every thing but what is considered essential; the definitions of the different parts of speech are interspersed with easy parsing lessons, with the application of the rules of Syntax, which renders the study at once easy and inviting. It contains matter sufficient to give the pupil a good knowledge of Etymology and Syntax; and the arrangement, explanations, and specimens of parsing, are such as will, with a little application, enable him to parse the English Language with accuracy.

Having illustrated the views which enticed me to the present undertaking, I cheerfully submit the following work to the candour and discernment of an enlightened community. If, upon examination, it should be found to contain any improvements by which the understanding and faculties of youth may be more effectually called forth into operation, my utmost wish will be gratified.

R. B

SOME DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE FOLLOWING WORK.

The pupil, in the first place, should be made acquainted with the key to the pronunciation of the words in the spelling sections; likewise with the rules and observations for assisting scholars to read with propriety. He should then proceed in spelling or pronouncing the words, and reading their definition, together with the reading sections, as they are arranged.

The Teacher should frequently exercise his pupils in giving the definition of words; allowing them time to study the lesson, after which he should put out the words, and they should spell them and give their definition. By exercising them in this manner, they will soon become acquainted with the meaning of the principal part of the words they are to make use of through life.

After the pupil has sufficiently studied this part of the work, it will be necessary for him to commence the study of grammar, which next occurs. While pursuing the study of grammar, this book will serve him instead of a dictionary, to ascertain the different parts of speech, and the definition of words; as about all the words made use of in common writing are inserted in it. Thus, the present work will serve as a *reading book*, and a *grammar*, and instead of a *dictionary*.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN THE SPELLING SECTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING WORK.



A TABLE

Representing the different sounds of the simple and diphthongal vowels referred to by the figures in the following work.

Figure 1 represents

- the long sound of *a*, as in late, ta¹-per¹ ;
- the long sound of *e* or *ee*, as in mē¹, meet¹ ;
- the long sound of *i*, as in bile¹, bi¹-ble¹ ;
- the long sound of *o* or *oo*, as in dote¹, door¹ ;
- the long sound of *u* or *ew*, as in mute¹, mew¹ ;
- the long sound of *y*, as in style¹, ty¹-rant.

Figure 2 represents

- the short sound of *a*, as in mat², mar²-ry ;
- the short sound of *e*, as in bet², bet²-ter ;
- the short sound of *i*, as in pin², tit²-tle ;
- the short sound of *u*, as in cup², but²-ter ;
- the short sound of *y*, as in hymn², sys²-tem.

Figure 3 represents

- the long sound of broad *a*, as in wall³, wa³-ter
- the long sound of broad *a* made by *aw*, as in law³ ;
- the long sound of broad *a* made by *o*, as in corn³.

Figure 4 represents

- the flat sound of *a*, as in farm⁴, mar⁴-ket.

Figure 5 represents

the short sound of broad *a*, as in wad⁶, wal-let⁵;
 the short sound of broad *o*, as in not⁵, mod-ern⁵.

Figure 6 represents

the sound of *oo* proper, as in noon⁶, gloom-y⁶;
 the sound of *oo* proper made by *o*, as in prove⁶;
 the sound of *oo* proper made by *u*, as in rule⁶.

Figure 7 represents

the sound of *oo* short, as in hood⁷, wool-ly⁷;
 the sound of *oo* short made by *o*, as in wolf⁷;
 the sound of *oo* short made by *u*, as in full⁷.

Figure 8 represents

the sound of *u* short made by *a*, as in her⁸;
 the sound of *u* short made by *i*, as in dirt⁸;
 the sound of *u* short made by *o*, as in love⁸;
 the sound of *u* short made by *oo*, as in flood⁸.

Figure 9 represents

the sound of *a* long made by *e*, as in tete⁹, rein⁹.

Figure 10 represents

the sound of *e* long made by *i*, as in shire¹⁰, pique¹⁰.

The diphthongs *oi* and *oy* represent

the long broad *e*, and the short *i*, as in boil⁸, cloy^{oy}.

The diphthongs *ou* and *ow* represent

the long broad *o*, and the short *oo*, as in pound³, brow^{ou ow}.

Silent letters are distinguished by being printed in *Italick* characters; as in *gh*, *wrap*, *knave*, *dead*, &c.

S, when printed in *Italick*, has the sound of *z*; as in *rose* pronounced *reze*.

G has its hard sound at the end of words, and before *a, o, u, l, and r*; and its soft sound like *f* before *e, i, and y*; unless otherwise defined.
In the combinations "ion, ien, ian, ier, iar, ious, iour, ium, ial, &c. *i* has the sound of *y*; unless otherwise defined.

When *i*, and *y*, end an unaccented syllable, they are generally pronounced like long *e*; as in *neg'li-gent, lib'er-ty*, pronounced *neg'le-gent, lib'er-te, &c.* except when *y* is preceded by *f*, in which case it has its long sound; as in *jus'ti-fy*, pronounced *jus'te-fi*.

N has the sound of *ng* when it ends an accented syllable and is followed by *k, q, c* or *g* hard, and likewise when followed by *k* in the same syllable; thus, *an'ger, can'ker, thank*, are pronounced *ang'ger, kang'ker, thank, &c.*

X has the sound of *ks*, except when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or with *h*, in which it has the sound of *gx*; (unless otherwise defined;) thus, *exact* is pronounced *egzact*.

W, when followed by *h* in the same syllable, is pronounced after it; thus, *whale* is pronounced *hwale, &c.*

C has its hard sound like *k* at the end of syllables and words, and before *a, o, u, h, l, r, and t*; and its soft sound like *s* before *e, i, and y*; unless otherwise defined.

Ch, when immediately preceded by *l* or *n* in the same syllable, has the sound of *sh*; unless otherwise defined.

The different sounds of *th* are represented thus; the first or sharp sound, as in "think, thin, hath," &c. the second or flat sound, as in "the, that, thine," &c.

Aw and **au** when printed in Roman characters, have the sound of broad *a* long; as in law, haul.

Ew has the sound of *u* long; as in hew, mew.

Gh has the sound of *f*, unless otherwise defined.

Ph has the sound of *f*, unless otherwise defined.

Le at the end of syllables and words, printed in Roman characters, has the sound of a weak *el*, or *l* only; thus, *ta'ble* is pronounced *ta'bl, &c.*

Re at the end of words, has the short sound of *ür*; thus, *fi'bre* is pronounced *fi'bür, &c.*

When *e*, in the termination *age*, is printed in Italick, the preceding *a* has the sound of short *i*; as in *vil'lage*, pronounced *vil'lidj, &c.* unless otherwise defined.

When *e* terminates a syllable, where the preceding vowel sound in the same syllable is long, it is printed in a Roman character, as in "late, shire, there;" in other terminations it is printed in Italick.

The combinations *tion*, and *sion*, are pronounced like *shun*: *tious, cious, ceous*, and *scious*, like *shus*: *cial*, and *tial*, like *shal*: *cian*, like *shun*: *science*, and *tience*, like *shens*: *tient, cient*, and *ment*, like *shent*.

In the Spelling Sections of the following work, the letters have their natural sound, unless otherwise defined; *le, ck, bb, dd, ee, oo, ll, ff, ss, &c.* are all printed in Roman characters, although one letter would be sufficient to express the sound.

Such words as are irregular, and not easily pronounced by their customary letters, are written the second time with such letters as give the right sound; or their pronunciation defined in some other way.

In order to give a correct pronunciation to the words, they are divided as they are pronounced in the New-York stereotype edition of Walker's Dictionary.*—Mr. Walker, in speaking of the division of words into syllables, observes, that "Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed," which is, "The best and easiest rule, for dividing the syllables in spelling, is, to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants, at the beginning of a syllable."

* Some words, where the letters have vicarious sounds, are differently divided; as *pre'cious*, *am-bi'tion*, pronounced *prësh'us, am-bish'un, &c.* thus being the most natural, and customary division.

General Rules and Observations, for assisting Scholars to Read with Propriety.

THE art of reading, is that system of rules, which teaches us to pronounce written composition with justness, energy, variety, and ease.

These rules consist, principally, in the modulation of the voice, comprising *accent, emphasis, cadence, pauses, and inflection.*

Accent is a greater force or stress of voice on one syllable of a word than another, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them. The accented syllables should be pronounced with a forcible stress of voice ; the unaccented, with less stress, but distinctly.

Emphasis is a particular force of the voice, by which we distinguish the most important word or words in a sentence. The words which are emphatical, are opposed to, or contrasted with some other words either expressed or understood ; as in the following passage ;

" 'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
Appear in *writing*, or in *judging* ill :
But of the two, less dangerous is the offence
To *tire* our patience, than *mislead* our sense."

In this passage, the words in Italicks are emphatical. In the second line, *judging* is opposed to *writing* ; in the fourth, *mislead* is opposed to *tire*, and *sense* to *patience*.*

Cadence is a fall or depression of the voice, and generally takes place at the close of a sentence.

Pauses are marks of silence, used in punctuation.

Punctuation is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses which the sense requires.

Inflections are those slides of the voice either upward or downward, which, in a great measure, constitute the harmony of pronunciation.

The rising inflection is that upward turn of the voice we generally use at the comma, or in asking a question beginning with a verb ; as, *No, say you ; did he say No ?*

The falling inflection is generally used at the semicolon, colon and period ; and must necessarily be heard in answer to the former question, *He did ; He said No.*

* To lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. Care should be taken not to use emphatical words too often ; it is only a prudent use of them that will produce their proper effect.

SECTION I.

Observations on rash judgement.

WE generally judge of persons and things as they either oppose or gratify our private views and inclinations ; and being blinded by the impetuous motions of self-love, we are easily led from the judgement of truth.

We must not believe every word we hear, nor trust the suggestions of every thought ; but consider and examine all things with patience and attention ; for so great is human frailty, that we are more ready to believe and speak evil of one another, than good.

But a virtuous man is not forward to give too much credit to the reports of others ; because, being sensible of the darkness and malignity of human nature, he knows that it is prone to evil, and apt to pervert truth in the use of speech.

It is an evidence of true wisdom, not to be hasty in our actions, nor obstinate in our opinions ; and not to give credit to every word that is spoken, nor immediately to communicate to others what we have heard, or even what we believe.

In cases of perplexity and doubt, consult a wise and prudent man ; and choose rather to be guided by the counsel of one wiser than thyself, than to follow the suggestions of thy own will.

Keep thy eye turned inwardly upon thyself, and beware of judging the actions of others. In judging others, a person labours to no purpose ; commonly errs, and frequently sins : but in examining and judging himself, he is always wisely and usefully employed.

If virtue alone was the pure object of all our intentions and desires, we should not be troubled when the truth of things happens to be repugnant to our own sentiments and opinions : but now we are continually drawn aside from truth and peace, by some partial inclination lurking within, or some apparent good or evil rising without.

From the diversity of inclinations and opinions ad

hered to, arise dissensions among friends and countrymen; nay, even among the professors of a religious and holy life.

It is difficult to extirpate that which custom has deeply rooted; and no man is willing to be carried farther than his own inclinations and opinions lead him.

Strong prejudice is relieved by learning to distinguish things well, and not to judge in the lump. There is scarcely any thing in the world, of nature or art, morality or religion, that is perfectly uniform.

There is a mixture of wisdom and folly, vice and virtue, good and evil, both in men and things. We should remember that some persons have great evil, and little judgement; others are judicious, but not witty.

Some are good humoured without complaisance, others have all the formalities of complaisance, but no good humour. One man may be vicious and learned, while another has virtue without learning.

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor utterance: while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling and impertinent.

Some are good neighbours, courteous and charitable towards men, who have no piety towards God; others are truly religious, but of morose natural tempers. Some excellent sayings are found in very silly books, and some silly thoughts appear in books of real value.

We should neither praise nor dispraise by wholesale; separate the good from the evil, and judge of them apart: the accuracy of a good judgement consists much in making such distinctions.

Charity.

The charitable man has a favourable opinion of men and their actions: he assists the poor; he comforts the afflicted; he protects those that are oppressed; he reconciles differences, and promotes peace and good will among men. From the fountain of his heart rise rivers of goodness, and the streams overflow for the benefit of mankind.

SECTION II.

Monosyllables ; in which the sounds of the vowels are accurately pointed out by the figures, and the silent letters distinguished by being printed in Italick characters.

In the spelling sections of the following work, the words consisting of the same number of syllables, are classed together. First, those of one syllable are inserted : Secondly, those of two ; Thirdly, those of three ; and so on through the whole work.

The words are likewise arranged in Alphabetical order : that is, al. the words in the monosyllables that are governed by figure 1, are placed in alphabetical order from the beginning of this section, onward, until another figure occurs. Those governed by figure 2, are placed under 2 in like manner ; and so on through all the spelling sections of this work.

The Abbreviations denoting the parts of speech explained.

ar, stands for Article ;
a, for Adjective ;
n, for Noun ;
pro, for Pronoun ;
v, for Verb ;

pa, for Participle ;
ad, for Adverb ;
pr, for Preposition ;
conj, for Conjunction ;
int, for Interjection.

1
Ache, v. to be in pain
Aid, v. to help, to assist
Air, n. the element in which we breathe
Bane, n. poison, mischief, ruin
Bathe, v. to wash in water
Beak, n. the bill of a bird
Beam, n. a main timber ; part of a balance ; ray of light
Beast, n. an irrational animal
Beef, n. the flesh of cattle
Bind, v. to confine, fasten
Bite, v. to crush with the teeth
Blade, n. spire of grass ; the sharp part of a weapon
Blame, v. to censure
Blaze, n. a flame ; v. to flame
Bleach, v. to whiten
Bleed, v. to lose or let blood
Blind, a. without sight, dark
Bloat, v. to swell, to puff up
Board, n. a thin piece of wood
Boast, v. to brag, magnify
Brain, n. a soft substance within the skull, the seat of sensation and intellect

1
Bold, a. daring, confident
Brave, a. courageous, gallant
Break, v. to part by force ; to tame
Breeze, n. a gentle wind
Bribe, n. a reward given to pervert judgement ; v. to give bribes
Bright, a. shining, clear
Brine, n. salt pickle, the sea
Cage, n. a place of confinement
Cake, n. a kind of delicate bread
Cape, n. headland ; part of a coat
Care, n. caution, anxiety
Case, n. a covering, sheath, outer part of a thing
Cave, n. a cavern, den, hollow
Cease, v. to stop, be at an end
Chair, n. a moveable seat
Chain, n. a line of links ; v. to fasten with a chain
Chaise, [shaze] n. a carriage
Change, v. to alter, to mend

- Chase**, *v.* to hunt, to pursue ; *n.* a pursuit
Chaste, *a.* undefiled, pure
Cheap, *a.* at a low price
Cheat, *v.* to defraud ; *n.* a fraud, trick
Cheek, *n.* side of the face
Cheer, *v.* to comfort, to incite
Cheese, *n.* food made of milk
Chide, *v.* to reprove, blame
Chief, *a.* principal, capital ; *n.* a leader, a commander
Child, *n.* an infant, an offspring
Choke, *v.* to suffocate, stop up, hinder, suppress
Claim, *n.* a demand, title ; *v.* to demand of right
Clay, *n.* a sort of earth
Clean, *a.* free from dirt, neat, elegant
Clear, *a.* bright, transparent, free from mixture, pure
Cleave, *v.* to divide, to split
Climb, *v.* to ascend
Close, *v.* to shut, to finish, to join [ure
Coach, *n.* a carriage of pleasure
Coat, *m.* the upper garment
Coax, *v.* to flatter, entice
Code, *n.* a book of the civil law
Cold, *a.* not hot, frigid
Colt, *n.* a young horse
Cream, *n.* the oily part of milk
Creed, *n.* a confession of faith
Creep, *v.* to move slowly, to loiter, [fault
Crime, *n.* an offence, great
Cube, *n.* a square solid body
Cure, *v.* to heal, to restore to health
- Deed**, *n.* an action ; written evidence
Dire, *a.* dreadful, dismal
Dive, *v.* to go under water
Door, *n.* gate of a house, passage
Doze, *v.* to slumber, to stupify
Drain, *v.* to empty, to make dry [duck
Drake, *n.* the male of the
Dream, *n.* thoughts in sleep
Drive, *v.* to force, urge, guide
Dry, *a.* having no moisture
Ear, *n.* the organ of hearing ; spike of corn
Ease, *v.* to free from pain ; *n.* quietness
Eat, *v.* to devour with the mouth, to consume [face
Face, *n.* the visage, front, surface
Fade, *v.* to lose colour, to wither
Fail, *v.* to be deficient ; to omit ; to break in business
Faith, *n.* belief, fidelity
Fame, *n.* renown, reputation
Fate, *n.* destiny, event
Fear, *n.* dread, awe, anxiety ; *v.* to dread
Feast, *n.* a sumptuous meal
Feat, *n.* an action, exploit
Feed, *v.* to supply with food
Few, *a.* not many
Fiend, *n.* an enemy, infernal being
Fierce, *a.* violent, furious
Fife, *n.* a small pipe or wind instrument of musick
Fight, *v.* to contend in battle
Find, *v.* to obtain by searching, discover
Flail, *n.* an instrument to thrash with

¹ Flame, n. a blaze, a stream of fire; <i>v.</i> to blaze	¹ Gaze, v. to look earnestly
Fire, n. the element that burns	Ghost, n. a spirit, an apparition
Fleam, n. an instrument to bleed cattle [sheep]	Gleam, n. a sudden shoot of light
Fleece, n. the wool of one	Glee, n. joy, mirth, merriment
Fleet, n. a number of ships in company	Glide, v. to flow gently
Float, v. to swim on the water	Globe, n. a round body, sphere
Floor, n. the bottom of a room	Glue, n. a strong cement used to join substances
Flow, v. to run, to overflow	Go, v. to walk, move, proceed
Flue, n. pipe of a chimney; soft down or fur	Goad, n. a stick used to drive oxen
Flute, n. a musical pipe	Gold, n. the most valuable of all metals, money
Fly, n. an insect	Grace, n. favour, virtue, pardon, beauty, ornament
Foam, n. froth, spume	Grain, n. corn; the seed of fruit; a small particle
Foe, n. an enemy, opponent	Grave, n. a place for the dead; <i>a.</i> sober, solemn
Fold, n. a pen for sheep; <i>v.</i> to double up	Gray, a. white mixed with black
Folks, n. people, mankind	Graze, v. to eat grass; to touch lightly
Force, n. violence, strength	Grease, n. fat, the soft part of fat
Fort, n. a fortified place, fortification	Green, a. unripe; not dry; <i>n.</i> a colour; a grassy plain
Frail, a. liable to errour, weak	Greet, v. to salute, address
Frame, n. a case, form, order	Grief, n. sorrow, trouble
Fray, n. a quarrel, battle, broil	Grieve, v. to mourn, to lament
Free, v. to set at liberty; <i>a.</i> liberal	Gripe, v. to hold fast, squeeze
Freeze, v. to congeal by cold	Grove, n. a small wood, a walk shaded by trees
Fright, v. to terrify, to daunt	Grow, v. to vegetate, to increase [crease
Fume, n. vapour, smoke, passion	Growth, n. vegetation, increase
Gain, n. profit, benefit; <i>v.</i> to obtain, to win	Guide, v. to direct, to conduct
Gale, n. a blast of wind	Guile, n. deceit, fraud
Game, n. a play, sport	Haste, n. hurry, speed, passion
Gate, n. a large door, an entrance	Hate, v. to detest, abhor, dislike
Gauge, n. a measure, a standard; <i>v.</i> to measure the contents of a vessel	
Gay, a. airy, merry, fine, showy	

Hay , <i>n.</i> grass dried for fodder	Knife , <i>n.</i> a steel utensil to cut with
Heap , <i>n.</i> a pile, crowd, cluster	Know , <i>v.</i> to understand ; to perceive with certainty
Heat , <i>n.</i> warmth, passion ; <i>v.</i> to make hot [tion	Lake , <i>n.</i> a large inland water
Heed , <i>n.</i> care, caution, attention	Lame , <i>a.</i> crippled ; <i>v.</i> to cripple
Height , <i>n.</i> extension upwards, utmost degree	Lane , <i>n.</i> a narrow street
Hide , <i>v.</i> to conceal, lie hid ; <i>n.</i> the skin of an animal	Lay , <i>v.</i> to put, to place
High , <i>a.</i> tall, lofty	Lead , <i>v.</i> to guide, to conduct
Hive , <i>n.</i> a place for bees	Leaf , <i>n.</i> part of a tree, book, table, &c.
Hoarse , <i>a.</i> having a rough voice, rough, harsh	League , <i>n.</i> a confederacy ; a measure of three miles
Hoe , <i>n.</i> an instrument used to cut up earth	Leak , <i>v.</i> to drop, run out
Hole , <i>n.</i> a hollow place, cavity	Lean , <i>v.</i> to rest against, to bend ; <i>a.</i> meager, thin, poor
Home , <i>n.</i> a place of constant residence	Leap , <i>v.</i> to jump, to bound ; <i>n.</i> a jump
Hope , <i>n.</i> a desire of some good	Lease , <i>n.</i> a temporary contract for land
Host , <i>n.</i> a landlord, master ; an army, any great number	Least , <i>a.</i> the smallest
Huge , <i>a.</i> vast, immense	Leave , <i>v.</i> to quit, forsake ; <i>n.</i> permission, liberty, farewell
Ice , <i>n.</i> frozen water	Lee , <i>n.</i> the side opposite to the wind
Ire , <i>n.</i> anger, rage, wrath	Leas , <i>n.</i> dregs, sediment
Jail , <i>n.</i> a prison, place of confinement [mock	Life , <i>n.</i> the present state of existence
Jeer , <i>v.</i> to scoff, to make	Light , <i>n.</i> that by which we see ; <i>a.</i> not heavy ; <i>v.</i> to kindle, to inflame
Joke , <i>n.</i> a jest ; <i>v.</i> to jest, to be merry	Like , <i>v.</i> to be pleased with ; <i>a.</i> resembling
Juice , <i>n.</i> sap in vegetables ; fluid in animals	Lime , <i>n.</i> a viscid substance of which mortar is made ; a species of lemon
June , <i>n.</i> the sixth month of the year	Line , <i>n.</i> a string ; a mark
Keel , <i>n.</i> the bottom of a ship	Lo , <i>int.</i> look ! see ! behold !
Keen , <i>a.</i> sharp, eager	Load , <i>n.</i> a burden, a freight ; <i>v.</i> to burden ; to charge a gun
Keep , <i>v.</i> to retain, preserve	Loaf , <i>n.</i> a mass of bread
Key , <i>n.</i> an instrument to open a lock ; a tone in musick	
Kind , <i>a.</i> benevolent, good	
Kite , <i>n.</i> a bird of prey ; a fictitious bird made of paper	
Kneel , <i>v.</i> to bend the knee, to rest on the knee	

Loathe , <i>v.</i> to hate, abhor	Mole , <i>n.</i> a natural spot ; a small animal
Lone , <i>a.</i> single, without company	Mope , <i>v.</i> to be stupid
Low , <i>a.</i> not high ; weak ; mean	More , <i>a.</i> a greater number or quantity
Mail , <i>n.</i> armour ; a bag of post-letters [cripple	Most , <i>a.</i> greatest in number or quantity [of matter
Maim , <i>v.</i> to hurt, wound,	Mote , <i>n.</i> a very small particle
Main , <i>a.</i> chief, principal	Mourn , <i>v.</i> to grieve, lament
Maize , <i>n.</i> Indian corn	Mow , <i>v.</i> to cut with a scythe
Make , <i>v.</i> to create, to form	Muse , <i>n.</i> deep thought ; the power of poetry ; <i>v.</i> to ponder, to study
Mane , <i>n.</i> the hair on the neck of a horse	Mute , <i>n.</i> a letter without a sound ; <i>a.</i> silent, dumb
Mare , <i>n.</i> the female of the horse kind	Nail , <i>n.</i> an iron spike ; the horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes
Mate , <i>n.</i> a companion ; second in command	Name , <i>n.</i> an appellation, title ; <i>v.</i> to give a name ; to mention by name
May , <i>n.</i> the fifth month of the year ; <i>v.</i> to be permitted	Nay , <i>ad.</i> no, by no means
Mead , <i>n.</i> a drink made of honey and water	Neat , <i>a.</i> elegant, clean, pure
Meal , <i>n.</i> the edible part of corn ; a repast	New , <i>a.</i> fresh, modern, late
Mean , <i>a.</i> base, low ; <i>n.</i> medium, method ; <i>v.</i> to intend	News , <i>n.</i> fresh accounts of transactions
Meat , <i>n.</i> flesh to be eaten	Niece , <i>n.</i> the daughter of a brother or sister [sunrise
Meek , <i>a.</i> mild of temper, humble, gentle	Night , <i>n.</i> time from sunset to No, <i>ad.</i> a word of denial
Meet , <i>v.</i> to join, to come together	Nose , <i>n.</i> part of the face
Might , <i>n.</i> power, strength	Oak , <i>n.</i> the name of a tree
Mild , <i>a.</i> kind, tender [rods	Oar , <i>n.</i> an instrument to row with
Mile , <i>n.</i> the distance of 320	Oath , <i>n.</i> a solemn or profane appeal to the Divine Being
Mind , <i>n.</i> intelligent power, opinion ; <i>v.</i> to mark, regard	Oats , <i>n.</i> a species of grain
Mine , <i>n.</i> a place that contains minerals ; <i>pro.</i> belonging to me	Old , <i>a.</i> not new, ancient
Mire , <i>n.</i> mud, wet dirt	Ore , <i>n.</i> metal unrefined
Mite , <i>n.</i> a small particle ; a very small insect	Page , <i>n.</i> one side of a leaf
Moan , <i>v.</i> to lament, grieve	Pail , <i>n.</i> a wooden vessel
Mode , <i>n.</i> form, fashion	Pain , <i>n.</i> sensation of uneasiness ; penalty

- ¹
Pair, n. a couple, two things suiting one another
Pale, a. faint of lustre, whitish
Pane, n. a square of glass
Pare, v. to cut off the surface
Pate, n. the head
Pave, v. to lay with stones or brick
Pay, v. to discharge a debt; *n.* wages
Peace, n. rest, quietness; respite from war [sounds
Peal, n. a succession of loud
Pear, n. a kind of fruit
Peel, v. to pare, to take the rind off
Peer, n. a nobleman; an equal
Pew, n. a seat enclosed in a church
Piece, n. a part, a composition
Pier, n. the column or support of an arch; a wharf or mound in a river or sea
Pierce, v. to penetrate, enter
Pile, n. a heap; piece of wood
Pine, n. a tree; *v.* to languish
Pint, n. half a quart
Pipe, n. a tube; an instrument of musick; two hogsheads
Place, n. locality; residence; rank; *v.* to rank, fix
Plague, n. pestilence; *v.* to trouble, vex
Plate, n. a dish to eat on; wrought silver
Play, v. to sport, to frolic; *n.* recreation; a drama
Plea, n. form of pleading; excuse
Plead, v. to argue, defend
Please, v. to delight, gratify
Pole, n. a long staff; a measure of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards
- ¹
Poll, n. the head; a list of voters at an election
Porch, n. a portico, a covered walk [ration
Pore, n. a passage of perspiration
Pork, n. swine's flesh [wine
Port, n. a harbour; kind of
Post, n. a piece of timber; a messenger; office
Praise, n. commendation, honour; *v.* to commend, extol
Pray, v. to entreat, supplicate, implore
Preach, v. to deliver a public discourse on religious subjects
Price, n. value, estimation
Pride, n. self-esteem, haughtiness
Prime, n. the spring of life, best part; *v.* to put powder into the pan of a gun
Prize, n. a reward gained; *v.* to rate, to value [ment
Probe, n. a surgeon's instrument
Prose, n. the usual way of speaking or writing; in opposition to verse
Pure, a. unsullied, clear
Quail, n. the name of a bird
Quake, v. to shake with cold or fear
Queen, n. the wife of a king
Queer, a. odd, strange, droll
Quire, n. 24 sheets of paper
Quite, ad. completely, perfectly
Race, n. a running match; family, a particular breed
Rage, n. violent anger; *v.* to be in a fury
Rain, n. water falling from the clouds

SECTION III.

The diligent Scholar.

WHO is he that comes along so briskly with a small basket on his arm? His limbs are strong and active, his cheeks are ruddy, and his countenance is cheerful and good humoured.

It is the diligent scholar : he is hastening to school that he may be there in time. It is very seldom that he is a minute after the time fixed, either in the morning, or in the afternoon.

He is not afraid of summer's heat, or winter's cold, nor of a little snow or rain. His teacher tells him that he should be very regular in attending school, in order that he may learn well and quick ; and he always likes to please and oblige his teacher, and to do as he desires.

During school time, he always sits or stands in his own place ; and he never goes out of the school without his teacher's leave. He reads no book at school but such as his teacher tells him to read. He is very careful not to do any mischief, or put any thing out of its proper place.

He is desirous to learn something useful every day, and to remember what he has learned : and he is scarcely satisfied with himself, if he does not find that he improves every day he lives.

When he is at school, he remembers that it is out of kindness and love to him that his parents or guardians have sent him there, or procured him the liberty of going.

He takes care not to disappoint them in their views, nor grieve them nor his careful teacher, by being negligent and careless of his book ; but applies himself with the utmost diligence, to whatever studies or business his master appoints him.

In going to and from school, as well as at all other times, he is careful to behave with decency and respect to every one, whether rich or poor, old or young.

He will by no means say or do any thing that would offend any person ; neither torture nor abuse any living creature ; because he is willing to do in all cases, as he would wish to be done unto.

The diligent scholar is one who loves, honours and obeys his parents and teacher, by paying them the utmost deference and respect, by a becoming reverence for them, a filial affection for their persons, a tender regard for their safety and preservation, a constant and cheerful attention to their advice, and a ready and implicit obedience to their commands.

His parents, brothers and sisters, and all his friends, love him. His teacher loves him too, and commends him very much to all who make inquiries about him, and often speaks of his good conduct to the other scholars, and wishes them to take pattern by him, and behave as he does.

When he leaves school, he often thinks of what he learned there, and tries to remember it, and to improve himself in it. He is thankful to his parents and to his teacher, who were so good to him, and took so much pains to instruct him; and especially he will be thankful to God who gave him such kind parents, and so good a teacher.

SECTION IV.

Reflections on Sun-set.

BEHOLD now the beautiful evening drawing her sable curtain over the world. All circumstances concur to hush our passions, and soothe our cares; liberty, that dearest of names, and health, the greatest of blessings, give an additional and inexpressible charm to every delightful object.

See how that glorious luminary beautifies the western clouds, descending lower, and lower, till his chariot wheels seem to hover on the utmost verge of day. The ground is now overspread with glimmering shades, making a most beautiful landscape.

The melodious tribe of feathered songsters, full of grateful acknowledgments, are now paying their last tribute of harmony, and soothing themselves to rest with a song of praise to the great Creator. See! the distant eminences are tipt with streaming gold; the loftiest trees

in the groves, and distant towers, catch the last smiles of day; all nature still irradiated by the departing beams.

But alas! how transient is the distinction! how momentary the gift! Like all other blessings which mortals enjoy on earth, it is gone almost as soon as granted. See how languishingly it trembles on the lofty spires.

The lowing herds are slowly bending their way along the verdant meadow to meet the milk-maid with her pail, who daily robs them of their sweets gathered from nature. The flowers fold up their coloured leaves, and hang their heads on the slender stalk; and even the gamesome lambs have grown weary of their frolicks.

The little vivacity that remains of day, decays every moment. It can no longer hold its station. While I speak, it expires, and resigns the silent world to night.



SECTION V.

Select Sentences.

No man is born wise; but wisdom and virtue require a tutor; though we can easily learn to be vicious without a teacher.

Idleness is the parent of want, and of pain; but the labour of virtue brings forth pleasure.

The hand of diligence defeats want: prosperity and success are the industrious man's attendants.

Economy is the foundation of liberality, and the parent of independence.

Diligence, industry, and a proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young.

Avoid all harshness in behaviour; treat every one with that civility which springs from a mild and gentle heart.

By taking revenge, a man is but equal with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superiour.

Caution is a necessary lesson to be learned by youth; and perseverance, one of the best qualities they can be endowed with.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel beforehand, than to revenge it afterwards.

Learning is the temperance of youth, the comfort of old age, and the only sure guide to honour and preferment.

Modesty always sits gracefully upon youth ; it covers a multitude of faults, and doubles the lustre of every virtue which it seems to hide.

Nothing more engages the affections of men, than a handsome address, and graceful conversation.

Our conversation should be such, that youth may therein find improvement, women modesty, the aged respect, and all men civility.

The happiness of the body, consists in health ; that of the mind, in knowledge.

True piety is the foundation of good morals, and a disposition particularly graceful and becoming in youth.

Virtue is never safe but when she is secured by the guard of prudence : discretion is her handmaid, and wisdom her counsellor and instructor.

Virtue's the friend of life, the soul of health,
The poor man's comfort, and the rich man's wealth.

SECTION VI.

Monosyllables continued.

¹ Raise, <i>v.</i> to lift, erect, exalt, elevate	¹ Reel, <i>n.</i> a frame on which yarn is wound ; <i>v.</i> to wind on a reel ; to stagger
Rake, <i>n.</i> a farming utensil ; a loose disorderly fellow	Rhyme, <i>v.</i> to agree in sound ; <i>n.</i> harmony of verses, poetry
Rare, <i>a.</i> scarce, uncommon	Rice, <i>n.</i> a kind of esculent grain
Rate, <i>n.</i> a price ; a tax ; <i>v.</i> to value	Ride, <i>v.</i> to be carried on horseback, or in a vehicle
Ray, <i>n.</i> a beam of light	Right, <i>a.</i> fit, just ; <i>n.</i> justice
Reach, <i>v.</i> to hold out ; to arrive at	Rind, <i>n.</i> bark, husk, skin
Read, <i>v.</i> to peruse	Ripe, <i>a.</i> mature, complete
Ream, <i>n.</i> 20 quires of paper	Rise, <i>v.</i> to get up, ascend
Reap, <i>v.</i> to cut down grain	Rive, <i>v.</i> to split, to cleave
Rear, <i>v.</i> to raise up ; <i>n.</i> the hinder troop ; last class	Road, <i>n.</i> a way for travelling
Reed, <i>n.</i> a plant, small pipe	

1	1
Roam , <i>v.</i> to wander, ramble	Sea , <i>n.</i> the ocean, a collection of water
Roar , <i>v.</i> to make a loud noise	Seal , <i>n.</i> a stamp, mark ; <i>v.</i> to fasten with a seal
Roast , <i>v.</i> to cook meat before the fire	Sear , <i>v.</i> to burn
Robe , <i>n.</i> a dress of dignity	Seat , <i>n.</i> a chair, bench
Roe , <i>n.</i> the female of the hart	See , <i>v.</i> to perceive by the eye
Rogue , <i>n.</i> a knave, a rascal	Seed , <i>n.</i> that which produces
Roll , <i>v.</i> to move in a circle, to enwrap	Seek , <i>v.</i> to look for, solicit
Rope , <i>n.</i> a cord, string, halter	Seem , <i>v.</i> to appear
Rose , <i>n.</i> a fragrant flower	Seeth , <i>v.</i> to boil, to make hot
Rote , <i>n.</i> words uttered by mere memory	Seine , <i>n.</i> a net used in fishing
Row , <i>n.</i> a number of things placed in a line ; <i>v.</i> to impel by oars	Seize , <i>v.</i> to take by force, to grasp
Rye , <i>n.</i> a kind of grain	Shade , <i>n.</i> a shadow
Safe , <i>a.</i> free from danger	Shake , <i>v.</i> to tremble, to totter
Sage , <i>a.</i> wise, grave ; <i>n.</i> a plant ; a man of wisdom	Shame , <i>n.</i> disgrace
Sail , <i>n.</i> a canvass sheet ; <i>v.</i> to be moved by the wind	Shape , <i>n.</i> a form ; <i>v.</i> to form
Saint , <i>n.</i> a person eminent for piety	Share , <i>n.</i> a portion, a part ; <i>v.</i> to divide
Sale , <i>n.</i> the act of selling	Shave , <i>v.</i> to pare, to cut off
Same , <i>a.</i> of the like kind	Sheaf , <i>n.</i> a bundle of grain
Save , <i>v.</i> to preserve from danger or destruction	Shear , <i>v.</i> to clip, to cut off
Say , <i>v.</i> to speak, utter	Sheath , <i>n.</i> a scabbard, the case of any thing
Scale , <i>n.</i> part of the covering of a fish ; a balance	Sheath , <i>v.</i> to put into a sheath
Scarce , <i>a.</i> uncommon, rare	Sheep , <i>n.</i> the animal that bears wool
Scare , <i>v.</i> to frighten, to terrify	Sheet , <i>n.</i> a piece of paper ; linen for a bed ; a sail
Scene , <i>n.</i> part of a play, an appearance	Shield , <i>n.</i> a buckler, defence
Scheme , <i>n.</i> a plan, project	Shine , <i>v.</i> to glitter, to glisten
Scold , <i>v.</i> to find fault	Shore , <i>n.</i> the bank of a river, the coast of a sea
Scrape , <i>v.</i> to pare lightly ; erase ; <i>n.</i> difficulty	Show , <i>v.</i> to exhibit to view ; <i>n.</i> a sight, exhibition
Scream , <i>v.</i> to make a shrill noise	Shriek , <i>n.</i> a cry of anguish or horror ; <i>v.</i> to scream
Scream , <i>v.</i> to cry out violently	Sight , <i>n.</i> perception by the eye [token
	Sign , <i>v.</i> to subscribe ; <i>n.</i> a
	Size , <i>n.</i> bulk, bigness
	Skate , <i>n.</i> a kind of sliding shoe

¹ Sky, <i>n.</i> the region which surrounds the earth, the firmament	¹ Sow, <i>v.</i> to scatter, to spread
Slate, <i>n.</i> a gray stone	Space, <i>n.</i> extension, room
Slave, <i>n.</i> one deprived of freedom	Spade, <i>n.</i> a sort of shovel
Slay, <i>v.</i> to kill, to murder	Spare, <i>v.</i> to do without ; <i>a.</i> scanty, lean
Sleep, <i>n.</i> repose, slumber	Speak, <i>v.</i> to utter articulate sounds, to talk [on
Sleeve, <i>n.</i> the dress covering the arm	Spear, <i>n.</i> a long pointed weapon
Slice, <i>v.</i> to cut into thin pieces	Speech, <i>n.</i> articulate utterance, talk ; an oration
Slide, <i>v.</i> to move on a slippery surface	Speed, <i>n.</i> quickness, haste
Slight, <i>v.</i> to neglect, scorn	Sphere, <i>n.</i> a globe, orb ; compass of knowledge or action
Sloth, <i>n.</i> laziness ; an animal	Spice, <i>n.</i> a vegetable production fragrant to the smell
Slow, <i>a.</i> not swift, dull	Spike, <i>n.</i> a nail ; an ear of corn
Sly, <i>a.</i> meanly artful, cunning	Spite, <i>n.</i> malice, rancour
Smile, <i>v.</i> to express pleasure by the countenance ; <i>n.</i> a look of pleasure	Spleen, <i>n.</i> ill humour
Smite, <i>v.</i> to strike, destroy	Spoke, <i>n.</i> part of a wheel
Smoke, <i>n.</i> a sooty exhalation	Sport, <i>n.</i> play, diversion
Snake, <i>n.</i> a serpent	Sprain, <i>n.</i> a violent extension of the tendons
Snare, <i>n.</i> a net, a trap	Spume, <i>n.</i> foam, froth
Sneer, <i>v.</i> to show contempt ; <i>n.</i> a scornful look	Spy, <i>n.</i> one who watches another's actions
Sneeze, <i>v.</i> to emit wind audibly by the nose	Squeeze, <i>v.</i> to press close
Snipe, <i>n.</i> a kind of bird	Stain, <i>n.</i> a blot ; infamy ; <i>v.</i> to blot, to daub
Snow, <i>n.</i> water frozen in flakes	Stake, <i>n.</i> a post ; pledge
So, <i>ad.</i> in like manner, thus	Stare, <i>v.</i> to look earnestly
Soak, <i>v.</i> to steep, to wet	State, <i>n.</i> condition, dignity ; a republick, body of a nation
Soap, <i>n.</i> a substance used in washing [high	Stave, <i>v.</i> to break in pieces
Soar, <i>v.</i> to fly aloft, to rise	Stay, <i>v.</i> to continue in a place
Sole, <i>n.</i> the bottom of the foot or shoe [painful	Steal, <i>v.</i> to take by theft
Sore, <i>n.</i> a place tender and	Steam, <i>n.</i> the vapour or smoke of any thing moist and hot
Soul, <i>n.</i> the immortal part of man, the spirit	Steel, <i>n.</i> iron refined by fire
Source, <i>n.</i> a spring, head ; original cause	Steep, <i>v.</i> to soak ; <i>a.</i> approaching to a perpendicular

- 1**
Stone, n. a hard and insipid body
Store, n. a warehouse
Stove, n. a place in which fire is made
Strange, a. wonderful, odd ; *int.* an expression of wonder
Stray, v. to wander, to rove
Stream, n. a running water, a current
Street, n. a paved way, a road
Strife, n. contention
Strike, v. to hit with a blow
Strive, v. to endeavour
Stroll, v. to wander, ramble
Style, n. manner of writing ; title
Sue, v. to prosecute by law ; to entreat, beg, request
Sure, [shure] a. certain, true
Sweet, a. luscious to the taste
Swine, n. a hog, a pig
Sword, n. a military weapon
Take, v. to receive ; to seize ; to captivate
Tame, a. gentle, not wild
Tare, n. a weed ; an allowance in weight
Taste, v. to try the relish ; *n.* the act of tasting
Tea, n. a Chinese plant ; liquor made thereof
Teach, v. to instruct
Tear, n. water from the eye
Theme, n. a subject, short dissertation
Thief, n. one who steals
Thine, pro. relating to thee
Three, a. one and two added
Thrice, ad. three times
Thrive, v. to prosper ; to grow fat or rich [neck
Throat, n. the fore part of the
- 1**
Throne, n. a royal seat
Throw, v. to fling, to cast
Tide, n. ebb and flow of the sea
Tie, v. to fasten, to bind
Time, n. measure of duration
Toad, n. an animal resembling a frog
Toe, n. one of the divided extremities of the foot
Trade, n. traffick, commerce ; *v.* to deal, to traffick
Tree, n. a large vegetable
Tribe, n. a distinct body of people
Try, v. to attempt
Tune, n. a diversity of notes put together, harmony
Twain, a. two ; *ad.* in two parts
Twice, ad. two times
Twine, v. to twist, wrap round ; *n.* a twisted thread
Type, n. a printing letter ; an emblem
Use, n. service, advantage, habit, custom [fruitless
Vain, a. conceited, proud,
Veal, n. the flesh of a calf
Vice, n. wickedness ; an iron press
View, n. a prospect, sight ; *v.* to survey, to see
Vile, a. base, wicked, mean
Wait, v. to stay
Week, n. seven days
Weep, v. to shed tears, lament, mourn
Whale, n. the largest of fish
Wheel, n. an instrument for spinning ; a circular body that turns round upon an axis

¹
Wheat, n. a species of grain
Why, ad. for what reason
Wife, n. a married woman
Wine, n. the fermented juice
 of grapes
Wise, a. judging right, skilful,
 prudent
Wo, n. grief, sorrow, misery

¹
Write, v. to form letters and
 words with a pen
Year, n. twelve calendar
 months
Yield, v. to resign; to pro-
 duce
Zeal, n. passionate ardour,
 warmth

SECTION VII.

Monition to Children.

CHILDREN, your kind parents send you to school that you may be instructed in many things which may render you happy in yourselves, and useful in society. They wish you to improve, and to be obedient to your instructors.

They know that you must apply your minds to study, or you will not learn any thing; and the whole expense of your education will be thrown away, and you grow up and become a burden to yourselves and parents.

It is to little effect that instruction is offered to you, if you will neither listen to, nor observe the precepts which are recommended. You can give no better proofs of a docile temper, than by paying proper respect to those lessons which are calculated for the improvement, either of the faculties of the mind, or affections of the heart.

Think not that the business of education is a hardship to which you are subject: it is intended solely for your benefit; to instruct you in those virtues and accomplishments which will tend to make you good and happy, useful and agreeable.

Consider that your parents, by their conduct in this instance, are discharging that office which is incumbent on them. Your interest, therefore, and their duty, are sufficient inducements for the one to furnish the means of improvement, and for the others to be diligent and obedient to their teachers.

It is hoped that the means of learning which are now offered to you, will be duly estimated; and that you will do every thing in your power to turn it to a good purpose. No proficiency can be made in any course of study or learning, without application.

Apply yourselves to the duties you owe to your parents, relations, and to all others. Your parents love you sincerely, and do all they can to make you comfortable and happy; and surely you should love and be kind to them in return.

If you observe the duty you owe to your parents, you will be the better disposed to attend to the love and respect which are due to every body else. You will love your brothers and sisters; you will try to serve and oblige them; and secure their love to you.

This spirit of love at home, will attend you wherever you go: it will induce you to respect and oblige your friends; and if you live in love, you will be kind to all your playmates; you will pity the poor and afflicted, and try to relieve their wants. Apply yourselves constantly to these things, and you will be sure of obtaining the love and friendship of all who know you.

Early accustom yourselves to speak the truth. Bad children are often disposed to neglect speaking the truth when they have committed a fault: shame, or the fear of punishment, leads them to conceal it from their parents and instructors.

They are suspected, and asked to confess; but they positively deny, or artfully avoid a direct answer. A confession would always be best; it would generally secure a pardon, or a very trifling correction.

Take care that you do not imitate such bad examples of folly, deceit and wickedness. Be careful that you do nothing which your friends would disapprove; but if you should offend them by doing amiss, and they ask you to confess, do it immediately.

In speaking of others, you should avoid prejudice, passion and revenge; but you should always speak of bad behaviour and wicked actions as they deserve.

'And even if your brothers, sisters or companions who you love, do what is wrong, and you are requested give an account of their actions, speak plainly and faithfully of what you know of the matter.

By these means, many evils would be checked time, and many gross and daring crimes prevented; the peace of society and that of your young friends would be preserved, and their families also, would be kept free from strife, confusion and unhappiness.



SECTION VIII.

The Village Green.

ON the cheerful village green,
Scatter'd round with houses neat,
All the boys and girls are seen,
Playing there with busy feet.

Now they frolick, hand in hand,
Making many a merry chain;
Then they form a warlike band,
Marching o'er the level plain.

Then ascends the nimble ball;
High it rises in the air;
Or against the cottage wall,
Up and down it bounces there.

Or the hoop, with even pace,
Runs before the merry crowd:
Joy is seen in ev'ry face;
Joy is heard in clamours loud.

For, amongst the rich and gay,
Fine and grand, and deck'd in laces,
None appear more glad than they,
With happier hearts, or happier faces.

Then contented with my state,
Let me envy not the great;
Since true pleasure may be seen
On a cheerful village green.

SECTION IX.

To a Child five years old.

FAIREST flower, all flowers excelling,
Which in Milton's page we see :
Flowers of Eve's imbower'd dwelling,
Are, my fair one, types of thee.

Mark, my Polly, how the roses
Emulate thy damask cheek ;
How the bud its sweets discloses—
Buds thy opening bloom bespeak.

Lilies are by plain direction
Emblems of a double kind ;
Emblems of thy fair complexion,
Emblems of thy fairer mind.

But, dear girl, both flowers and beauty
Blossom, fade, and die away :
Then pursue good sense and duty ;
Evergreens, which ne'er decay !



SECTION X.

Monosyllables continued.

2	2
Act, <i>n.</i> a deed, exploit ; <i>v.</i> to do, perform	Blank, <i>n.</i> void space ; paper unwritten
Add, <i>v.</i> to join to	Bliss, <i>n.</i> happiness, great joy
And, <i>conj.</i> a particle which joins sentences and words	Blunt, <i>a.</i> dull ; unpolite
Apt, <i>a.</i> ready, quick	Brag, <i>v.</i> to boast, swagger
Ask, <i>v.</i> to entreat, to inquire	Bran, <i>n.</i> the husks of ground corn
Bad, <i>a.</i> wicked, imperfect	Brass, <i>n.</i> a yellow metal
Bed, <i>n.</i> a place to sleep on	Breadth, <i>n.</i> the measure from side to side
Beg, <i>v.</i> to ask earnestly	Breath, <i>n.</i> air drawn in and discharged by the lungs
Belt, <i>n.</i> a girdle, sash	Brick, <i>n.</i> a mass of burnt clay
Bench, <i>n.</i> a seat to sit on	Bridge, <i>n.</i> a building over water for the convenience of passing
Bend, <i>v.</i> to crook ; to subdue	Bring, <i>v.</i> to fetch, to conduct
Bilge, <i>v.</i> to spring a leak	
Bill, <i>n.</i> the beak of a fowl ; a written paper ; an account of particulars	

²	²
Brisk, <i>a.</i> lively, gay, quick	Ditch, <i>n.</i> a trench
Bud, <i>n.</i> the first shoot of a plant or tree [ter	Dread, <i>n.</i> fear, awe
Bunch, <i>n.</i> a hard lump, a clus-	Dress, <i>n.</i> clothes, garments
Buzz, <i>v.</i> to hum like bees	Drip, <i>v.</i> to fall in drops
Can, <i>v.</i> to be able; <i>n.</i> a cup	Duck, <i>n.</i> a water-fowl
Cap, <i>n.</i> cover for the head	Dull, <i>a.</i> stupid; blunt
Cash, <i>n.</i> money, ready money	Dumb, <i>a.</i> speechless, silent
Cask, <i>n.</i> a barrel	Dusk, <i>n.</i> tendency to darkness
Cast, <i>v.</i> to throw, to fling	Dust, <i>n.</i> small particles of dried earth
Cat, <i>n.</i> a domestick animal	Earth, <i>n.</i> the globe we live on, land, soil
Catch, <i>v.</i> to seize, ensnare	Edge, <i>n.</i> the sharp part of an instrument
Chance, <i>n.</i> fortune, accident	Elk, <i>n.</i> a large wild animal of the stag kind
Chasm, <i>n.</i> cleft, gap, opening	Ell, <i>n.</i> a measure of one yard and a quarter
Chat, <i>v.</i> to converse, talk	Elm, <i>n.</i> the name of a tree
Chest, <i>n.</i> a large box of wood	End, <i>n.</i> conclusion, death
Chin, <i>n.</i> lowest part of the face	Err, <i>v.</i> to mistake, stray
Church, <i>n.</i> a place of worship; the collective body of christians	Fact, <i>n.</i> reality
Churn, <i>n.</i> a kind of vessel in which butter is made	Fast, <i>a.</i> firm, immoveable; <i>v.</i> to abstain from food
Clan, <i>n.</i> a family, race, sect	Fat, <i>a.</i> the oily part of flesh
Class, <i>n.</i> a rank, order, degree	Fen, <i>n.</i> a marsh, bog
Cleanse, <i>v.</i> to make clean	Fence, <i>n.</i> a guard, security, hedge
Clinch, <i>v.</i> to hold fast	Fib, <i>n.</i> a lie, falsehood
Cling, <i>v.</i> to twine round	Fill, <i>v.</i> to make full
Club, <i>n.</i> a heavy stick; a society	Film, <i>n.</i> a thin skin
Crush, <i>v.</i> to squeeze; to bruise [cripples	Fish, <i>n.</i> an animal that inhabits the water
Crutch, <i>n.</i> a support used by	Fix, <i>v.</i> to place, determine
Cull, <i>v.</i> to select from others	Flash, <i>v.</i> to blaze; <i>n.</i> a sudden blaze
Cup, <i>n.</i> a drinking vessel	Flat, <i>a.</i> smooth, level
Dead, <i>a.</i> deprived of life	Flax, <i>n.</i> the plant of which linen is made
Dearth, <i>n.</i> scarcity, famine	Flesh, <i>n.</i> a part of the animal body [back
Death, <i>n.</i> extinction of life	Flinch, <i>v.</i> to shrink or draw
Debt, <i>n.</i> what is another's just due	
Deck, <i>v.</i> to dress, adorn; <i>n.</i> the floor of a ship	

2

, *v.* to throw, cast
 , *n.* a hard kind of stone
 k, *a.* liberal, open, sincere
 h, *a.* not salt, new [ion
 nd, *n.* a familiar companion
 ge, *n.* ornamental appendages
 , *n.* sport, mirth
 l, *n.* a stock or bank of money
 , *n.* the fine soft hair of
 asts
 , *v.* to stop the mouth
 , *n.* a company, crew
 , *n.* a cut or wound
 , *n.* a jewel
 [g hard] *v.* to procure, gain
 t, *n.* a spirit, apparition
 [g hard] *n.* a thing given
 [g hard] *v.* to wash over
 th gold
 [gerl] *n.* a female child,
 ung woman
 , [g hard] *v.* to bestow
 , *a.* pleased, cheerful
 , *n.* an artificial transparent substance
 , *a.* smooth, quick
 pse, *n.* a faint light
 t, *n.* a small stinging insect
 d, *a.* splendid, noble
 n, *n.* to give, admit, bestow
 p, *v.* to hold in the hand, gripe
 s, *n.* food for cattle
 , *a.* ill-looking, horrible
 s, *n.* sand, rough hard particles
 ge, *n.* envy, ill will

Guess, *v.* to conjecture
 Guest, *n.* one who is entertained
 Gulf, *n.* a bay; an abyss
 Gum, *n.* the substance enclosing the teeth; the juice of trees
 Gun, *n.* a musket, cannon, &c.
 Gush, *v.* to rush out with violence
 Hand, *n.* a part of the body; the palm with the fingers
 Hat, *n.* a cover for the head
 Have, *v.* to possess, enjoy
 Head, *n.* the part that contains the brain; a chief
 Health, *n.* freedom from sickness [bushes
 Hedge, *n.* a fence made of
 Help, *v.* to assist; *n.* assistance, aid
 Helve, *n.* the handle of an axe
 Hem, *n.* the edge of a garment
 Hemp, *n.* a plant from which ropes are made
 Hence, *ad.* from this place
 Herd, *n.* a flock, drove
 Hill, *n.* an elevation of ground, high land
 Hilt, *n.* the handle of a sword
 Hinge, *n.* a joint on which a door turns
 Hint, *n.* a remote allusion, suggestion, intimation
 Hiss, *n.* noise made by a serpent; expression of contempt
 Hitch, *v.* to move by jerks
 Hug, *v.* to embrace fondly
 Hulk, *n.* the body of a ship
 Hull, *n.* a husk, pod, outside; the body of a ship

- 2
 Hum, *v.* to sing low, to buzz
 Hunt, *v.* to chase, pursue
 Hurl, *v.* to throw with violence
 Hurt, *v.* to injure, wound
 Hush, *int.* silence! be still!
 v. to quiet, appease
 Hut, *n.* a poor cottage, mean abode
 Hymn, *n.* a divine or holy song
 Ill, *a.* bad in any respect; sick
 Inch, *n.* the twelfth part of a foot
 Ink, *n.* a liquid to write with
 Jerk, *n.* a sudden jolt
 Jest, *n.* a joke, any thing ludicrous
 Jet, *n.* a very black fossil
 Jig, *n.* a quick dance
 Judge, *n.* one who presides in a court; *v.* to pass sentence, decide
 Jump, *v.* to leap, skip
 Just, *a.* upright, honest
 Kick, *n.* a blow with the foot; *v.* to strike with the foot
 Kid, *n.* a young goat
 King, *n.* a monarch, chief ruler
 Klick, *v.* to make a small sharp noise
 Knit, *v.* to unite, join; to make stocking-work
 Lack, *v.* to be in want, to be without
 Lad, *n.* a boy, youth
 Lag, *v.* to loiter, stay behind
 Lamb, *n.* a young sheep
 Lamp, *n.* a vessel which contains oil and wick for burning
 Lance, *n.* a long spear; *v.* to pierce, to cut
- 2
 Land, *n.* ground, a country
 Lank, *a.* loose, not filled up
 Lash, *n.* part of a whip
 Lass, *n.* a girl, young woman
 Last, *a.* latest; *v.* to continue; *n.* the mould on which shoes are formed [door
 Latch, *n.* a fastening for a door
 Lead, *n.* soft heavy metal
 Learn, *v.* to gain knowledge, improve
 Left, *a.* opposite the right
 Lend, *v.* to grant the use of any thing
 Length, *n.* the extent of any thing from end to end
 Less, *ad.* in a smaller degree
 Lest, *conj.* for fear that
 Let, *v.* to allow, to suffer; to hire out
 Lid, *n.* a cover
 Lift, *v.* to raise, elevate
 Limb, *n.* a member, joint, bough
 Limp, *v.* to walk lamely
 Link, *n.* part of a chain; *v.* to unite, join
 Lint, *n.* linen scraped soft
 Lip, *n.* the outer part of the mouth
 Lisp, *v.* to clip words in their pronunciation
 List, *n.* a catalogue, a roll; a strip of cloth
 Live, *v.* to be in a state of life, to exist
 Luck, *n.* chance, fortune
 Lug, *v.* to pull or carry with difficulty
 Lull, *v.* to compose to sleep
 Lump, *n.* a heap, a whole piece
 Lungs, *n.* the organs of respiration

2	2
Lynx, n. a spotted beast	Nest, n. an abode; a bed
Mad, a. disordered in the mind	formed by a bird for her young
Man, n. the male of the human species	Net, n. a texture for catching fish, birds, &c.
Map, n. a delineation of countries	Next, a. nearest in place
[face]	Nip, v. to pinch, to bite
Mask, n. a disguise for the face	Numb, a. torpid, cold, chill;
Mass, n. a lump, a body	<i>v.</i> to make numb, stupify
Mast, n. the beam raised above the vessel to which the sail is fixed	Nurse, n. one who takes care of a sick person
Match, n. a contest; marriage; that which catches fire	Pack, n. a large bundle; a set of cards; <i>v.</i> to bind up for carriage
Melt, v. to dissolve	Pan, n. a kitchen vessel; part of the lock of a gun
Mend, v. to repair, improve	Pang, n. extreme or sudden pain [earnestly]
Mess, n. a dish or portion of food	Pant, v. to palpitate, to wish
Milk, n. the liquor with which animals feed their young	Pass, v. to go beyond; to enact a law; to be current
Mill, n. an engine to grind with	Pat, v. to strike lightly; <i>n.</i> a light blow
Mince, v. to cut very small	Patch, v. to piece, to mend
Mint, n. a place for coining; a plant	Pearl, n. a precious gem
Mirth, [merth] n. merriment	Peck, n. the fourth part of a bushel
Miss, v. not to hit; <i>n.</i> a young or unmarried woman	Peg, n. a wooden pin [with]
Mist, n. fog, fine rain, a low thin cloud	Pen, n. an instrument to write
Mix, v. to mingle, unite	Pert, a. brisk, lively
Much, n. a great deal; <i>ad.</i> in a great degree	Pest, n. a plague, mischief
Mud, n. wet dirt, mire	Pet, n. a slight displeasure
Muff, n. a soft cover for the hands	Pick, v. to choose, select
[out of]	Pig, n. a young hog [cine]
Mug, n. a cup used to drink	Pill, n. a small ball of medicine
Must, v. to be obliged	Pin, n. a short pointed wire
Nap, n. a short sleep, slumber	Pinch, v. to squeeze
Neck, n. a part of the body	Pink, n. a small fragrant flower [part]
Nerve, n. an organ of sensation	Pit, n. a hole, grave, hollow
	Pith, n. marrow, strength, principal part
	Plan, n. a scheme, form

- ²
Plank, *n.* a thick board ; *v.* to lay with plank
Plant, *n.* a vegetable production
Pledge, *n.* a pawn
Plug, *n.* a stopple
Plum, *n.* a kind of fruit
Plumb, *n.* a leaden weight on a line ; *v.* to regulate
Plunge, *v.* to put suddenly under water
Prank, *n.* frolick, wicked deed
Press, *v.* to squeeze, to crush ; *n.* an instrument for pressing
Prince, *n.* a sovereign, the son of a king
Print, *n.* a mark made by impression ; *v.* to mark by impression
Puff, *v.* to blow, to swell with wind
Pulp, *n.* the soft part of fruit ; any soft mass
Pulse, *n.* the motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it
Pump, *n.* a water engine ; a kind of shoe ; *v.* to work a pump
Purge, *v.* to cleanse, purify
Purr, *v.* to murmur as a cat
Purse, *n.* a small bag for money
Quack, *n.* a vain boastful pretender to physick ; *v.* to cry like a duck
Quell, *v.* to crush, subdue
Quench, *v.* to extinguish
Quick, *a.* nimble, active
Quill, *n.* the hard and strong feather of the wing
Quilt, *n.* cover of a bed ; *v.* to stitch two cloths together
Quince, *n.* a tree and its fruit
- ²
Quit, *v.* to leave ; discharge
Rack, *n.* an engine of torture ; a frame for hay
Raft, *n.* a float of timber
Rag, *n.* a worn-out piece of cloth
Rank, *a.* strong scented ; *n.* a line of men ; a degree of dignity ; *v.* to place in a row
Rap, *n.* a quick smart blow
Rash, *a.* hasty
Rasp, *n.* a large rough file
Rat, *n.* a small animal of the mouse kind
Realm, *n.* a kingdom, state
Rend, *v.* to tear with violence
Rent, *n.* money paid for any thing held of another, income
Rest, *n.* peace, sleep, ease ; *v.* to be at ease
Rich, *a.* wealthy ; fertile
Ridge, *n.* the upper part of a slope, the top
Rill, *n.* a small brook, a stream
Rim, *n.* border, edge
Ring, *v.* to sound ; *n.* a circle ; ornament ; a sound
Rinse, *v.* to cleanse by water
Rip, *v.* to tear
Risk, *v.* to hazard ; *n.* danger, hazard
Rough, *a.* uneven, rugged
Rub, *v.* to clean, scour, wipe
Rum, *n.* a kind of ardent spirits
Run, *v.* to move swiftly
Rush, *v.* to move with violence ; *n.* a plant
Rusk, *n.* a kind of hard bread
Rust, *n.* the red incrustation of iron, &c.

² Sad, <i>a.</i> sorrowful, dull, gloomy	² Scratch, <i>v.</i> to tear with the nails
Sand, <i>n.</i> soft gravelly earth	Sulk, <i>v.</i> to lurk secretly, hide
Sap, <i>n.</i> the juice of vegetables [window	Scull, <i>n.</i> the brain-pan
Sash, <i>n.</i> a belt; part of a	Search, <i>v.</i> to examine, explore
Scalp, <i>n.</i> the skin and flesh on the scull [rately	Sell, <i>v.</i> to part with for a price
Scan, <i>v.</i> to examine accurately	Sense, <i>n.</i> faculty of perceiving; understanding; meaning
Scent, <i>n.</i> smell, odour	Serve, <i>v.</i> to attend at command, obey
Schism, <i>n.</i> a division in the church	

◆◆◆◆◆

SECTION XI.

On Reading.

READING may be considered as the key which commands our entrance, and gives us access to the various departments of science and literature. It enlarges the sphere of observation, and affords abundant materials for exercising the faculties of the mind.

Among all people distinguished for their refinements and civilization, the most prevalent and important art is that of reading. The improvement of the mind, the cultivation of taste, and the acquisition of knowledge, are the advantages derived from this art.

From reading we are made acquainted with the passing events and occurrences in various parts of the world, and are enabled to repeat the sentiments of those who have existed in former times.

It brings to view the scenes of departed years, and exhibits the rise and fall, and the revolutions of the ancient communities of mankind; and offers to our reflection all the most important circumstances connected with the improvement of human society.

As reading has a great influence in guiding the opinions and sentiments of young persons, it is of great importance that they read books in which things are represented in their true colours; that they properly discriminate between romance and reality; and that they

reflect upon the substance of what they read, and draw suitable inferences from the same.

To have good books, and to be able to read them well, is a great privilege. They make us both wiser and better : they instruct us in our duty, and teach us how to behave ourselves. They comfort us in our distresses and afflictions.

They pass away our leisure hours pleasantly and usefully ; and the amusement which they afford, is cheaper than almost any other. They are true friends, excellent counsellors, and agreeable companions.

Be careful to read with attention. When you are reading, do not be thinking of any thing else. People who read without thinking what they are reading about, lose their time : and they cannot be the wiser, or the better, for what they read.

Reflect upon what you have read, or heard other people read ; and if you have a proper opportunity, converse upon it. To relate what you have read, or heard, is the best way to help you to remember it.

It may afford many useful and pleasant subjects of conversation ; and it may often prevent quarrelling, telling idle tales, silly joking, and talking scandal. In order to remember any particular passages in a book, read them over several times.

When you have finished reading a book, consider, before you begin another, what you have learned from it that is useful, and most worthy of being remembered. If it contained an account of good persons, or actions, consider whether you have done your best to imitate them.

If it instructed you in any particular duty, consider whether you have done your best to practice it. A little in this way is more improving, than many volumes, however excellent in themselves, read over in a hasty, careless manner.

Let nothing tempt you to read a bad book of any kind. *It is better not to read at all, than to read bad books. A bad book it is truly said, "Is the worst of thieves ;" it robs us of time, money, and principles.*

SECTION XII.

Mankind are dependant on each other.

O CHILD of humanity! thou owest thy convenience, thy security, thy enjoyment of the comforts and pleasures of life, to the assistance of others. Rejoice then in the happiness and prosperity of thy neighbour.

Open not thy ear to slander; the faults and the failings of men give pain to a benevolent heart. Desire to do good, and search out occasions for it: in removing the oppression of another, the virtuous mind relieves itself.

Shut not thine ear against the cries of the poor, nor harden thy heart against the calamities of the innocent. When the fatherless call upon thee, when the widow's heart is sunk, and she implores thy assistance with tears of sorrow; pity their affliction, and extend thy hand to those who have none to help them.

When thou seest the naked wanderer in the street, shivering with cold, and destitute of habitation, let bounty open thy heart, let the wings of charity shelter him from death, that thy own soul may live.

Whilst the poor man groans on the bed of sickness; whilst the unfortunate languish in the horrors of a dungeon; or the hoary head of age lifts up a feeble eye to thee for pity; how canst thou riot in superfluous enjoyments, regardless of their wants, unfeeling of their woes?



SECTION XIII.

Address from a Teacher to his Pupils, on the usefulness of learning.

MY YOUNG PUPILS, unless you have an inclination for learning, unless you feel ambitious to be as forward as any in your class, all my endeavours to instruct you, will be vain and useless. The youth whose mind is devoted to plays and diversions, and who studies his lessons merely from a fear of correction, will learn but little; and the little he does learn, will soon be forgotten.

I hope, however, that I shall never be driven to the painful necessity of compelling you by correction to attend to your studies. It will be much more agreeable to me, much more to my credit as a faithful instructor, and much more to your honour as scholars, to have you attend to your studies from a love of learning, and a laudable ambition to excel each other in those branches of literature, to which your attention may from time to time be directed.

At present you are unacquainted with the world, and do not foresee the advantages you will hereafter derive from a thorough knowledge of the English Language, a competent skill in Arithmetick, and from being able to write a plain and handsome hand. To point out the advantages to be derived from the above branches of learning, is the object of the following observations.

You are all possessed of some kind of ambition. In your amusements, one feels a pride that he is the swiftest runner; another that he is the most expert wrestler; and another, that he can sling a stone the farthest, or best hit the mark.

And why are you pleased with excelling in these little amusements? Because it is natural to youth, as well as men, to be pleased with superiority; because there is a delight in being noticed, and often spoken of with praise.

But, to be a swift runner or an expert wrestler, is an object of small importance; if, therefore, excelling in these trifling amusements, affords you pleasure, or gratifies your pride, how much more grateful and pleasing must it be to excel your mates in reading, writing, and arithmetick; which are objects of importance, and will never fail of affording pleasure, and of adding to your prosperity, usefulness, and respectability in the world.

Although you are young at present, the time will shortly arrive when you must provide and act for yourselves. None of you know where you will hereafter live, or what business you may follow for a livelihood; but wherever you live, or whatever business you pursue, learning will be of immense advantage.

Such is the disposition of mankind, so ready are many

of them to take the advantage of the unlearned and unexperienced, that the youth who is left without learning, to act and provide for himself, will meet with many difficulties, feel many embarrassments, and be liable to a thousand impositions, to which those who are possessed of a good common school education will not be subjected.

In every Town, County, and State in America, are offices of honour and profit, which some of you, as you arrive to the age of manhood, will be called upon to fill. Most of these offices require men who are able to read well, to write a fair hand, and who understand the use of figures.

Those of you who pay attention to your books, who not only learn to read, but to understand what you read, who learn the rules of arithmetick, and understand how to apply them in practice, will be the ones most likely to be promoted.

At present, I am happy to see you inspired with a laudable ambition to excel each other in learning. Will you not have the same ambition hereafter, as it respects your rank and situation in the world? If you should, let me inform you, that a diligent improvement of your present opportunity for learning, is the only way in which you can expect promotion in society.

The youth who is inattentive to his books, and regards not the lessons and admonitions of his instructor, is seldom afterwards respected. He is considered as a dull, stupid, ignorant fellow, unqualified for the exercise of any profitable or useful employment.

My young friends, it is not only for your interest to attend with diligence to your studies, but it is a sacred duty which you owe to yourselves, your parents, your country, and your God.

To yourselves, as it will increase your happiness; to your parents, as it will be the most grateful return you can make them for the pains and expense they bestow on your education; to your country, as it will enable you to reward her for the protection she affords you; and to your God, as it will render you more capable of fulfilling the grand objects of your creation.

SECTION XIV.

Monosyllables continued.

² Set, <i>v.</i> to place, put ; <i>n.</i> a number of things suited to each other	² Slash, <i>v.</i> to cut ; to lash
Sex, <i>n.</i> the distinction betwixt male and female	Sled, <i>n.</i> a carriage without wheels
Shad, <i>n.</i> a species of fish	Slim, <i>a.</i> slender
Shaft, <i>n.</i> an arrow, weapon	Smell, <i>v.</i> to perceive by means of the nose ; <i>n.</i> scent, odour
Sham, <i>n.</i> delusion, fraud	Smith, <i>n.</i> one who works in metals
Shed, <i>n.</i> a building, shelter ; <i>v.</i> to spill, to scatter	Snatch, <i>v.</i> to seize hastily
Shell, <i>n.</i> a hard covering	Snuff, <i>n.</i> powdered tobacco ; the burnt wick of a candle
Shrill, <i>a.</i> giving a piercing sound	Speck, <i>n.</i> a small spot, a stain
Shun, <i>v.</i> to avoid, decline	Spell, <i>v.</i> to form words of letters
Shut, <i>v.</i> to close, bar, confine	Spill, <i>v.</i> to shed, to waste
Sick, <i>a.</i> afflicted with disease	Spin, <i>v.</i> to draw out into threads
Sieve, <i>n.</i> a bolter, thing used to sift with	Split, <i>v.</i> to cleave, divide
Sift, <i>v.</i> to separate by a sieve	Spread, <i>v.</i> to extend, cover
Silk, <i>n.</i> the thread of the silk-worm, the stuff made of it	Sprig, <i>n.</i> a small branch
Sin, <i>n.</i> a violation of the laws of God ; <i>v.</i> to transgress the laws of God	Spring, <i>n.</i> a season of the year ; a fountain, a source
Sing, <i>v.</i> to form the voice to melody ; to articulate musically	Stab, <i>v.</i> to pierce with a pointed weapon
Singe, <i>v.</i> to scorch, burn	Stack, <i>n.</i> a large pile of hay, corn, &c
Sink, <i>v.</i> to go down, settle	Staff, <i>n.</i> a walking stick
Sip, <i>v.</i> to drink by small draughts	Stand, <i>v.</i> to be on the feet, to stop ; <i>n.</i> a station, stop
Sit, <i>v.</i> to rest on a seat	Stem, <i>n.</i> a stalk, twig ; race ; the forepart of a ship ; <i>v.</i> to oppose a current
Six, <i>a.</i> twice three	Step, <i>v.</i> to move the feet, to walk ; <i>n.</i> a footstep
Sketch, <i>n.</i> the outlines	Stick, <i>v.</i> to fasten, adhere ; <i>n.</i> a piece of wood
Skiff, <i>n.</i> a small light boat	Still, <i>v.</i> to silence ; <i>n.</i> a vessel for distillation ; <i>a.</i> silent ; <i>ad.</i> till now, to this time
Skill, <i>n.</i> knowledge of any practice or art	
Skip, <i>v.</i> to leap ; to miss	
Skirt, [<i>skert</i>] <i>n.</i> the edge, border	

- Strength**, *n.* force, vigour
Stress, *n.* force, importance
Stretch, *v.* to extend, expand
Strict, *a.* severe, close, exact
String, *n.* a slender rope, cord
Such, *pro.* of that kind
Sum, *n.* the amount ; the whole of any thing [day
Sun, *n.* the luminary of the
Swell, *v.* to grow bigger
Swift, *a.* speedy, quick
Swim, *v.* to float on the water ; to be dizzy
Tang, *n.* a strong taste, relish
Tap, *n.* a gentle blow, a rap ; *v.* to touch softly ; to broach a vessel
Task, *n.* something to be done imposed by another, employment
Tax, *n.* a rate, duty ; *v.* to lay a tax
Tell, *v.* to utter, to relate
Tempt, *v.* to entice to ill, provoke
Ten, *a.* twice five
Tense, *n.* a variation of the verb to signify time
Tent, *n.* a moveable habitation, a pavilion
Term, *n.* a limit ; the word by which a thing is expressed ; condition
Text, *n.* a sentence of scripture ; that on which a comment is made
Thank, *v.* to give or return thanks
Theft, *n.* the act of stealing
Thin, *a.* slender, not thick
Thing, *n.* whatever is ; any kind of matter
Thumb, *n.* part of the hand
Thus, *ad.* in this manner
Touch, *v.* to reach, to join ; *n.* the act of touching
Track, *n.* a mark left ; a beaten path
Tract, *n.* a region ; a quantity of land ; a small book
Trap, *n.* a snare, ambush
Trick, *n.* a cheat, fraud
Trim, *a.* nice, neatly dressed
Trunk, *n.* a sort of chest ; the body of any thing
Trust, *v.* to confide in, to believe ; *n.* confidence, credit
Tub, *n.* a wooden vessel
Turf, *n.* a clod covered with grass
Turn, *v.* to move round, to change [tooth
Tusk, *n.* a fang, a very large
Twelve, *a.* twice six
Twig, *n.* a small branch
Urge, *v.* to incite, to solicit, to press
Vex, *v.* to provoke, plague
Well, *n.* a spring, fountain ; *a.* not sick
When, *ad.* at what time ; at the time that
Whim, *n.* an odd fancy, freak
Win, *v.* to gain by conquest or play
Wing, *n.* the limb of a bird by which it flies
Wish, *v.* to have a strong desire ; *n.* a longing desire
Wit, *n.* the intellect, sense, understanding
Wren, *n.* a small bird
Wretch, *n.* a miserable or worthless person
Yard, *n.* a measure of three feet ; enclosed ground

3	3
Awe , <i>n.</i> reverential fear, reverence	Pall , <i>n.</i> a cloak of state; a covering for the dead
Broad , <i>a.</i> wide, large	Pause , <i>n.</i> a stop
Cause , <i>n.</i> reason, motive	Paw , <i>n.</i> the foot of a beast
Chalk , <i>n.</i> a kind of white fossil	Pawn , <i>v.</i> to pledge
Chord , <i>n.</i> the string of a musical instrument [ticle	Salt , <i>n.</i> a substance which affects the taste and stimulates the palate
Clause , <i>n.</i> a sentence, an article	Sauce , <i>n.</i> something to improve the relish of food
Claw , <i>n.</i> the foot of a beast or bird	Scald , <i>v.</i> to burn with hot liquids [tempt
Corpse , <i>n.</i> a dead body	Scorn , <i>v.</i> to despise; <i>n.</i> contempt
Crawl , <i>v.</i> to creep, to move slowly [light	Small , <i>a.</i> little, slender
Dawn , <i>v.</i> to begin to grow	Squall , <i>v.</i> to scream suddenly; <i>n.</i> a sudden gust of wind
Drawl , <i>v.</i> to utter slowly	Stall , <i>n.</i> a place for horses and cattle
Fall , <i>v.</i> to drop, tumble down	Stork , <i>n.</i> a kind of bird
False , <i>a.</i> not true, dishonest	Storm , <i>n.</i> a tempest; assault; <i>v.</i> to attack by open force
Fault , <i>n.</i> a crime; defect	Straw , <i>n.</i> the stalk of grain
Fawn , <i>n.</i> a young deer	Talk , <i>v.</i> to speak; <i>n.</i> oral conversation
Fork , <i>n.</i> an instrument with two or more prongs	Tall , <i>a.</i> high in stature, lofty
Fraud , <i>n.</i> deceit, cheat	Thaw , <i>v.</i> to melt, dissolve
Gauze , <i>n.</i> a thin transparent silk or linen	Thought , <i>n.</i> the act of thinking, idea
Gnaw , <i>v.</i> to bite, to eat by degrees	Walk , <i>v.</i> to go on foot, travel
Hall , <i>n.</i> a mansion house; a large room [a march	War , <i>n.</i> open hostility, fighting [ish
Halt , <i>v.</i> to stop; <i>n.</i> a stop in	Warn , <i>v.</i> to caution, admonish
Haul , <i>v.</i> to pull, to drag	4
Hawk , <i>n.</i> a bird of prey	Alms , <i>n.</i> a gift to the poor
Horn , <i>n.</i> a hard substance on the heads of some animals	Arch , <i>n.</i> part of a circle
Jaw , <i>n.</i> the bone of the mouth in which the teeth are placed	Arm , <i>n.</i> a limb of the body
Law , <i>n.</i> a rule, decree, order	Art , <i>n.</i> skill, science, trade
Lord , <i>n.</i> the Divine Being; a title of honour [beetle	Balm , <i>n.</i> the name of a plant
Maul , <i>n.</i> a large hammer or	Barn , <i>n.</i> a storehouse used for corn, hay, stabling, &c.
Nor , <i>conj.</i> neither, not even	Bath , <i>n.</i> a place to bathe in
North , <i>n.</i> opposite the south	Calm , <i>n.</i> stillness; a quiet, serene
Ought , <i>v.</i> to be obliged, should	

- Cart**, *n.* a carriage of two wheels [or meat
Carve, *v.* to cut wood, stone,
Charge, *v.* to entrust, impute
Charm, *v.* to delight
Dark, *a.* without light, blind
Farm, *n.* land occupied by a farmer
Guard, *v.* to watch, protect
Half, *n.* one of two equal parts
Hard, *a.* firm, solid ; cruel
Hark, *v.* to listen, hear
Harm, *n.* injury, mischief
Harp, *n.* a musical instrument
Harsh, *a.* rough, austere
Jar, *n.* an earthen vessel ; a harsh sound
Large, *a.* bulky, big
Lark, *n.* a small singing bird
Laugh, *v.* to make that noise which mirth excites
Launch, *v.* to push to sea, set off
Mar, *v.* to injure, damage
March, *n.* the third month ; a movement of soldiers ; a solemn walk or tune ; *v.* to move in a military form
Mark, *n.* a stamp, object ; *v.* to make a mark
Marl, *n.* a kind of clay
Marsh, *n.* a swamp, fen, bog
Palm, *n.* a tree ; inner part of the hand
Par, *n.* a state of equality
Parch, *v.* to scorch, to burn slightly
Park, *n.* a piece of ground enclosed for deer
Parse, *v.* to resolve by the rules of grammar
Part, *n.* a portion, share ; *v.* to divide ; to go away
- Path**, *n.* a foot-road [song
Psalm, *n.* a kind of sacred
Scarf, *n.* a loose covering for the shoulders
Shark, *n.* a ravenous fish
Sharp, *a.* keen, piercing
Smart, *a.* quick, active, witty ; *v.* to feel quick pain
Snarl, *v.* to growl like a dog
Spark, *n.* a small particle of fire
Star, *n.* a luminous body in the heavens ; a mark of reference [ger
Starve, *v.* to perish with hun-
Tar, *n.* liquid pitch ; a sailor
Tart, *a.* sour, acid, keen
Yarn, *n.* spun wool or flax
- Block**, *n.* a short piece of timber
Blot, *v.* to blur, efface, stain
Bond, *n.* a written obligation
Cloth, *n.* any thing woven for dress
Cost, *n.* expense, price
Cough, *n.* a disorder of the lungs [craft
Dodge, *v.* to fly from, to use
Dog, *n.* a domestick animal
Drop, *n.* a small quantity of liquid [rust
Dross, *n.* the scum of metals,
Fog, *n.* a thick mist, vapour
Fond, *a.* tender, much pleased with
Fox, *n.* a wild animal of the dog kind [garment
Frock, *n.* a dress, outward
Frog, *n.* an amphibious animal
Frost, *n.* the power or act of congelation
Froth, *n.* foam, spume

⁵ Hot, <i>a.</i> fiery, having heat	⁵ Lodge, <i>v.</i> to place ; to harbour
Knock, <i>v.</i> to beat, clash	
Knot, <i>n.</i> a part which is tied ; a hard place in wood	Log, <i>n.</i> a piece of wood
Lock, <i>n.</i> part of a door or gun ; a contrivance to raise the water on a canal ; <i>v.</i> to fasten	Long, <i>a.</i> not short
	Lop, <i>v.</i> to cut short
	Loss, <i>n.</i> damage, forfeiture
	Lost, <i>pa.</i> gone, perished
	Lot, <i>n.</i> state assigned, fortune

SECTION XV.

The danger of keeping Bad Company.

THE danger of keeping bad company, arises principally from our aptness to imitate and catch the manners and sentiments of others. In our earliest youth, the contagion of manners is observable. In the boy yet incapable of having any learning instilled into him, we easily discover from his first actions, and rude attempts at language, the kind of persons with whom he has been brought up : we see the early spring of a civilized education, or the first wild shoots of rusticity.

As he enters farther into life, his behaviour, manners and conversation, all take their cast from the company he keeps. Observe the peasant and the man of education : the difference is striking. And yet God has bestowed equal talents on each : the only difference is, they have been thrown into different scenes of life, and have had commerce with persons of different stations.

Nor are manners and behaviour more easily caught, than opinions and principles. In childhood and youth, we naturally adopt the sentiments of those about us : and as we advance in life, how few of us think for ourselves ! how many of us are satisfied with taking our opinions at second hand !

The great power and force of custom forms another argument against keeping bad company. However shocked we may be at the first approaches of vice, this shocking appearance goes off upon an intimacy with it. Custom will soon render the most disgusting object familiar to our view ; and this is indeed a kind provision

of nature, to render labour, toil, and danger, which are the lot of man, more easy to him.

The raw soldier, who trembles at the first encounter, becomes a hardy veteran in a few campaigns. Habit renders danger familiar, and of course indifferent to him. But habit, which is intended for our good, may, like other kind appointments of nature, be converted into a mischief.

The well disposed youth, when first entering into bad company, is shocked at what he sees and hears : the good principles which he had imbibed, ring in his ears an alarming lesson against the wickedness of his companions. But, alas ! this sensibility is of short duration : the next jovial meeting makes the horrid picture of yesterday more easily endured.

Virtue is soon thought a severe rule, an inconvenient restraint. A few pangs of conscience now and then whisper to him that he once had better thoughts : but even these by degrees die away, and he who at first was shocked even at the appearance of vice, is formed by custom into a profligate leader of vicious pleasures.

Bad company should be avoided for several reasons ; as it hinders religious improvement ; takes off the heart from God, gradually lessens the fear of sin, imperceptibly draws men into the commission of iniquity, and in this way, destroys both the usefulness and comfort of life.

It has been the ruin of thousands, and tens of thousands. By it multitudes have been led on to actions and crimes, at the bare thought of which they once shuddered. By means of evil company, they have had their minds filled with fears, and their consciences overwhelmed with horror.

If, therefore, you value your credit and comfort in life, your peace in death, or your happiness in eternity, shun evil company. Oppose the first approaches of sin ; vigilantly guard yourselves against the insidious enemy ; and abhor the very sound of the expression, *bad company*.

SECTION XVI.

True Pleasure.

THE man whose heart is replete with pure and unaffected piety, who looks upon the great Creator of the universe in that just and amiable light which all his works reflect upon him, cannot fail of tasting the sublimest pleasure, in contemplating the stupendous and innumerable effects of his infinite goodness.

Whether he looks abroad on the moral or natural world, his reflections must still be attended with delight; and the sense of his own unworthiness, so far from lessening, will increase his pleasure, while it places the forbearing kindness and indulgence of his Creator, in a still more interesting point of view.

Here his mind may dwell upon the present, look back to the past, or stretch forward into futurity, with equal satisfaction; and the more he indulges contemplation, the higher will his delight arise. Such a disposition as this, seems to be the most secure foundation on which the fabrick of true pleasure can be built.

Next to the veneration of the Supreme Being, the love of human kind seems to be the most promising source of pleasure. It is a never failing one to him, who, possessed of this principle, enjoys all the power of indulging his benevolence; who makes the superiority of his fortune, his knowledge, or his power, subservient to the wants of his fellow creatures.

It is true there are few whose power or fortune is so adequate to the wants of mankind, as to render them capable of performing acts of universal beneficence; but a spirit of universal benevolence may be possessed by all: the bounteous Author of Nature has not proportioned the pleasure to the greatness of the effect, but to the greatness of the cause.

The contemplation of the beauties of the universe, the cordial enjoyments of friendship, the tender delights of love, and the rational pleasures of religion, are open to all mankind; and each of them seems capable of giving real happiness.

These being the only foundations from which true pleasure springs, it is no wonder that many should be compelled to say they have not found it ; and still cry out, "*Who will show us any good?*" They seek it in every way but the right way ; they want a heart for devotion, humanity, and love, and a taste for that which is truly beautiful and admirable.



SECTION XVII.

Life is a Flower.

"THE blossoms are fallen, and the beds of flowers are swept away by the scythe of the mower." This is a scene to which we are accustomed at the summer season of the year : we see the grass fall by the mower's scythe, and the gay flowers that adorned the meadows, swept away unregarded.

The green, the yellow, the crimson, the succulent, fall undistinguished before the fatal instrument that cuts them off. They are scattered on the ground, and withered by the intense heat of the day.

The blooming flower which stands the pride of the verdant field, glowing in beautiful colours, and shining with the dawn of the morning, ere the sun gains its meridian height, falls a sacrifice to the severing steel, and fades in the scorching rays of noon.

Thus it is with human life ; the thread is cut, and man falls into the silent tomb. Nothing can ward off the fatal stroke : the aged and infirm, the blooming youth in strength and vigour, and the weak and helpless infant, are without distinction swept away by the scythe of Death, the great destroyer.

The active youth, who in the morning rises with health and vivacity, may at noon lie pale and motionless, at the feet of this great victor ; and at the setting of the morrow's sun, be consigned to the dark and lonely mansion of the dead.

Cities and nations are subject to the same fate. How soon is a flourishing town depopulated by a pestilential

disease! How soon is a nation cut off by the raging of a direful war!

"O! that mine head were waters, and mine eyes

"Were fountains flowing like the liquid skies;

"Then would I give the mighty flood release,

"And weep a deluge for the human race."

SECTION XVIII.

Monosyllables continued.

⁵ Mob, <i>n.</i> a crowd, rabble	⁵ Rod, <i>n.</i> a perch, pole; a twig,
Mock, <i>v.</i> to deride, mimic; <i>a.</i> false, counterfeit	instrument of correction
Mop, <i>n.</i> a utensil to clean houses	Scoff, <i>v.</i> to laugh with scorn, to ridicule
Moss, <i>n.</i> a substance that grows on trees	Shock, <i>v.</i> to shake; to disgust; <i>n.</i> a concussion; a pile of sheaves
Moth, <i>n.</i> a small insect that eats cloth	Shop, <i>n.</i> a place for the sale of wares, or for work
Nod, <i>v.</i> to bow the head	Shot, <i>n.</i> small balls for the charge of a gun
Not, <i>ad.</i> a word of denying	Sob, <i>v.</i> to sigh with convulsive sorrow; <i>n.</i> a convulsive sigh
Notch, <i>n.</i> a nick; <i>v.</i> to cut in small hollows	Sod, <i>n.</i> a turf, clod
Odd, <i>a.</i> not even; strange	Soft, <i>a.</i> tender, not hard
Odds, <i>n.</i> inequality, superiority	Solve, <i>v.</i> to explain
Of, [ov] <i>pr.</i> concerning	Song, <i>n.</i> a composition in verse to be sung
Off, <i>ad.</i> signifying distance; from	Strong, <i>a.</i> vigorous, potent
On, <i>pr.</i> upon; <i>ad.</i> forward	Stop, <i>n.</i> a pause; cessation of motion; <i>v.</i> to hinder; to put an end to
Plot, <i>n.</i> a conspiracy, intrigue; <i>v.</i> to contrive, to plan	Swamp, <i>n.</i> a marsh, fen, bog
Pod, <i>n.</i> the husk or shell of seeds	Swan, <i>n.</i> a large water-fowl
Pond, <i>n.</i> a standing water; a small lake	Throng, <i>n.</i> a crowd, multitude
Prong, <i>n.</i> a branch of a fork	Tongs, <i>n.</i> a utensil to take up fire, &c.
Prop, <i>n.</i> a support; <i>v.</i> to sustain, support	Wash, <i>v.</i> to cleanse with water
Quash, <i>v.</i> to crush	What, <i>pro.</i> that which, which part
Rob, <i>v.</i> to steal, to plunder	
Rock, <i>n.</i> a large mass of stone	

6
Broom, *n.* an instrument to sweep with
Bruise, *v.* to mangle with a heavy blow; *n.* a hurt
Brute, *n.* a creature without reason
Choose, *v.* to select, pick out
Food, *n.* victuals, provision
Fool, *n.* an idiot
Fruit, *n.* the produce of trees and plants
Gloom, *n.* darkness, heaviness of mind
Goose, *n.* a large water-fowl
Loom, *n.* the frame in which weavers make their cloth
Loose, *a.* unbound; *v.* to unbind [forfeit
Lose, *v.* to suffer loss; to
Mood, *n.* temper of mind; a term in grammar
Moon, *n.* the great luminary of the night [day
Noon, *n.* the middle of the day
Noose, *n.* a running knot
Pool, *n.* a standing water, pond
Poor, *a.* not rich; lean
Proof, *n.* evidence, trial
Prove, *v.* to evince, try
Rood, *n.* the fourth part of an acre
Room, *n.* an apartment, place
Rude, *a.* rough, harsh, uncivil [ernment
Rule, *v.* to govern; *n.* government
School, *n.* a place for education [the foot
Shoe, *n.* the outer cover for the foot
Sloop, *n.* a small vessel
Smooth, *a.* even on the surface
Soon, *ad.* before long, shortly
Soot, *n.* condensed smoke

6
Spoon, *n.* a vessel with a handle used in eating liquids
Stool, *n.* a seat without a back
Stoop, *v.* to bend, submit
Swoon, *n.* a fainting fit
Tomb, *n.* a repository or monument for the dead [above
Too, *ad.* likewise, over and over
Truth, *n.* reality, certainty
7
Bush, *n.* a shrub, bough
Foot, *n.* a measure of 12 inches; the part on which we stand
Full, *a.* replete, perfect; *ad.* without abatement
Good, *a.* virtuous, having desirable qualities.
Goods, *n.* merchandise, furniture wares
Push, *v.* to urge forward, thrust, press, go
Pull, *v.* to drag forcibly
Put, *v.* to lay, place
8
Bird, *n.* a name applied to fowls
Blood, *n.* the red fluid that circulates through the body
Dirge, *n.* a mournful ditty
Dirk, *n.* a kind of dagger
Dirt, *n.* earth, filth
Flirt, *n.* a sudden motion
Flood, *n.* a deluge, flow of tide
Front, *n.* the face; the forepart of any thing
Love, *v.* to regard with affection; *n.* passion, friendship
Month, *n.* the 12th part of a year
None, *n.* not any, not one
Sir, *n.* a word of respect used to men, a title

- 8
Some, *a.* a part, more or less
Son, *n.* a male child
Stir, *v.* to move, agitate ; *n.* a tumult, bustle
Thirst, *n.* the pain suffered for want of drink ; *v.* to feel want of drink
Tong, *n.* the catch of a buckle
Tongue, *n.* the organ of speech
Word, *n.* a single part of speech ; talk ; tidings
Work, *v.* to labour, toil
World, *n.* the universe, the earth, mankind, &c.
- 9
Freight, *n.* the loading of a ship
Prey, *n.* something to be devoured ; *v.* to feed by violence
Reign, *v.* to rule as a king
There, *ad.* in that place
Vein, *n.* a tube in the flesh through which the blood flows
- oi*
Boil, *v.* to be agitated by heat
Choice, *n.* act of choosing, thing chosen
Coil, *v.* to gather into a narrow compass
Hoist, *v.* to lift up
Join, *v.* to add, unite [meet
Joint, *n.* a point where bones
Joist, *n.* a small beam to support floors
Moist, *n.* wet in a small degree
Noise, *n.* clamour, any sound
Oil, *n.* grease, the juice of olives, &c.
Point, *n.* a sharp end ; a stop, in writing
- oi*
Poise, *v.* to balance
Toil, *v.* to labour, work
Voice, *n.* sound emitted by the mouth
- oy*
Boy, *n.* a male child, lad
Joy, *n.* happiness, gladness
- ou*
Cloud, *n.* a body of vapours in the air
Doubt, *v.* to question, distrust
Douse, *v.* to plunge into water
Gout, *n.* a painful disease
Ground, *n.* the earth, land
Hound, *n.* a dog used in hunting
- ou*
House, *n.* a place of abode
Loud, *a.* noisy, clamorous
Mouse, *n.* a small animal
Mouth, *n.* the aperture in the head where food is received ; an opening [thing
Noun, *n.* the name of any
Ounce, *n.* a weight ; a lynx
Our, *pro.* relating to us
Out, *ad.* not within ; to the end ; at a loss
Plough, *n.* a farming utensil
Pounce, *n.* the claw of a bird
Pound, *n.* a weight ; 20 shillings
Pout, *v.* to look sullen, frown
Proud, *a.* haughty, lofty
Round, *a.* circular, smooth
Route, *n.* a road, way, journey
Shout, *v.* to cry in triumph ; *n.* a cry of rejoicing
Slough, *n.* a deep miry place
Sound, *a.* healthy, whole ; *n.* a noise ; a shallow sea ; *v.* to make a noise ; to search for bottom with a lead
Sour, *a.* acid, tart ; peevish

⁰⁰⁸
South, *n.* the place where the sun is at noon ; the south region ; *a.* southward ; *ad.* toward the south

Spouse, *n.* a husband or wife

Stout, *a.* strong, valiant

Trout, *n.* a delicate fish

⁰¹⁰
Brow, *n.* the forehead ; edge of a hill

Brown, *a.* the name of a colour

Clown, *n.* an ill bred man ; a rustick

Crowd, *n.* a confused multi-

Down, *n.* very soft feathers

⁰¹⁰
Drown, *v.* to suffocate in water

Frown, *n.* a look of displeasure ; *v.* to look cross

Gown, *n.* a long upper garment

Growl, *v.* to snarl, grumble

How, *ad.* in what manner

Howl, *v.* to cry as a wolf or dog

Now, *ad.* at this time

Prowl, *v.* to rove about ; to wander for prey .

Scowl, *v.* to frown ; to look angry

Vow, *v.* to make a promise ; *n.* a solemn promise

SECTION XIX.

Mortality.

I HAVE seen the rose in its beauty ; it spread its leaves to the morning sun. I looked again ; it was dying upon the stalk ; the grace of its form was gone, its loveliness was vanished away, its leaves were scattered on the ground, and no one gathered them.

A stately tree grew on the plain ; its branches were covered with verdure, its boughs spread wide and made a goodly shadow ; the trunk was like a strong pillar, and the roots were like crooked fangs. I looked again ; the verdure was nipped by the east wind, the branches were lopped away by the axe, the worm had made its way into the trunk, and the heart thereof was decayed ; it mouldered away, and fell to the ground.

I have seen the insects sporting in the sunshine, and darting along the streams ; their wings glittered with gold and purple, their bodies shone like the green emerald ; they were more numerous than I could count ; their motions were quicker than my eye could glance. I looked again ; they were brushed into the pool ; they were perishing with the evening breeze ; the swallow had devoured them ; the pike had seized them ; there were none found of so great a multitude.

I have seen man in the pride of his strength ; his cheeks glowed with beauty, his limbs were full of activity, he leaped, he walked, he ran, he rejoiced that he was more excellent than those. I looked again ; he lay cold and stiff on the bare ground ; his feet could no longer move, nor his hands stretch themselves out : his life was departed from him, and the breath out of his nostrils. Therefore do I weep ; because death is in the world ; the spoiler is among the works of God : all that is made, must be destroyed ; all that is born, must die.



SECTION XX.

Immortality.

I HAVE seen the flower withering on the stalk, and its bright leaves spread on the ground. I looked again ; it sprung forth afresh, its stem was crowned with new buds, and its sweetness filled the air.

I have seen the sun set in the west, and the shades of night shut in the wide horizon : there was no colour, nor shape, nor beauty, nor musick ; gloom and darkness brooded around. I looked again ; the sun broke forth from the east, and gilded the mountain tops ; the lark rose to meet him from her low nest, and the shades of darkness fled away.

I have seen the insect, being come to its full size, languish and refuse to eat ; it spun itself a tomb, and was shrouded in the silken cone ; it lay without feet, or shape, or power to move. I looked again ; it had burst its tomb, it was full of life, and sailed on coloured wings through the soft air ; it rejoiced in its new being.

Thus shall it be with thee, O man ; and so shall thy life be renewed. A little while shalt thou lie in the ground, as the seed lies in the bosom of the earth ; but thou shalt be raised again, never to die any more.

Who is he that comes to burst open the prison doors of the tomb, to bid the dead awake, and to gather his *redeemed* from the four winds of heaven ? He descends on a fiery cloud, the sound of a trumpet goes before

him, thousands of angels are on his right hand. It is Jesus, the Son of God, the Saviour of men, the friend of the good. He comes in the glory of his Father ; he has received power from on high.

Mourn not, therefore, child of immortality ! For the spoiler, the cruel spoiler that laid waste the works of God, is subdued. Jesus has conquered death ;—child of immortality no longer mourn.

—●●—
SECTION XXI.

Health.

Who sees that with graceful steps, and with a lively air, trips over yonder plain ? The rose blushes on her cheeks, the sweetness of the morning breathes from her lips ; joy, tempered with innocence and modesty, sparkles in her eyes ; and the cheerfulness of her heart appears in all her movements.

Her name is Health : she is the daughter of Exercise and Temperance. Their sons inhabit the mountains and the plain. They are brave, active and lively, and partake of all the beauties and virtues of their sister.

Vigour strings their nerves, strength dwells in their bones, and labour is their delight all the day long.—The employments of their father excite their appetites, and the repasts of their mother refresh them.

To combat the passions is their delight ; to conquer evil habits their glory. Their pleasures are moderate, and therefore they endure ; their repose is short, but sound and undisturbed. Their blood is pure, their minds are serene, and the physician does not find the way to their habitations.

—●●—
Invocation to Sleep.

Sleep, downy sleep, come close my eyes,
Tir'd with beholding vanities :
Welcome, sweet sleep, that drives away
The toils and follies of the day.
On thy soft bosom will I lie,
Forget the world, and learn to die..

SECTION XXII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

¹ A ble, <i>a.</i> having power, capable of doing	¹ Ca ble, <i>n.</i> a rope for an anchor
A corn, <i>n.</i> the seed or fruit of the oak	Ca dence, <i>n.</i> a fall of the voice
A cre, <i>n.</i> a certain quantity of land	Cam brick, <i>n.</i> fine linen
A ged, <i>a.</i> old, ancient	Care ful, <i>a.</i> cautious, saving
A gent, <i>n.</i> a deputy, substitute	Care less, <i>a.</i> heedless, negligent
An cient, [ane-tshent] <i>a.</i> old, not modern	Ce dar, <i>n.</i> a tree
A pril, <i>n.</i> the fourth month of the year	Chair man, <i>n.</i> president of an assembly
Ba con, <i>n.</i> the flesh of a hog salted and dried [rests]	Cham ber, <i>n.</i> part of a house
Bai liff, <i>n.</i> an officer that arrests	Chea ter, <i>n.</i> one who cheats
Ba ker, <i>n.</i> a person that bakes	Cheer ful, <i>a.</i> gay, full of life
Bane ful, <i>a.</i> poisonous, destructive	Child hood, <i>n.</i> infancy, the state of a child [ples]
Ba sin, <i>n.</i> a small vessel; pond	Ci der, <i>n.</i> liquor made of apples
Ba sis, <i>n.</i> foundation, support	Clear ness, <i>n.</i> brightness
Bear er, <i>n.</i> a carrier of any thing; supporter	Cli ent, <i>n.</i> employer of an advocate [the air]
Beast ly, <i>a.</i> brutal, obscene	Cli mate, <i>n.</i> a tract of land;
Bee hive, <i>n.</i> the place where bees are kept [insect]	Clorn ier, <i>n.</i> a maker of cloth
Bee tle, <i>n.</i> a heavy mallet; an	Coach man, <i>n.</i> a driver of a coach
Be ing, <i>n.</i> existence	Coarse ness, <i>n.</i> roughness
Bi ble, <i>n.</i> the sacred volume	Cold ness, <i>n.</i> want of heat
Blame less, <i>a.</i> innocent, guiltless	Cra zy, <i>a.</i> broken-witted
Blind ness, <i>n.</i> want of sight	Crea ture, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> a created being
Bold ness, <i>n.</i> courage, assurance	Cri sis, <i>a.</i> critical time
Bol ster, <i>n.</i> a large pillow, long cushion	Dai ly, <i>ad.</i> every day [ish]
Bra sier, [bra zhur] <i>n.</i> one who works in brass	Daia ty, <i>a.</i> delicate, squeamish
Bri er, <i>n.</i> a prickly bush	Dai sy, <i>n.</i> a spring flower
By word, <i>n.</i> a cant word, proverb, jest, scoff, a saying	Dan ger, <i>n.</i> risk, hazard
	Dea con, <i>n.</i> a church officer
	De cent, <i>a.</i> modest, becoming
	De mon, <i>n.</i> an evil spirit
	Dire ful, <i>a.</i> dreadful
	Di vers, <i>a.</i> several, sundry
	Dole ful, <i>a.</i> sorrowful, dismal
	Do nor, <i>n.</i> a giver, bestower
	Do zy, <i>a.</i> sleepy, stupid

Dra ma , <i>n.</i> the action of a play, a play, a poem	Fla vour , <i>n.</i> taste, relish, smell
Dra per , <i>n.</i> one who deals in cloth	Flu ent , <i>a.</i> eloquent, ready
Drea ry , <i>a.</i> gloomy, mournful	Flu id , <i>n.</i> a liquid, any thing that flows
Du el , <i>n.</i> a fight between two persons	Fore cast , <i>n.</i> contrivance beforehand
Du ty , <i>n.</i> obligation ; a tax	Fore man , <i>n.</i> chief man in a shop
Ea ger , [<i>g</i> hard] <i>a.</i> ardent, zealous	Fore most , <i>a.</i> first in a place or dignity
Ea gle , <i>n.</i> a bird of prey	Fore sight , <i>n.</i> foreknowledge
Ea sy , <i>a.</i> not difficult ; at rest	Fra grance , <i>n.</i> sweetness of smell
E qual , <i>a.</i> even, uniform, alike	Fra grant , <i>a.</i> sweet-smelling
E ra , <i>n.</i> an epoch ; a point of time [ment]	Fra mer , <i>n.</i> a maker, contriver
E ther , <i>n.</i> pure air, an ele-	Free born , <i>n.</i> inheriting liberty
E ven , <i>a.</i> level, smooth	Free cost , <i>n.</i> without expense
E vil , <i>a.</i> wicked, bad	Free dom , <i>n.</i> liberty
Faint ness , <i>n.</i> feebleness	Free ly , <i>ad.</i> liberally
Fair ly , <i>ad.</i> justly, honestly	Free ness , <i>n.</i> liberality, quality of being free
Fair ness , <i>n.</i> beauty ; honesty	Fre quent , <i>a.</i> often occurring
Faith ful , <i>a.</i> firm to the truth	Fri day , <i>n.</i> the sixth day of the week
Faith less , <i>a.</i> unbelieving	Fright ful , <i>a.</i> full of terror
Fa mous , <i>a.</i> noted, renowned	Fru gal , <i>a.</i> careful, thrifty
Fa tal , <i>a.</i> deadly, mortal	Fu el , <i>n.</i> matter for the fire
Fa vour , <i>n.</i> kindness ; <i>v.</i> to support	Fu ry , <i>n.</i> madness, rage
Fear ful , <i>a.</i> timorous, awful	Fu ture , [<i>t</i> like <i>tsh</i>] <i>a.</i> that which is to come hereafter
Fear less , <i>a.</i> very bold, intrepid	Game ster , <i>n.</i> one addicted to gaming, a gambler
Fea ture , [<i>t</i> like <i>tsh</i>] <i>n.</i> the cast of the face	Gi ant , <i>n.</i> a man unnaturally tall or large
Fee ble , <i>a.</i> weak, infirm	Glo ry , <i>n.</i> honour, fame, happiness, praise
Feel ing , <i>n.</i> sensibility, humanity, tenderness	Gol den , <i>a.</i> made of gold
Fe ver , <i>n.</i> a disease, heat	Gold finch , <i>n.</i> a kind of bird
Fi bre , <i>n.</i> a small thread ; a very small root	Gold smith , <i>n.</i> one who works in gold
Figh ter , <i>n.</i> a warrior, hero	Grace ful , <i>a.</i> comely, beautiful ; with dignity
Fi nal , <i>a.</i> conclusive, last	Gra cious , <i>a.</i> merciful, kind
Fine ness , <i>n.</i> delicacy, purity	
Fi nite , <i>a.</i> limited, bounded	
Fire arms , <i>n.</i> guns, muskets	

- 1
 Grate ful, *a.* having a due sense of favours
 Gra ter, *n.* a rough instrument to grate with
 Gra tis, *ad.* for nothing, freely
 Grave ly, *ad.* seriously, solemnly
 Gra vy, *n.* the juice of meat
 Great ness, *n.* largeness, dignity, merit
 Gree dy, *a.* eager, ravenous
 Griev ous, *a.* afflictive, heavy
 Gro cer, *n.* a dealer in liquors, sugars, teas, &c.
 Gui dance, *n.* direction, government
 Guide less, *a.* without a guide
 Has ty, *a.* quick, passionate
 Hate ful, *a.* detestable, vile
 Ha tred, *n.* ill will, dislike
 Ha zy, *a.* foggy, misty, dark
 Hear say, *n.* report, rumour
 Hea then, *n.* a pagan, one destitute of revelation
 Heed less, *a.* careless, inattentive
 Height en, *v.* to raise, increase
 He ro, *n.* a brave man; a great warrior [tle
 High ness, *n.* elevation; a title
 Hind most, *a.* the last
 Hire ling, *n.* one serving for wages
 Hoarse ness, *n.* roughness of voice, harshness
 Hol ster, *n.* a case for pistols
 Ho ly, *a.* pure, religious
 Home ly, *a.* plain, inelegant
 Hope less, *a.* without hope
 Hu man, *a.* belonging to or like man
 Hu mour, *n.* general turn of mind; moisture
- 1
 Hy phen, *n.* a short mark between words or syllable
 I cy, *a.* cold, full of ice
 Idle, *a.* unemployed, lazy
 I ris, *n.* the rainbow; a circle
 I ron, [i urn] *n.* a hard metal
 I tem, *n.* a new article; a hint
 I vy, *n.* the name of a plant
 Jai ler, *n.* the keeper of a prison
 Jews harp, *n.* a sort of musical instrument
 Jui cy, *a.* moist, full of juice
 Ju ry, *n.* persons sworn to deliver truth on such evidence as shall be given before them
 Keep er, *n.* one who keeps one who guards
 Kind ness, *n.* benevolence, love
 Kna vish, *a.* dishonest, wicked
 Know ing, *a.* skilful, intelligent [wo
 La bour, *n.* work, toil; *v.*
 La dle, *n.* a large spoon, vessel
 La dy, *n.* a female title honour; a woman
 Lame ness, *n.* the state of cripple
 Late ly, *ad.* not long ago
 La tent, *a.* secret, hidden
 La va, *n.* matter which issues from volcanoes
 La zy, *a.* unwilling to work
 Lea der, *n.* a conductor, commander
 Leaf less, *a.* without leaves
 Lea ky, *a.* open, not close
 Lea vings, *n.* things left, remnant
 Le gal, *a.* according to law
 Li ar, *n.* one who tells falsehoods

Li bel , <i>n.</i> a defamatory writing	Ma ker , <i>n.</i> one who makes any thing ; the Creator
Li cense , <i>n.</i> permission, liberty	Man ger , <i>n.</i> a wooden trough for animals to eat out of
Life less , <i>a.</i> dead, inanimate	Ma son , <i>n.</i> one who works in stone or brick ; a member of the fraternity of Freemasons
Life time , <i>n.</i> the duration of life	May or , <i>n.</i> the chief magistrate of a corporation
Light house , <i>n.</i> a building with lights to direct seamen	Mca ger , [<i>g</i> hard] <i>a.</i> weak, lean
Light ning , <i>n.</i> the flash that precedes thunder	Mea ning , <i>n.</i> intention, design
Li ken , <i>v.</i> to make like, compare, resemble	Mea sles , <i>n.</i> a disease
Like ness , <i>n.</i> a resemblance	Meek ly , <i>ad.</i> mildly, gently
Like wise , <i>ad.</i> in like manner	Meek ness , <i>n.</i> mildness
Lime kiln , <i>n.</i> a kiln for burning limestones	Meet ing , <i>n.</i> an assembly
Lime stone , <i>n.</i> the stone of which lime is made	Mere ly , <i>ad.</i> simply, only
Li ning , <i>n.</i> the inner covering of any thing	Migh ty , <i>a.</i> powerful, strong
Li on , <i>n.</i> a bold strong animal	Mild ly , <i>ad.</i> tenderly, kindly
Live ly , <i>a.</i> brisk, gay, cheerful	Mild ness , <i>n.</i> gentleness, softness
Li vre , <i>n.</i> a French coin	Mi nor , <i>n.</i> one under age ; <i>a.</i> petty, less
Load stone , <i>n.</i> a stone having an attractive power	Mo ment , <i>n.</i> importance, value ; an indivisible part of time
Loath ful , <i>a.</i> odious, abhorred	Most ly , <i>ad.</i> for the greatest part
Loath some , <i>a.</i> detestable, abhorred	Mo tion , <i>n.</i> the act of moving
Lo cal , <i>a.</i> being of or in a place	Mo tive , <i>n.</i> that which incites to action
Lo cust , <i>n.</i> a devouring insect	Moul dy , <i>a.</i> covered with mould
Lone some , <i>a.</i> solitary, dismal	Mourn er , <i>n.</i> one that mourns
Low land , <i>n.</i> a marsh ; low part of a country	Mourn ful , <i>a.</i> sad, sorrowful
Low ly , <i>a.</i> humble, meek	Mourn ing , <i>n.</i> grief, lamentation ; a dress of sorrow
Lu cid , <i>a.</i> bright, clear	Mu sick , <i>n.</i> harmony ; the science of sounds
Lu cre , <i>n.</i> profit, gain	Na me ly , <i>ad.</i> particularly, to wit, that is to say
Lu nar , <i>a.</i> relating to the moon	Na tion , <i>n.</i> body of people united under one prince or government
Lu rid , <i>a.</i> gloomy, dismal	
Main mast , <i>n.</i> the chief or middle mast of a ship	
Ma jor , <i>n.</i> an officer above a captain ; <i>a.</i> greater in number, quantity, or extent	

¹ Na tive, <i>n.</i> one born in any place; <i>a.</i> natural, real	¹ Ne gro, <i>n.</i> a black man, an African
Na ture, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> the native state of any thing; disposition; compass of natural existence; state or system of the world	Nei ther, <i>conj.</i> not either
Na val, <i>a.</i> relating to ships	Neu ter, <i>a.</i> indifferent, not engaged on either side
Na vy, <i>n.</i> a fleet of ships of war	Neu tral, <i>a.</i> being of neither party
Near ly, <i>ad.</i> closely; at hand	New ness, <i>n.</i> freshness, late-ness
Near ness, <i>n.</i> closeness; alliance of blood or affection	Nine ty, <i>a.</i> nine times ten
Neat ly, <i>ad.</i> elegantly, cleanly	No ble, <i>a.</i> illustrious, great
Neat ness, <i>n.</i> elegance	Nose gay, <i>n.</i> a bunch of flowers
Nee dle, <i>n.</i> a small instrument for sewing	No tice, <i>n.</i> information
Need less, <i>a.</i> unnecessary	No tion, <i>n.</i> opinion, sentiment
Nee dy, <i>a.</i> poor, necessitous	No where, <i>ad.</i> not in any place
	Nui sance, <i>n.</i> something noxious or offensive
	O cean, [o shun] <i>n.</i> the largest body of water on the globe



SECTION XXIII.

Description of the Sloth.

THE Sloth which is an animal of South America, makes the most despicable appearance of all the animal race. It is covered with coarse hair, somewhat resembling dried grass; and its eyes are dull and heavy.

It has four short feet, which are armed with strong claws; but though the feet are short, the legs are still shorter, and proceed from the body in such an oblique direction, that the soles of the feet seldom touch the ground.

This poor creature seldom changes his position but by constraint, and when impelled by the severe calls of hunger; and then it moves only one leg at a time, by scraping on the back of the claws along the surface, and wheeling the limbs circularly about, yet still touching the ground, till at length it places its foot in a progressive position.

The other three limbs are brought about with the same difficulty, before the animal is capable of moving his body; and in a manner so extremely slow, that, ac-

cording to Goldsmith's account, it has been seen to advance not more than three feet in an hour ; and that a few paces are often the journey of a week.

It lives upon the leaves, fruit, and flowers of trees ; and sometimes on the bark itself, when nothing else is left upon the tree for its subsistence. It requires a large share of food for its support ; and therefore it generally strips a tree of all its verdure, before it is willing to leave it.

Although this animal is formed for climbing a tree with great pain and difficulty, yet it is utterly unable to descend like other animals ; but is obliged, when it has stripped the tree of every thing that could serve it for food, to drop like a lifeless mass from the branches to the ground.

After remaining some time in a torpid state, from the shock received by the fall, it again prepares for a journey to some neighbouring tree not far distant, to which it crawls so slowly, that one can scarcely perceive it move ; and often baits on vegetables by the way.

All motions which it makes, seem to torture it ; every step it takes, it sends forth a plaintive, melancholy cry, which seems its chief defence ; few quadrupeds appear willing to interrupt its progress, either because its flesh is offensive, or they are terrified at its cries.

When at length they reach their destined tree, they mount it with much greater ease than when they moved upon the plain. They fall to with famished appetite, and, as before, destroy the very source that supplies them.

As it finds so great a difficulty in procuring its food, it is often obliged to go several days without any supply ; and we are informed that one remained suspended to a pole across two beams, without any sustenance, for forty days.

This strange creature, which appears to live a very wretched life, may serve as a just emblem of the slothful, who spend their time in doing nothing, or that which is worse than nothing ; while they ought to be improving their minds in virtue, and endeavouring for those comforts which render mankind happy.

SECTION XXIV.

The Sluggard.

'Tis the voice of the Sluggard—I hear him complain,
' You have wak'd me too soon, I must slumber again.'
As the door on its hinges, so he on his bed,
Turns his sides and his shoulders, and his heavy head.

A 'little more sleep, and a little more slumber ;'
Thus he wastes half his days, and his hours without number
And when he gets up, he sits folding his hands,
Or walks about sauntering, or idle he stands.

I pass'd by his garden, and saw the wild brier,
The thorn, and the thistle, grow broader and higher.
The clothes that hang on him are turning to rags ;
And his money still wastes, till he starves or he begs.

I made him a visit, still hoping to find
He had taken more care in improving his mind ;
He told me his dreams, talk'd of eating and drinking ;
But he scarce reads the Bible, and never loves thinking.

I then said to my heart, ' Here's a lesson for me ;
That man's but a picture of what I might be :
But thanks to my friends for their care in my breeding,
Who taught me betimes to love working and reading.'



SECTION XXV.

On Early Rising.

How foolish they who lengthen night,
And slumber in the morning light !
How sweet at early morning's rise,
To view the glories of the skies !

The sprightly lark, with artless lay,
Proclaims the entrance of the day.
Its fairest form then nature wears,
And clad in brightest green appears.

How sweet to breathe the gale's perfume,
And feast the eyes with nature's bloom !
Along the dewy lawn to rove,
And hear the musick of the grove !

Nor you, ye delicate and fair,
Neglect to take the morning air.
This will your nerves with vigour brace,
Improve and heighten every grace.

'Twill give your breath a rich perfume ;
Add to your cheeks a fairer bloom ;
With lustre teach your eyes to glow,
And health and cheerfulness bestow.

SECTION XXVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

¹ O dour, <i>n.</i> scent, fragrance	¹ Pave ment, <i>n.</i> a paved way, a stone or brick floor
O men, <i>n.</i> a sign, prognostick	Pay ment, <i>n.</i> the act of paying
On ly, <i>a.</i> single ; <i>ad.</i> simply, singly	Peace ful, <i>a.</i> quiet, mild [ded
O pen, <i>a.</i> unshut ; <i>v.</i> to un- close, divide	Pee vish, <i>a.</i> cross, easily offen-
O ral, <i>a.</i> delivered by mouth	Peo ple, <i>n.</i> persons in gener- al ; a nation ; <i>v.</i> to stock with inhabitants
O ver, <i>pr.</i> and <i>ad.</i> above, across, more, upon	Pi lot, <i>n.</i> one who steers a ship
Ow ner, <i>n.</i> one to whom a thing belongs	Pi ous, <i>a.</i> religious, devout
Pa gan, <i>n.</i> a heathen [tive	Pi rate, <i>n.</i> a sea-robber
Pain ful, <i>a.</i> full of pain, afflic-	Plain ness, <i>n.</i> flatness, sim- plicity
Pain ting, <i>n.</i> the art of laying on colours ; a picture	Plain tiff, <i>n.</i> one who com- mences a suit in law
Pale ness, <i>n.</i> wanness, white- ness	Plain tive, <i>a.</i> complaining
Pa per, <i>n.</i> a substance on which men write and print	Play er, <i>n.</i> one who plays
Pa pist, <i>n.</i> one who adheres to popery	Play ful, <i>a.</i> sportive, gay
Pa rent, <i>n.</i> a father or mother	Play house, <i>n.</i> a house used for acting plays in
Paste board, <i>n.</i> a thick kind of paper	Play thing, <i>n.</i> a toy, trifle
Pa tience, <i>n.</i> calmness of mind, endurance	Pli ant, <i>a.</i> flexible, bending
Pa tient, <i>a.</i> resigned, calm under pain or affliction	Plu mage, <i>n.</i> feathers [one
Pa tron, <i>n.</i> supporter, defen- der, advocate	Plu ral, <i>a.</i> implying more than one
	Po em, <i>n.</i> a composition in verse
	Po et, <i>n.</i> a writer of poems ; a composer of verses
	Po ny, <i>n.</i> a small horse
	Port ly, <i>ad.</i> bulky, majestic

Por ter , <i>n.</i> one who has the charge of a gate ; a kind of strong beer	Re gent , <i>n.</i> a governour, a deputed ruler
Post age , <i>n.</i> money paid for the conveyance of letters, &c.	Re gion , <i>n.</i> a country, a tract of land
Post script , <i>n.</i> a paragraph added to the end of a letter	Re tail , <i>n.</i> sale by small quantities
Po tent , <i>a.</i> powerful	Ri ot , <i>n.</i> an uproar, sedition
Pray er , <i>n.</i> a petition, request	Ri pen , <i>v.</i> to grow ripe
Preach er , <i>n.</i> one who preaches ; a minister	Ri val , <i>n.</i> a competitor
Pre cept , <i>n.</i> a command, instruction, rule	Ro guish , <i>a.</i> knavish
Priest craft , <i>n.</i> religious fraud	Sa cred , <i>a.</i> holy, consecrated
Priest hood , <i>n.</i> the office and character of a priest	Safe ly , <i>ad.</i> in a safe manner
Pri or , <i>a.</i> former, going before	Safe ty , <i>n.</i> freedom from danger or hurt
Pri vate , <i>a.</i> secret, alone	Sai lor , <i>n.</i> a seaman
Pro noun , <i>n.</i> a word used in the place of a noun	Sav iour , <i>n.</i> the Redeemer ; he who saves
Pu ny , <i>a.</i> young, small, petty	Sa vour , <i>n.</i> scent, odour
Pu pil , <i>n.</i> a scholar	Say ing , <i>n.</i> an expression, proverb, maxim
Pure ly , <i>ad.</i> in a pure manner	Sci ence , <i>n.</i> knowledge, learning, skill, art
Pu trid , <i>a.</i> rotten, corrupt	Sea man , <i>n.</i> a sailor, mariner
Que ry , <i>n.</i> a question, inquiry	Sea son , <i>n.</i> one fourth part of a year ; <i>v.</i> to give a relish to
Qui et , <i>a.</i> still, peaceable	Se quel , <i>n.</i> succeeding part, conclusion [heat
Quo tient , <i>n.</i> the number produced by division	Sha dy , <i>a.</i> secure from light or
Rai ment , <i>n.</i> dress, clothes	Shame ful , <i>a.</i> disgraceful
Rai ny , <i>a.</i> showery, wet	Shame less , <i>a.</i> impudent
Ra ven , <i>n.</i> a fowl	Shoul der , <i>n.</i> the joint which connects the arm to the body
Ra zor , <i>n.</i> a tool used in shaving	Sign post , <i>n.</i> the post on which a sign hangs
Read er , <i>n.</i> one who reads	Si lence , <i>n.</i> stillness, secrecy
Read ing , <i>n.</i> study, perusal of books	Si lent , <i>a.</i> still, mute
Re al , <i>a.</i> true, genuine	Sla vish , <i>a.</i> servile, mean
Rea son , <i>n.</i> the faculty of thinking ; a cause ; propriety ; <i>v.</i> to argue rationally	Sloth ful , <i>a.</i> lazy, sluggish
Re cent , <i>a.</i> new, late	Slow ly , <i>ad.</i> not speedily, tardily [smoke
Re gal , <i>a.</i> royal, kingly	Smo ky , <i>a.</i> emitting or full of
	Snow drop , <i>n.</i> an early flower
	So ber , <i>a.</i> serious, calm

¹
So fa, *n.* a splendid seat covered
So lar, *a.* relating to the sun
Sol dier, [sol jur] *n.* a warrior; a man engaged in military service
Spa cious, *a.* wide, extensive
Spe cies, *n.* a sort, class of nature
Speech less, *a.* mute, dumb
Spi der, *n.* the insect that spins webs [plant
Spike nard, *n.* the name of a
Spite ful, *a.* malicious, cross
Spright ly, *a.* gay, brisk, lively
States man, *n.* one employed in publick affairs; one versed in the arts of government
Sta tion, *n.* situation; *v.* to fix in a certain place
Steel yard, *n.* a kind of balance for weighing
Stee ple, *n.* the turret or spire of a church
Stew ard, *n.* one who manages the affairs of another
Sto ry, *n.* a narrative, history
Stran ger, *n.* one unacquainted
Stu dent, *n.* a scholar, learner
Stu pid, *a.* dull, heavy [ly
Sure ly, [s like sh] *ad.* certainly
Sure ty, [s like sh] *n.* security, certainty
Sweet meat, *n.* fruits preserved with sugar
Tai lor, *n.* one who makes clothes
Teach er, *n.* an instructor; a preacher
Ti tle, *n.* an appellation; name of honour; claim of right
To ken, *n.* a sign, mark

¹
Trai tor, *n.* one who betrays his trust
Trea ty, *n.* negotiation; contract of parties [tation
Tri al, *n.* examination; temporary
Tri umph, *n.* joy or pomp for success; conquest; *v.* to rejoice for victory
Tues day, *n.* the third day of the week
Tu lip, *n.* the name of a flower
Tu tor, *n.* one who instructs; a preceptor
Twilight, *n.* the dubious light before sunrise, and after sunset; *a.* obscure, dusky
Ty rant, *n.* a cruel despotick ruler; a severe master
Ty ro, *n.* one in his rudiments, a beginner, student [nient
Use ful, *a.* serviceable, convenient
Use less, *a.* answering no purpose
Va cant, *a.* empty, free
Vi al, *n.* a small bottle
Vice roy, *n.* the agent or substitute of a king
Vi ol, *n.* a stringed instrument of musick [vice
Wa ges, *n.* pay given for service
Wai ter, *n.* an attendant
Ware house, *n.* a storehouse for merchandise [ish
Waste ful, *a.* destructive, lavish
Ab sence, *n.* being absent
Ab sent, *a.* not present
Ab stract, *n.* an abridgment
Ac cent, *n.* manner of pronunciation
Ac id, [c like s] *a.* sour, sharp
Ac tion, *n.* a thing done
Ac tive, *a.* quick, nimble
Ac tor, *n.* he that performs

SECTION XXVIII.

Rich and Poor.

THE man to whom God hath given riches, and blessed with a mind to employ them aright, is peculiarly favoured, and highly distinguished. He looks on his wealth with pleasure, because it affords him the means to do good.

He protects the poor that are injured, and suffers not the mighty to oppress the weak. He seeks out objects of compassion, and inquires into their wants ; he relieves them with judgement, and without ostentation.

He assists and rewards merit ; he encourages ingenuity, and liberally promotes every useful design. He employs the labourer, he forms new schemes, and the arts receive improvement.

He considers the superfluities of his table as belonging to the poor of his neighbourhood, and he defrauds them not. The benevolence of his mind is not checked by his fortune ; he rejoices therefore in riches, and his joy is blameless.

But wo unto him that heaps up wealth in abundance, and rejoices alone in the possession thereof ; that grinds the face of the poor, and considers not the sweat of their brow. He thrives on oppression without feeling ; the ruin of his brother disturbs him not.

He regards not the tears of the orphan, nor the cries of the widow : his heart is hardened with the love of wealth ; no grief nor distress can make any impression upon it.

But the curse of iniquity pursues him : he lives in continual fear ; the anxiety of his mind, and the rapacious desires of his own soul, take vengeance upon him, for the calamities he has brought upon others. Oh ! what are the miseries of poverty, in comparison with the gnawings of this man's heart !

Let the poor man comfort himself, yea, rejoice ; for he hath many reasons. He sits down to his morsel in peace ; his table is not crowded with flatterers and devoursers. He is not embarrassed with a train of dependants, nor teased with the clamours of solicitation.

Debarred from the dainties of the rich, he also escapes

their diseases. The bread that he eats, is sweet to his taste ; the water he drinks, is pleasant to his thirst ; yea, far more delicious than the richest draughts of the luxurious.

His labour preserves his health, and procures him a repose, to which the downy bed of sloth is a stranger. He limits his desires with humility ; and the calm of contentment is sweeter to his soul, than the acquirements of wealth and grandeur.

Let not the rich, therefore, presume on his riches, nor the poor despond in his poverty ; for the providence of God dispenses happiness to them both, and the distribution thereof is more equally made, than is generally imagined.



SECTION XXIX.

Select Sentences.

A WISE man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

Beauty, as a flowery blossom, soon fades ; but the divine excellences of the mind, like the medicinal virtues of a plant, remain in it when all those charms are withered.

It is more difficult to repair a credit that is once shaken, than to keep in a flourishing condition that which was never blasted.

If the mind is well cultivated, it produces a store of fruit ; if neglected, it is overrun with weeds.

Let no man be confident of his own merit ; for the best sometimes err. Let no man rely too much upon his own judgement ; for the wisest are sometimes deceived.

Men love to act from their own judgement, and are always most inclined to those that are of the same opinion with themselves.

The higher character a person supports, the more he should regard his minutest actions.

We are all surrounded and beset with evils ; and as they cannot be avoided, the mind ought to be prepared to encounter them.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, rise too high ; and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all ; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

Be not proud of the gracefulness, strength and beauty of thy body, which a little sickness can weaken and deform.

Never insult the unfortunate, especially when they implore relief or assistance. If you cannot grant their requests, refuse them mildly and tenderly.

Pity the sorrows and sufferings of the poor ; disdain not to enter their wretched abodes, nor to listen to their moving lamentations.

While blessed with health and prosperity, cultivate a humble and compassionate disposition : think of the distresses of human life, of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan.

If we ought to be grateful for services received from our friends, how should our hearts glow with thankfulness to him who has given us being, and all the blessings we enjoy !

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular ; and his life calm and serene, because it is innocent.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, and promotes the happiness of all around him. It is the clear and calm sunshine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Out of your acquaintance, choose familiars : and out of your familiars, select friends.

Among all human enjoyments, nothing is so rare, so valuable, and so necessary, as a true friend.

A true friend is a great comfort in solitude, an excellent assistant in business, and the best protection against injuries : he is a counsellor in difficulties, and a sanctuary in distress.

SECTION XXX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

² Chim ney, <i>n.</i> a passage for smoke	² Diz zy, <i>a.</i> giddy, thoughtless
Cis tern, <i>n.</i> a vessel to hold water	Doub le, <i>a.</i> twofold, twice as much [ful]
Cit y, <i>n.</i> an incorporated town	Dread ful, <i>a.</i> terrible, fright-
Civ il, <i>a.</i> complaisant, well bred	Dun geon, <i>n.</i> a dark close prison
Clam our, <i>n.</i> outcry, noise	Dus ty, <i>a.</i> clouded with dust
Clat ter, <i>v.</i> to make a confused noise	Dwel ling, <i>n.</i> a habitation
Cler gy, <i>n.</i> the whole order or body of divines	Ecâ o, <i>n.</i> a sound returned
Clum sy, <i>a.</i> unhandy	Ef fort, <i>n.</i> attempt, exertion
Clus ter, <i>n.</i> a bunch, heap	Em blem, <i>n.</i> a representation; allusive picture
Cour age, <i>n.</i> bravery, valour	Em pire, <i>n.</i> the region over which dominion is extended; imperial power
Cred it, <i>n.</i> reputation, belief	Emp ty, <i>a.</i> not full, void
Crim son, <i>n.</i> deep red colour	End less, <i>a.</i> without end
Crip ple, <i>n.</i> a lame person	En gine, <i>n.</i> a machine; agent
Crit ick, <i>n.</i> one skilled in criticism	En glish, [e like i] <i>a.</i> relating to the country, people, or language of England
Cun ning, <i>a.</i> skilful, crafty	En trance, <i>n.</i> passage
Cur tain, <i>n.</i> furniture of a bed or window	En vy, <i>n.</i> vexation at another's good
Damp ness, <i>n.</i> moisture	Er rour, <i>n.</i> a mistake, blunder
Daz zle, <i>v.</i> to overpower with light [tal]	Es say, <i>n.</i> attempt, experiment
Dead ly, <i>a.</i> destructive, mortal	Eth icks, <i>n.</i> the doctrine of morality [away]
Debt or, <i>n.</i> one who is in debt	Ex it, <i>n.</i> departure, a going
Des ert, <i>n.</i> a wilderness; <i>a.</i> wild, waste	Ex tant, <i>a.</i> now in being; standing out to view [ed]
Dic tion, <i>n.</i> style, expression	Ex tract, <i>n.</i> substance extract-
Dif fer, <i>v.</i> to be unlike; to disagree	Fac tion, <i>n.</i> discord, a party
Dim ness, <i>n.</i> dullness of sight	Fac tious, <i>a.</i> given to faction
Dis cord, <i>n.</i> disagreement	Fam ine, <i>n.</i> scarcity of food
Dis count, <i>n.</i> an allowance, drawback [spinning]	Fan cy, <i>n.</i> imagination, whim
Dis taff, <i>n.</i> a staff used in	Fash ion, <i>n.</i> custom, form
Dis trict, <i>n.</i> circuit, territory	Fat ten, <i>v.</i> to make or grow fleshy
Dit ty, <i>n.</i> a song, poem	Feat urer, <i>n.</i> the plume of birds

- ²
Fel on, *n.* one guilty of a capital crime
Fer ry, *n.* a place for passing a river or lake
Fer tile, *a.* fruitful
Fer vent, *a.* ardent, vehement
Fic kle, *a.* changeable, unsteady
Fic tion, *n.* a story invented, device, falsehood
Fid dle, *n.* a musical instrument [type
Fig ure, *n.* a number; shape;
Fin ger, [g hard] *n.* part of the hand
Fin ish, *v.* to end [bleness
Fit ness, *n.* propriety, suitability
Flan nel, *n.* a kind of woollen cloth [ness
Flat ness, *n.* evenness; dullness
Flat ten, *v.* to make flat
Flat ter, *v.* to praise falsely
Flex ile, *a.* pliant, easily bent
Flim sy, *a.* weak, thin
Flip pant, *a.* pert, talkative
Flour ish, *v.* to thrive, adorn
Frag ment, *n.* a part, a broken or imperfect piece
Frank ly, *ad.* freely, readily
Frank ness, *n.* plainness of speech, openness
Fran tick, *a.* mad, distracted
Frec kle, *n.* a spot on the skin
Fresh ness, *n.* newness
Fret ful, *a.* peevish, angry
Friend less, *a.* without friends
Friend ly, *a.* kind [ness
Friend ship, *n.* favour, kindness
Frig ate, *n.* a small ship of war
Fum ble, *v.* to do any thing awkwardly
Fur long, *n.* the eighth part of a mile
- ²
Fur lough, *n.* leave given for absence from duty
Fur nish, *v.* to supply, equip
Fur row, *n.* a trench made by a plough
Gal lant, *a.* gay, brave, bold
Gal lon, *n.* four quarts
Gam bler, *n.* a gamester
Gan der, *n.* the male of the goose
Gar ret, *n.* the uppermost room in a dwelling [ble
Gath er, *v.* to collect, assemble
Gen tle, *a.* tame, mild, meek
Gen try, *n.* a class of people above the vulgar
Ges ture, [t like tsh] *n.* action, motion, posture
Gib bet, *n.* a gallows to expose criminals
Gid dy, [g hard] *a.* heedless
Gil ding, [g hard] *n.* gold or silver laid on for ornament
Gim let, [g hard] *n.* an instrument to bore with
Gin gle, *v.* to make a sharp clattering noise [fully
Glad ly, *ad.* joyfully, cheerfully
Glad ness, *n.* exultation, joy
Glim mer, *v.* to shine faintly
Gram mar, *n.* the science of speaking or writing correctly
Grap ple, *v.* to fasten, grasp
Gras sy, *a.* covered with grass
Grav el, *n.* coarse hard sand
Grid dle, *n.* a pan to bake cakes in
Grim ness, *n.* frightfulness of countenance
Grum ble, *v.* to murmur
Guilt less, *a.* innocent [ed
Guil ty, *a.* not innocent, with

2	2
Gain er , <i>n.</i> a gold coin	Hun gry , <i>a.</i> feeling pain for want of food [animals]
Gun smith , <i>n.</i> one who makes guns	Hun ter , <i>n.</i> one who chases
Gus set , <i>n.</i> part of a garment	Hur ry , <i>n.</i> haste, bustle ; <i>v.</i> to hasten
Gut ter , <i>n.</i> a passage for water	Hurt ful , <i>a.</i> injurious
Habit , <i>n.</i> customary use, state of any thing, dress	Hus band , <i>n.</i> a married man
Had dock , <i>n.</i> a sea-fish	Hus fle , <i>v.</i> to shake together
Hag gle , <i>v.</i> to mangle	Ill ness , <i>n.</i> sickness
Hal low , <i>v.</i> to consecrate	Im pulse , <i>n.</i> communicated force, motion, idea
Ham let , <i>n.</i> a small village	In come , <i>n.</i> revenue, rent
Ham mer , <i>n.</i> an instrument to drive nails	In cense , <i>n.</i> a perfume offered to some deity
Han dy , <i>a.</i> ready, skilful	In dex , <i>n.</i> the table of contents to a book; a mark thus (☞)
Hap pen , <i>v.</i> to come to pass	In fant , <i>n.</i> a young child
Hap py , <i>a.</i> blessed, pleased	In got , <i>n.</i> a mass of metal
Har row , <i>n.</i> an instrument of husbandry	In jure , <i>v.</i> to annoy, to hurt unjustly [ink]
Hatch et , <i>n.</i> a small axe	Ink stand , <i>n.</i> a vessel to hold
Hat ter , <i>n.</i> a maker of hats	In let , <i>n.</i> a passage, entrance
Haz ard , <i>n.</i> danger, chance	In most , <i>a.</i> deepest within, remotest
Head stall , <i>n.</i> part of a bridle	In ner , <i>a.</i> interior
Health y , <i>a.</i> free from sickness	In quest , <i>n.</i> judicial inquiry
Heav y , <i>a.</i> weighty ; drowsy	In road , <i>n.</i> sudden invasion
Heif er , <i>n.</i> a young cow	In sect , <i>n.</i> a small creeping or flying animal
Hel met , <i>n.</i> armour for the head	In side , <i>n.</i> the interior part
Help er , <i>n.</i> an assistant	In sight , <i>n.</i> an inspection, view, knowledge
Help less , <i>a.</i> destitute of help; wanting power or assistance	In stance , <i>n.</i> example
Hence forth , <i>ad.</i> from this time forward	In stant , <i>n.</i> the present moment or month ; a moment
Her bage , <i>n.</i> herbs, grass, pasture [person]	In step , <i>n.</i> the upper part of the foot
Her mit , <i>n.</i> a solitary devout	In stinct , <i>n.</i> a natural desire or aversion
Her ring , <i>n.</i> a small sea-fish	In sult , <i>n.</i> insolence, abuse
Hin der , <i>v.</i> to prevent, stop	In to , <i>pr.</i> noting entrance
Hith er , <i>ad.</i> to this place	In voice , <i>n.</i> a bill or list of goods with the price annexed
Hud dle , <i>v.</i> to crowd together in a confused manner	
Hun dred , <i>a.</i> ten times ten	
Hun ger , [<i>g hard</i>] <i>n.</i> a desire of food	

- ²
Is sue, [ish shu] *n.* termination, end; *v.* to come or send out
Isth mus, *n.* a neck of land joining larger portions of land
Jab ber, *v.* to talk idly
Jac ket, *n.* a waistcoat; a kind of short close coat
Jeal ous, *a.* suspicious [noise
Jin gle, *v.* to make a rattling
Jour nal, *n.* a diary, book, newspaper
Jour ney, *n.* a passage from one place to another
Jug gle, *v.* to play tricks by sleight of hand
Jus tice, *n.* equity, right; an officer [ly
Just ly, *ad.* uprightly, honestly
Ket tle, *n.* a kitchen vessel to boil things in
Kid nap, *v.* to steal persons
Kin dle, *v.* to set on fire
Kin dred, *n.* relation
King dom, *n.* the dominion of a king
King ly, *a.* royal, noble
Kitch en, *n.* a room where provisions are cooked
Kit ten, *n.* a young cat
Lad der, *n.* a frame made with steps for climbing
Lan cet, *n.* a surgical instrument to let blood
Land lord, *n.* the master of an inn; an owner of land or houses
Land tax, *n.* a tax put upon land and houses
Lan guage, *n.* human speech
Lan guid, *a.* faint, weak
Lan guish, *v.* to grow feeble
Lan guor, *n.* faintness
- ²
Lan tern, *n.* a case for a candle
Lap dog, *n.* a little dog for the lap
Last ly, *ad.* in the last place
Lath er, *n.* froth of soap and water
Lat ter, *a.* the last of two
Lav ish, *a.* wasteful
Lear ning, *n.* erudition, skill in any thing [ing any thing
Lear ner, *n.* one who is learning
Leath er, *n.* the hide of an animal dressed
Lec ture, [t like tsh] *n.* a discourse on any subject
Lem on, *n.* the name of a fruit
Leng then, *v.* to make longer
Leop ard, *n.* a beast of prey
Les sen, *v.* to diminish
Les son, *n.* a task to learn or read
Les sor, *n.* one who grants a lease to another
Let ter, *n.* one of the characters of the alphabet; a written message
Lev el, *a.* even
Lev y, *v.* to raise, impose
Lil y, *n.* a beautiful flower
Lim ber, *a.* easily bent, pliant
Lim it, *n.* a bound, border; *v.* to confine within bounds
Linch pin, *n.* an iron pin to keep a wheel on the axletree
Lin en, *n.* cloth made of flax
Lin ger, [g hard] *v.* to loiter
Lin guist, *n.* a person skilled in languages
Lin net, *n.* a small singing bird
Liq uid, *n.* a fluid substance
Liq uor, *n.* strong drink; a liquid
Lit tle, *a.* small, diminutive

² Liv ing, <i>n.</i> maintenance, sup- port [animal	² Lus cious, <i>a.</i> sweet, pleasing, rich
Liz ard, <i>n.</i> a small creeping	Lus tre, <i>n.</i> brightness, gloss
Lub ber, <i>n.</i> a lazy clumsy fellow [nate	Lus ty, <i>a.</i> large, stout
Luc ky, <i>a.</i> successful, fortu-	Mad am, <i>n.</i> a term of address to a lady
Lug gage, <i>n.</i> any thing cum- bersome or heavy	Mad den, <i>v.</i> to make mad
Lum ber, <i>n.</i> useless furniture ; timber, boards, staves, &c.	Mad ness, <i>n.</i> rage, fury, passion
	Mag ick, [g soft] <i>n.</i> enchant- ment, dealing with spirits

SECTION XXXI.

The Close of Life.

WHEN we contemplate the close of life, the termination of man's designs and hopes, the silence that now reigns among those who a little while ago were so busy or so gay ; who can avoid being touched with sensations at once awful and tender ? What heart but then warms with the glow of humanity ? in whose eye doth not the tear gather, on revolving the fate of passing and short lived man ?

Behold the poor man who lays down at last the burden of his wearisome life. No more shall he groan under the load of poverty and toil. No more shall he hear the insolent calls of the master, from whom he received his scanty wages. No more shall he be raised from needful slumber on his bed of straw, nor be hurried away from his homely meal, to undergo the repeated labours of the day.

While his humble grave is preparing, and a few poor and decayed neighbours are carrying him thither, it is good for us to think, that this man too was our brother ; that for him the aged and destitute wife, and the needy children now weep ; that, neglected as he was by the world, he possessed perhaps both a sound understanding, and a worthy heart ; and is now carried by angels to rest in Abraham's bosom.

At no great distance from him, the grave is opened to receive the rich and proud man. For, as it is said with emphasis in the parable, " the rich man also died

and was buried." He also died. His riches prevented not his sharing the same fate with the poor man ; perhaps, through luxury, they accelerated his doom.

Then indeed, " the mourners go about the streets ;" and while, in all the pomp and magnificence of woe, his funeral is preparing, his heirs, impatient to examine his will, are looking one on another with jealous eyes, and are already beginning to dispute about the division of his substance.

One day we see carried along the coffin of the smiling infant ; the flower just nipped as it began to blossom in its parent's view : and the next day we behold the young man, or young woman, of blooming form and promising hopes, laid in an untimely grave.

While the funeral is attended by a numerous unconcerned company, who are discoursing to one another about the news of the day, or the ordinary affairs of life, let our thoughts rather follow to the house of mourning, and represent to themselves what is passing there.

There we should see a disconsolate family sitting in silent grief, thinking of the sad breach that is made in their little society ; and, with tears in their eyes, looking to the chamber that is now left vacant, and to every memorial that presents itself of their departed friend. By such attention to the woes of others, the selfish hardness of our hearts will be gradually softened, and melted down into humanity.

Another day we follow to the grave, one who in old age, and after a long career of life, has, in full maturity, sunk at last into rest. As we are going along to the mansion of the dead, it is natural for us to think, and to discourse, of all the changes which such a person has seen during the course of his life.

He has passed it is likely, through varieties of fortune. He has experienced prosperity and adversity. He has seen families and kindreds rise and fall. He has seen *peace* and war succeed in their turns : the face of his *country* undergoing many alterations, and the very city *in which he dwelt*, rising in a manner, new around him. After all he has beheld, his eyes are now closed to

ever. He was becoming a stranger in the midst of a new succession of men. A race who knew him not, had risen to fill the earth. Thus passes the world away. Throughout all ranks and conditions ; "one generation passeth, and another generation cometh;" and this great *inn* is by turns evacuated, and replenished by troops of succeeding pilgrims.

O vain and inconstant world ! O fleeting and transient life ! When will the sons of men learn to think of thee as they ought ? When will they learn humanity from the afflictions of their brethren ; or moderation and wisdom, from the sense of their own fugitive state ?



SECTION XXXII.

The Funeral.

How solemn is the scene, when friends draw near,
To pay to parted worth the fun'ral tear !
How precious are the sacred tears that rise,
And flow successive from the mourner's eyes !

How solemn is the sight, ('tis so to me,)
Extended in the "*narrow house*" to see
The pale precursor of our certain doom,
A silent votary for the lurid tomb !

No language can describe, no tongue can tell
The heart's keen anguish at the last farewell,
When the lid closes on the faded face,
Where late serenely smil'd each softer grace.

Plac'd on the sable hearse, the mournful throng,
In sad procession, slowly move along ;
Bow'd down with sorrow, to the grave repair,
And leave their fellow friend to moulder there.

Then home return :—Oh ! what a blank appears !
The heart then gives the few remaining tears ;
How gloomy all, where late so sweetly smil'd
The lovely friend, that ev'ry care beguil'd !

Those who have lost what worlds cannot supply,
Can give the sympathetick tear and sigh :
Though friendship can a soothing balm impart,
'Tis Heav'n alone can heal the mourner's heart.

SECTION XXXIII.

The Rose.

How fair is the rose, what a beautiful flower!
 In Summer so fragrant and gay!
 But the leaves are beginning to fade in an hour,
 And they wither and die in a day.

Yet the rose has one powerful virtue to boast,
 Above all the flowers of the field:
 When its leaves are all dead, and its fine colours lost,
 Still how sweet a perfume it will yield.

So frail are the youth and the beauty of men,
 Though they bloom and look gay like the rose;
 Yet all our fond care to preserve them is vain,
 Time kills them as fast as he goes.

Then I'll not be proud of my youth or my beauty,
 Since both of them wither and fade;
 But gain a good name by performing my duty;
 This will scent like the rose when I'm dead.



SECTION XXXIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first; Continued.

2	2
Mag net, <i>n.</i> the loadstone	Mar row, <i>n.</i> a substance in bones [subject]
Mag pie, <i>n.</i> the name of a bird	Mat ter, <i>n.</i> body, substance,
Mal ice, <i>n.</i> ill will, hatred	Max im, <i>n.</i> a general principle, rule
Mal let, <i>n.</i> a wooden hammer	Mead ow, <i>n.</i> a grass-field from which hay is made
Man age, <i>v.</i> to conduct, govern	Meas ure, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> that by which any thing is measured; <i>v.</i> to compute, allot
Man date, <i>n.</i> a command, precept [ing]	Med al, <i>n.</i> an ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance
Man ful, <i>a.</i> bold, stout, daring	Mel low, <i>a.</i> soft, fully ripe
Man gle, <i>v.</i> to lacerate, to cut or tear in pieces	Mel on, <i>n.</i> a kind of fruit
Man ly, <i>a.</i> brave, noble	Mem ber, <i>n.</i> a limb, a part
Man ner, <i>n.</i> form, method	Men tal, <i>a.</i> belonging to the mind, intellectual
Man ners, <i>n.</i> behaviour, conduct	
Man sion, <i>n.</i> a dwelling house, abode	
Man tle, <i>n.</i> a kind of cloak	
Man y, [a like e] <i>a.</i> numerous, several	

² Men tion, <i>v.</i> to express in words or writing; <i>n.</i> an expression	² Mur der, <i>n.</i> the act of killing unlawfully; <i>v.</i> to kill unlawfully [ble
Mer chant, <i>n.</i> one who deals in merchandise [pardon	Mur mur, <i>v.</i> to mutter, grum-
Mer cy, <i>n.</i> pity, compassion,	Mus ket, <i>n.</i> a soldier's hand-gun
Mer it, <i>n.</i> desert, reward; <i>v.</i> to deserve [cheerful	Mus lin, <i>n.</i> a fine kind of cloth made of cotton [seed
Mer ry, <i>a.</i> gay, laughing,	Mus tard, <i>n.</i> a plant and its
Mes sage, <i>n.</i> an errand	Mus ty, <i>a.</i> mouldy, spoiled with damp
Mess mate, <i>n.</i> one who eats with another [body	Mut ter, <i>v.</i> to grumble
Met al, <i>n.</i> a hard compact	Mut ton, <i>n.</i> the flesh of sheep
Meth od, <i>n.</i> order, rule	Neck lace, <i>n.</i> an ornament worn by women on the neck
Mid day, <i>n.</i> noon	Neph ew, [nev vu] <i>n.</i> the son of a brother or sister
Mid night, <i>n.</i> the middle of the night .. [a mill	Nett er, <i>a.</i> lower, not upper
Mil ler, <i>n.</i> one who attends	Net tle, <i>n.</i> a stinging herb
Mil let, <i>n.</i> a plant; a kind of fish [sand	Nev er, <i>ad.</i> at no time
Mill ion, <i>n.</i> ten hundred thou-	Nib ble, <i>v.</i> to eat slowly, bite at
Mill stone, <i>n.</i> the stone by which grain is ground	Nick name, <i>n.</i> a name given in contempt
Mim ick, <i>v.</i> to imitate, ridicule; <i>n.</i> one who imitates another	Nim ble, <i>a.</i> quick, active [ly
Min gle, <i>v.</i> to mix, join	Nim bly, <i>ad.</i> quickly, speedi-
Min ute, <i>n.</i> the sixtieth part of an hour	Num ber, <i>n.</i> the species of quantity by which it is computed how many; <i>v.</i> to count, reckon
Mir ror, <i>n.</i> a looking-glass	Numb ness, <i>n.</i> stupefaction, torpor, deadness
Mis chief, <i>n.</i> disturbance, harm	Nup tial, <i>a.</i> pertaining to marriage
Mis sion, <i>n.</i> a commission, legation	Nup tials, <i>n.</i> marriage
Mis tress, <i>n.</i> a woman who governs; a woman teacher	Nur ture, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> education; food, diet; <i>v.</i> to bring up, to educate
Mis ty, <i>a.</i> cloudy, damp	Pac ket, <i>n.</i> a mail of letters; a coasting vessel for passengers
Mit tens, <i>n.</i> covering for the hands	Pad dle, <i>v.</i> to row; to play in water; <i>n.</i> an oar
Mud dy, <i>a.</i> dirty, thick	Pad lock, <i>n.</i> a hanging lock.
Muf fle, <i>v.</i> to wrap up, to blindfold	
Mum ble, <i>v.</i> to mutter; to speak inwardly	

² Pal ace , <i>n.</i> a royal or splendid house	² Pes tle , <i>n.</i> an instrument which any thing is l in a mortar
Pam phlet , <i>n.</i> a small book	Pet tish , <i>a.</i> fretful, pee
Pan cake , <i>n.</i> a kind of thin cake baked or fried in a pan	Pet ty , <i>a.</i> small, trifling
Par rot , <i>n.</i> a kind of bird	Pheasant , <i>n.</i> the name of a bird
Pas sage , <i>n.</i> a clause or sentence; act of passing	Phthis ick , <i>n.</i> a consumption, shortness of breath
Pas sion , <i>n.</i> anger, zeal, ardour, love [fering]	Pic kle , <i>n.</i> a thing of brine
Pas sive , <i>a.</i> submissive, suffering	Pic ture , [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> a resemblance in colour
Pass port , <i>n.</i> a permission in writing to pass	Pig eon , [g soft] <i>n.</i> a kind of bird
Pas time , <i>n.</i> amusement, sport	Pil fer , <i>v.</i> to steal
Pas tor , <i>n.</i> a minister of a congregation; a shepherd	Pil lage , <i>n.</i> plunder; <i>v.</i> to plunder
Pas ture , [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> land on which cattle feed	Pil lar , <i>n.</i> a column, pillar
Pat ent , <i>n.</i> a grant of an exclusive right [ample]	Pill ion , <i>n.</i> a soft saddle cushion [h]
Pat tern , <i>n.</i> a specimen, example	Pil low , <i>n.</i> a thing to lie on
Peasant , <i>n.</i> one who lives by rural labour	Pim ple , <i>n.</i> a small red swelling
Peb ble , <i>n.</i> a sort of hard stone	Pin ion , <i>v.</i> to bind, shackle
Ped dle , <i>v.</i> to travel and retail goods	Pis mire , <i>n.</i> an ant; <i>v.</i> to annoy
Pen cil , <i>n.</i> a small brush of hair for drawing and painting	Pis tol , <i>n.</i> a small hand fire arm
Pen knife , <i>n.</i> a knife used to cut pens	Pitch fork , <i>n.</i> a fork to turn hay with
Pen man , <i>n.</i> a writer	Pitch er , <i>n.</i> an earthen vessel
Pen ny , <i>n.</i> the twelfth part of a shilling	Pith y , <i>a.</i> consisting of wood, energetick, forcible
Pen sion , <i>n.</i> a settled yearly allowance	Pit y , <i>n.</i> compassion, sympathy
Pen sive , <i>a.</i> sorrowful	Piv ot , <i>n.</i> a pin on which thing turns
Pep per , <i>n.</i> a spice, plant of many kinds	Plan et , <i>n.</i> a star which revolves round a celestial body
Per il , <i>n.</i> danger, hazard	Plan tain , <i>n.</i> an herb
Per ish , <i>v.</i> to decay, die	Plant er , <i>n.</i> a farmer, or cultivator
Per son , <i>n.</i> a human being, an individual	Plas ter , <i>n.</i> lime prepared for covering walls; a salve
Pes ter , <i>v.</i> to plague, disturb	Plat form , <i>n.</i> a horizontal surface
	Plat ter , <i>n.</i> a large flat

2	2
Pleas ant, a. delightful	Put ty, n. a kind of cement used by glaziers
Pleas ure, [s like zh] n. delight, gratification	Puz zle, v. to perplex, embarrass ; <i>n.</i> perplexity, a riddle
Plen ty, n. abundance	Quick ly, ad. nimbly, speedily
Plum met, n. a leaden weight or pencil [by force]	Quick ness, n. speed, activity
Plun der, v. to pillage, to rob	Quick sand, n. a sinking or shaking sand [throat]
Prac tice, n. habitual use, rule	Quin sy, n. a disease in the
Prac tise, v. to do habitually	Quiv er, v. to shake, tremble
Prat tle, v. to talk lightly, to chatter	Rab bit, n. a small furry animal [crowd]
Pre cious, a. valuable, costly	Rab ble, n. a tumultuous
Pref ace, n. an introduction to a book [present]	Rac ket, n. a clattering noise
Pres ence, n. state of being	Rad ish, n. the name of a root
Pres ent, a. not absent, face to face ; <i>n.</i> a gift	Raf ter, n. the roof timber of a house
Pret ty, [e like i] a. beautiful, neat ; <i>ad.</i> in some degree	Ram ble, v. to wander, rove
Prim er, n. a small book for children	Ran cour, n. malignity, hatred
Prim rose, n. a flower	Ran dom, a. done by chance ; <i>n.</i> want of direction
Prince ly, ad. royal, grand	Ran sack, v. to plunder, search
Prin cess, n. the daughter of a king, the wife of a prince	Ran som, n. a price paid for liberty ; <i>v.</i> to redeem
Print er, n. one who prints	Rap id, a. violent, swift
Pris on, n. a jail, place of confinement	Rap ture, [t like tsh] n. ecstasy, transport [villain]
Pub lish, v. to make known	Ras cal, n. a mean fellow,
Pub lick, n. the body of a nation ; <i>a.</i> not private, open, common	Rash ness, n. hastiness
Pulp ous, a. soft	Ratn er, ad. more willingly
Pun ish, v. to chastise, correct	Rats bane, n. arsenick, poison
Pup py, n. a whelp, dog	Rat tle, v. to make a noise, to clatter
Pur blind, a. near-sighted	Rav age, v. to lay waste, spoil, plunder
Pur chase, v. to buy, to obtain for a price	Read y, a. prepared, willing
Pur lieu, n. border, enclosure	Reb el, n. one who opposes lawful authority
Pur ple, a. red tinged with blue	Rec kon, v. to count, compute
Pur port, n. design, meaning	Rec ord, n. a register, authentic enrolment
Pus tle, [t like tsh] n. a pimple	Rec tor, n. a minister of a parish, ruler

2	2
Refuge, <i>n.</i> shelter from danger	Sanc tion, <i>n.</i> confir
Rel ish, <i>v.</i> to give a taste to	ratification
any thing; <i>n.</i> taste, liking	Sap ling, <i>n.</i> a young t
Rem nant, <i>n.</i> what is left	Sat in, <i>n.</i> a kind of v
Rep tile, <i>n.</i> a creeping thing	shining silk
Res cue, <i>v.</i> to set free from	Sav age, <i>a.</i> wild, barl
danger	<i>n.</i> a barbarian
Res pite, <i>n.</i> a reprieve, pause;	Scab bard, <i>n.</i> a case,
<i>v.</i> to suspend, put off	of a sword
Rest less, <i>a.</i> unquiet	Scan dal, <i>n.</i> disgrac
Rev el, <i>v.</i> to carouse; <i>n.</i> a	proachful aspersion
noisy feast	Scat ter, <i>v.</i> to spread, c
Rich es, <i>n.</i> wealth, money	Scis sors, <i>n.</i> a small
Rich ness, <i>n.</i> opulence, splen-	shears
dour, fertility	Scrip ture, [t like tsh]
Rid dle, <i>n.</i> a coarse open sieve;	Bible, sacred writin
a puzzling odd question	Sec ond, <i>n.</i> the sixtieth
Rig id, [g soft] <i>a.</i> strict, exact	a minute; <i>a.</i> next to
Riv er, <i>n.</i> a stream or current	Sec tion, <i>n.</i> a distinct
of water	a writing or book,
Riv et, <i>n.</i> a kind of pin clenched	Sel dom, <i>ad.</i> not often
at both ends; <i>v.</i> to fasten	Sel vage, <i>n.</i> the edge
with rivets	Sen ate, <i>n.</i> an assem
Rub bish, <i>n.</i> refuse, the ruins	counsellors; a br
of buildings	the congress of the
Ruf fle, <i>n.</i> plaited linen used	States
as an ornament; <i>v.</i> to disorder	Sense less, <i>a.</i> void o
Rud der, <i>n.</i> the part that steers	Sentence, <i>n.</i> a short pa
a ship [noise	a decision; <i>v.</i> to c
Rum ble, <i>v.</i> to make a hoarse	Sen try, <i>n.</i> a watch, g
Rus tick, <i>a.</i> rural, rude	Ser aph, <i>n.</i> one of the
Rus ty, <i>a.</i> covered with rust	of angels
Sab bath, <i>n.</i> a day of rest and	Ser mon, <i>n.</i> a pious di
worship	a lecture
Sad den, <i>v.</i> to make sad	Ser pent, <i>n.</i> a snake
Sad dle, <i>n.</i> a seat to put on a	Ser vant, <i>n.</i> one who se
horse [choly	Ses sion, <i>n.</i> the act
Sad ness, <i>n.</i> sorrow, melan-	of sitting
Sal ad, <i>n.</i> food of raw herbs	Set tle, <i>v.</i> to adjust, 1
Salm on, <i>n.</i> a kind of fish	Sev en, <i>a.</i> one more
Sam ple, <i>n.</i> a specimen	Sev er, <i>v.</i> to part by
Sand y, <i>a.</i> gritty, full of sand	Sex ton, <i>n.</i> an office
	church

SECTION XXXV.

An Address to Youth.

How pleasant is the season of youth ! Like the fine days in spring, it composes the prime of life, and promises in future a rich harvest. But alas ! it passes away with the same rapidity, and the hopes it raises are often deceitful. In the moral, as in the natural world, the finest blossoms do not always produce the fruit we had reason to expect.

How must it afflict the person arrived at the maturity of manhood, when he casts his eyes over the days of his youth, if they have flown away without improvement, or if he has foolishly consumed them in trifling occupations, or lost them in idleness !

What more distressing object can be held up to the view of society, than that of a man, whose faculties, instead of being unfolded and enlarged by exercise, are benumbed by inactivity, or debilitated or worn out in the service of vice ; carrying with him into the maturer season, nothing but the disgraceful feelings of weakness, regret, and remorse ?

On the other hand, what pleasure a person experiences in recalling to his mind the spring of life, who has employed it in preparing himself for useful occupations ; and who, having cultivated the precious seed which the Creator has sown within him, can hope to reap for himself and others the most excellent fruits. How delightful is the sight of such a man to every sensible and virtuous person !

Where is the man who ever repented of having well employed his youth ? This period of life, when passed in piety and innocence, procures us the most valuable advantages, and the most noble pleasures. On the other hand, many deplore the loss or abuse of these most favourable days of their lives, and bitterly lament over the unhappy consequences of youthful errors.

Now is the season for sowing. If, at a more advanced period, you would not be reduced to want, if you would not be a burden to yourselves and others, if you

would gather a rich and abundant harvest, you sow the good seed, and carefully cultivate the ground which receives it. You must adorn your minds with wisdom, and your hearts with virtue : you must lay a store of useful knowledge, and early acquire a habit of acting justly.

You must combat evil thoughts before they gain mastery, and extirpate evil habits before they have taken deep root ; endeavour to secure the love and esteem of your fellow citizens, by a rational, modest, and regular conduct ; that you may be able to depend in future on their protection and support.

Youth is the time for discipline and preparation : this season, exercise your faculties and powers, if you wish hereafter to employ them with facility and success. Acquire the information and talents for which you will have occasion in future life ; and without which you will stumble at every step, and find yourselves involved in a thousand perplexing difficulties.

How important then is the present season of youth ! Mere wishes, slothful and feeble efforts, will not suffice to fulfil its duties and designs. It is only by persevering endeavours, by a constant application, and by an unshaken firmness, that you can attain to honour and usefulness in the world.

Do not postpone to an uncertain hereafter, that which you can, and ought to do at present. The time which you lose, is lost forever : every future period of your existence, has its particular employment. It will not be the time for sowing, when the season of gathering shall come, nor for instruction, when you shall be called to make use of your knowledge.

That which is incumbent on you to do at present, which you neglect because of its difficulties, will become every year, and every day more difficult. Be careful to watch continually over yourselves, over all the secret motions of your hearts ; suffer not yourselves to be seduced by the vain promises of vice, by the charms of apparent liberty, or of treacherous joys.

Wisdom raises her voice to tell you, that the in-

education of sense endures but for an instant ; that the enchanted cup of luxury shall not always be sweet to your taste ; that the pleasure you find in drinking shall soon vanish, as a fleeting dream from which we are fearfully awakened : that the liberty with which you are flattered by vice, is nothing but the vilest slavery ; and that its joys are all poisoned at their source.

Therefore, shun vice as you would the most deadly poison. Early accustom yourselves to self-denials ; to contradiction and opposition ; to subdue your passions and to conquer your sensual appetites : then shall gain of pure and lasting joys recompense you in childhood and old age, for the destructive or vain gratifications which you have prudently renounced.

Even if you are prevented, by an early death, from cherishing in this world the fruit of a well regulated youth, you will obtain a great advantage, if you are prepared to enter a more perfect abode, and sufficiently qualified for the sublime employment and delicious pleasures which await the virtuous in a future existence.

It is only by making wisdom and virtue, reason and religion, your faithful guides, that you can preserve your innocence, and proceed with a firm and persevering step in the path where so many of your predecessors have reaped the advantages they now enjoy. May these faithful guides always accompany you in the journey of life ; and may you become valuable men, useful citizens, and blessings to society.



SECTION XXXVI

A view of the Starry Heavens.

HERE I enjoy a free view of the whole hemisphere, without any obstacle from below, to confine the exploration ; or any cloud from above, to overcast the spacious concave.

It is true, the lively vermilion which so lately streaked the chambers of the west, is all faded. But the stars, one after another, light up their lamps ; the stars advance in their glittering train.

Thousands of luminaries shine forth in successive splendour ; and the whole firmament is kindled into the most beautiful glow.

The blueness of the ether, heightened by the season of the year, and still more enlivened by the absence of the moon, give those gems of heaven the brightest lustre.



SECTION XXXVII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

² Shac kle, <i>v.</i> to chain, fetter	² Sin ner, <i>n.</i> one who sins, an offender [on a seat]
Shac kles, <i>n.</i> fetters, chains	Sit ting, <i>n.</i> the act of resting
Shad ow, <i>n.</i> shade, darkness	Six pence, <i>n.</i> a small silver coin, half a shilling
Shal low, <i>a.</i> not deep ; silly	Six teen, <i>a.</i> six and ten
Shel ter, <i>n.</i> a place of safety, cover ; <i>v.</i> to cover, defend	Six ty, <i>a.</i> six times ten
Sher iff, <i>n.</i> a county officer	Skil ful, <i>a.</i> knowing, experienced [boiler]
Shil ling, <i>n.</i> a silver coin, value twelve pence	Skil let, <i>n.</i> a small kettle or Skit tish, <i>a.</i> easily frightened
Shin gle, <i>n.</i> a thin board to cover houses	Slan der, <i>n.</i> false invective, reproach
Ship ping, <i>n.</i> vessels for navigation [ship]	Slen der, <i>a.</i> thin, small
Ship wreck, <i>n.</i> the loss of a	Slip per, <i>n.</i> a kind of loose shoe
Shud der, <i>v.</i> to quake with fear [dow]	Slug gish, [g hard] <i>a.</i> slothful
Shut ter, <i>n.</i> a cover for a window	Slum ber, <i>v.</i> to sleep lightly ; <i>n.</i> repose
Shut tle, <i>n.</i> an instrument used in weaving [with]	Smug gle, <i>v.</i> to import or export goods without paying the duties [vish]
Sic kle, <i>n.</i> a hook to cut grain	Snap pish, <i>a.</i> eager to bite, peevish
Sick ness, <i>n.</i> a disease	Snuff box, <i>n.</i> a box in which snuff is carried
Sig nal, <i>n.</i> a sign that gives notice ; <i>a.</i> eminent, remarkable	Snuf fers, <i>n.</i> a utensil to snuff candles
Sil ly, <i>a.</i> foolish, simple	Spar row, <i>n.</i> a small bird
Sil ver, <i>n.</i> a white hard metal	Spat ter, <i>v.</i> to sprinkle
Sim mer, <i>v.</i> to boil gently	Spe cial, <i>a.</i> particular, peculiar
Sim ple, <i>a.</i> plain, artless, silly	Spend thrift, <i>n.</i> a prodigal ; lavish
Sin ew, <i>n.</i> a tendon, nerve	
Sin ful, <i>a.</i> wicked, unholy	
Sing er, <i>n.</i> one that sings	
Sin gle, <i>a.</i> alone, unmarried	

- Spin dle**, *n.* an instrument used in spinning
Spir it, *n.* the soul, a ghost, breath, life, courage
Splen did, *a.* magnificent
Splen dour, *n.* lustre, magnificence
Sprin kle, *v.* to scatter in small drops
Stam mer, *v.* to falter in one's speech
Stand ard, *n.* an ensign of war; undoubted authority
Stat ue, [stat tshu] *n.* an image
Stat ute, [stat tshute] *n.* an act of the legislature, a law, decree
Stead fast, *a.* fixed, firm
Stead y, *a.* firm, not wavering
Stig ma, *n.* a mark of infamy
Stin gy, *a.* covetous
Stran gle, *v.* to choke, suffocate
Strip ling, *n.* a youth
Strug gle, *v.* to strive, contend; *n.* a contest, agony
Stub born, *z.* obstinate
Stud y, *n.* application to books and learning; an apartment for books; *v.* to meditate, muse
Stum ble, *v.* to trip in walking; to err
Stur dy, *a.* hardy, stout
Stur geon, *n.* the name of a fish
Sub ject, *n.* the matter treated of; one under the dominion of another
Sub stance, *n.* being, matter
Sud den, *a.* without previous notice, hasty
Suf fer, *v.* to endure, to bear
Sul ky, *a.* sullen, obstinate
Sul len, *a.* morose, obstinate
- Sul try**, *a.* hot and cloudy
Sum mer, *n.* the second season of the year
Sum mit, *n.* the top, the utmost height
Sun beam, *n.* a ray of the sun
Sun day, *n.* the first day of the week
Sun dry, *a.* several, various
Sup per, *n.* the evening meal
Sur face, *n.* the outside
Sur ly, *a.* morose, uncivil
Syl van, *a.* woody, shady
Symp tom, *n.* a sign, token
Syn tax, *n.* a system, construction of words
Sys tem, *n.* a scheme, method, theory
Tal ent, *n.* a certain weight or sum; faculty
Tal on, *n.* the claw of a bird
Tar ry, *v.* to stay, loiter
Tat tle, *v.* to prate, talk idly
Tem pest, *n.* a violent wind, storm, tumult [cate
Ten der, *a.* soft, young, delicate
Ten don, *n.* a sinew
Ten dril, *n.* the clasp of a vine
Thank ful, *a.* full of gratitude
Thim ble, *n.* a cap for the needle finger
This tle, *n.* a prickly weed
Thir n er, *ad.* to that place
Thun der, *n.* a loud noise in the air [the week
Thurs day, *n.* the fifth day of
Tick et, *n.* a token of right on the delivery of which admission is granted
Til lage, *n.* husbandry
Tim id, *a.* fearful, timorous
Tip pet, *n.* a kind of covering for a woman's neck

² Traf fick, <i>n.</i> commerce, trade; <i>v.</i> to trade, to deal [foot]	² Ver dict, <i>n.</i> determin a jury, decision, op
Tram ple, <i>v.</i> to tread under	Ver y, <i>a.</i> real, true; great degree
Tran quil, <i>a.</i> quiet, peaceful	Ves sel, <i>n.</i> any thing hold liquors; a shi
Trav el, <i>v.</i> to go, to make a journey	Vic tim, <i>n.</i> a sacrifice
Treas ure, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> wealth laid up, riches	Vict uals, <i>n.</i> food, pro
Trem ble, <i>v.</i> to shake, quiver	Vig our <i>n.</i> force, stre
Tres pass, <i>n.</i> an offence, un- lawful entry; <i>v.</i> to trans- gress	Vil lage, <i>n.</i> a small co of houses
Tres ses, <i>n.</i> curls of hair	Vir tue, [ver tshu] <i>n.</i> goodness, excellen cacy
Trib ute, <i>n.</i> payment made in acknowledgment of sub- jection	Vul gar, <i>a.</i> mean, low common or lower p
Triph thong, <i>n.</i> a union of three vowels	Wag on, <i>n.</i> a four carriage for burden
Troub le, <i>n.</i> calamity, afflic- tion [down]	Wednes day, <i>n.</i> the day of the week
Tum ble, <i>v.</i> to fall, to throw	Wel fare, <i>n.</i> happines perity
Tur key, <i>n.</i> a large fowl	Whis per, <i>v.</i> to speak voice
Tur tle, <i>n.</i> a kind of dove; a tortoise	Wick ed, <i>a.</i> given to
Twen ty, <i>a.</i> twice ten	Wid ow, <i>n.</i> a woman husband is dead
Ul cer, <i>n.</i> a running sore	Wil ful, <i>a.</i> stubborn, p
Um pire, <i>n.</i> one who decides disputes	Win ter, <i>n.</i> the fourth of the year
Un cle, <i>n.</i> a father's or moth- er's brother	Wis dom, <i>n.</i> the po judging rightly, sapi
Un der, <i>pr.</i> in a state of sub- jection [up]	With er, <i>v.</i> to fade, v
Up right, <i>a.</i> honest; straight	Wit ness, <i>n.</i> testimon dence
Ut most, <i>a.</i> extreme, highest; <i>n.</i> the most that can be	Wit ty, <i>a.</i> ingenious, s
Ut ter, <i>v.</i> to speak	Wran gle, <i>v.</i> to disput vishly; <i>n.</i> a quarrel
Val iant, <i>a.</i> stout, brave	Young ster, <i>n.</i> a young
Val ley, <i>n.</i> low ground be- tween two hills	³ Al so, <i>ad.</i> likewise
Val our, <i>n.</i> courage, bravery	Al ways, <i>ad.</i> continual ever, perpetually
Val ue, <i>n.</i> a price, worth; <i>v.</i> to fix a price, to rate	
Van ish, <i>v.</i> to disappear	

³ Auc tion, <i>n.</i> a publick sale to the highest bidder	³ Mor tar, <i>n.</i> a kind of cement used for building ; a vessel to pound in
Au gust, <i>n.</i> the eighth month of the year	Mort gage, <i>n.</i> a pledge of property ; <i>v.</i> to pledge property to a creditor for security
Au thor, <i>n.</i> an inventer, writer	Mor tise, <i>n.</i> a hole cut in one piece of wood to admit the tenon of another
Au tum, <i>n.</i> the third season of the year	Naugh ty, <i>a.</i> bad, wicked
Aw ful, <i>a.</i> terrible, hateful	Nau seous, <i>a.</i> loathsome, offensive, disgusting
Awk ward, <i>a.</i> unhandy, unpolite	Or bit, <i>n.</i> the line described by the revolution of a planet
Bal sam, <i>n.</i> an ointment, medicine	Or chard, <i>n.</i> a field of fruit trees
Broad cloth, <i>n.</i> a very fine kind of woollen cloth	Or der, <i>n.</i> a command, method
Cau tion, <i>n.</i> prudence, care	Ord nance, <i>n.</i> cannon, artillery
Cau tious, <i>a.</i> watchful, prudent	Or phan, <i>n.</i> a fatherless or motherless child
Daugh ter, <i>n.</i> a female child	Pal sy, <i>n.</i> a privation of the sense of feeling
False hood, <i>n.</i> a lie, an untruth	Pau per, <i>n.</i> one who receives alms, a poor person
Fault less, <i>a.</i> perfect, complete	Quar ter, <i>n.</i> a fourth part ; <i>v.</i> to divide into four parts
Faul ty, <i>a.</i> blameable, defective	Quar to, <i>n.</i> a book in which every sheet makes four leaves
For feit, <i>v.</i> to lose by some offence	Sau cer, <i>n.</i> a small vessel into which a tea-cup is set
For tune, [tlike tsh] <i>n.</i> chance,	Sau cy, <i>a.</i> impudent, insolent
For ty, <i>a.</i> four times ten	Scorn ful, <i>a.</i> haughty, proud
Gau dy, <i>a.</i> showy, splendid	Shor ten, <i>v.</i> to make short
Haugh ty, <i>a.</i> proud, insolent	Short ly, <i>ad.</i> soon, quickly
Hor net, <i>n.</i> a bee of the wasp kind	Slaugh ter, <i>n.</i> massacre ; <i>v.</i> to slay, to kill
Horn pipe, <i>n.</i> a kind of dance	Sor did, <i>a.</i> mean, vile, base
Horse fly, <i>n.</i> a fly that stings horses	Storm y, <i>a.</i> tempestuous
Horse man, <i>n.</i> one skilled in riding	Thought ful, <i>a.</i> contemplative, careful
Law ful, <i>a.</i> agreeable to law	Thought less, <i>a.</i> negligent, careless
Law less, <i>a.</i> not subject to law, illegal	
Law suit, <i>n.</i> process in law	
Law yer, <i>n.</i> a professor of law, an advocate	
Mor bid, <i>a.</i> diseased, corrupt	
Mor ning, <i>n.</i> the first part of the day	
Mor sel, <i>n.</i> a small quantity	
Mor tal, <i>a.</i> subject to death ; <i>n.</i> a human being	

3	4
Tor ment, <i>n.</i> pain, misery	Har den, <i>v.</i> to make hard
Tor toise, <i>n.</i> an amphibious animal [ish	Hard ness, <i>n.</i> severity; a hard quality
Taw ny, <i>a.</i> brownish, yellow-	Hard ship, <i>n.</i> fatigue, injury
Alms house, <i>n.</i> a house for the poor	Hard ware, <i>n.</i> wares made of iron, steel, brass, &c.
Ar dent, <i>a.</i> hot, fiery, zealous	Harm less, <i>a.</i> innocent
Ar gue, <i>v.</i> to reason, dispute	Harsh ness, <i>n.</i> roughness
Ar mour, <i>n.</i> defensive arms	Har vest, <i>n.</i> the season for gathering wheat, maize, &c.
Ar my, <i>n.</i> a body of armed men	the crop gathered
Art ful, <i>a.</i> cunning, dexterous, artificial	Hear ken, <i>v.</i> to listen, attend
Art ist, <i>n.</i> a professor of an art	Hear ty, <i>a.</i> healthy, strong
Bar ber, <i>n.</i> a man that shaves beards [ment	Jar gon, <i>n.</i> unintelligible talk, gibberish
Bar gain, <i>n.</i> a contract, agree-	Lar board, <i>n.</i> the left hand side of a ship or boat
Bar ley, <i>n.</i> a sort of grain	Laugh ter, <i>n.</i> a convulsive merry noise
Bar ter, <i>v.</i> to exchange [ness	Mar ble, <i>n.</i> a fine hard stone; <i>a.</i> made of marble
Calm ness, <i>n.</i> mildness, still-	Mar gin, <i>n.</i> the edge, border
Car cass, <i>n.</i> a dead body	Mar ket, <i>n.</i> a place and time of sale
Car pet, <i>n.</i> a covering for a floor	Mar quis, <i>n.</i> one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke
Car tridge, <i>n.</i> a paper-case for gunpowder and ball	Mar shal, <i>n.</i> an officer of an army; a sheriff; <i>v.</i> to arrange, rank in order
Car ver, <i>n.</i> one who carves	Marsh y, <i>a.</i> swampy, boggy
Char coal, <i>n.</i> a coal made by burning wood under cover	Mar tial, <i>a.</i> warlike, brave
Charm ing, <i>a.</i> pleasing	Mar tyr, <i>n.</i> one who by his death bears witness to the truth
Dark ness, <i>n.</i> absence of light	Mar vel, <i>v.</i> to wonder
Far mer, <i>n.</i> one who cultivates ground [tance	Ma ster, <i>n.</i> an owner, proprietor; a ruler, teacher
Far ther, <i>a.</i> at a greater distance	Par boil, <i>v.</i> to half boil
Farthest, <i>a.</i> at the greatest distance [penny	Parch ment, <i>n.</i> skins dressed for writing on
Far thing, <i>n.</i> the fourth of a Fa ther, <i>n.</i> a parent	Par don, <i>v.</i> to forgive; <i>n.</i> forgiveness
Gar den, <i>n.</i> a place planted with herbs, flowers, &c. [ers	
Gar land, <i>n.</i> a wreath of flow-	
Gar lick, <i>n.</i> a plant [the body	
Gar ment, <i>n.</i> a covering for	
Har bour, <i>n.</i> a port, shelter	

SECTION XXXVIII.

Cleanliness.

CLEANLINESS may be recommended under the three following heads : as it is a mark of politeness ; as it produces affection ; and as it bears analogy to purity of mind.

In the first place, it is a mark of politeness ; for it is universally agreed upon, that no one unadorned with this virtue, can go into company without giving a manifest offence. The different nations of the world are as much distinguished by their cleanliness, as by their arts and sciences. The more advanced in civilization, the more they consult this part of politeness.

In the second place, cleanliness may be considered the foster-mother of affection. Beauty commonly produces love, but cleanliness preserves it. Age is not unamiable while it is preserved clean and unsullied : like a piece of metal constantly kept smooth and bright, we look on it with more pleasure, than on a new vessel that is cankered with rust.

As cleanliness renders us agreeable to others, so it makes us easy to ourselves ; it is an excellent preservative of health ; and several vices destructive both to mind and body, are inconsistent with the habit of it.

In the third place, it bears great analogy with purity of mind, and naturally inspires refined sentiments and passions. We find from experience, that through the prevalence of custom, the most vicious actions lose their horror, by being made familiar to us.

On the contrary, those who live in the neighbourhood of good examples, fly from the first appearance of what is shocking ; and thus pure and unsullied thoughts are naturally suggested to the mind, by those objects that perpetually encompass us.

In the East, where the warmth of the climate makes cleanliness more immediately necessary than in colder countries, it is considered as a part of religion : the Jewish law, (as well as the Mahometan, which in some things copies after,) enjoins frequent bathings, and other rites of the like nature : and we read several injunctions of this kind in the book of Deuteronomy.

SECTION XXXIX.

Honour.

THE influence of honour on the character and improvement of the mind, is no less happy than that of virtue. As a virtuous man would not do a criminal action, because it is repugnant to the laws of God, and injurious to his neighbour, so would an honourable man despise a mercenary deed, because it is abhorrent to his feelings, and the genuine principles of rectitude. The ideas many have of honour, and of the means to attain it, are as different, and perhaps as erroneous as those they have of true happiness.

Persons who entertain right conceptions of honour enjoy a double advantage. Stimulated by its dictates and instructed by the precepts of virtue, they scorn whatever is low, and aspire at that which is amiable. Ambitious to gain the esteem of the world, the man of honour makes virtue his guide; his life is marked with integrity; his soul beams sincerity, and justice ever graces the tenour of his conduct.

Others, who have wrong ideas upon this subject, commit crimes of the vilest nature, and suppose their guilt is veiled, from the mistaken notion that their vices are honourable, because they are fashionable. Ask the dissipated man why he carouses at midnight revels, and riots in the luxuries of pleasure, he will answer, "to maintain my honour, and support the dignity of a gentleman."

Ask the duellist why he would take away the life of—perhaps a brother, he will answer, "to vindicate my honour, and act the part of a man." Such is the force of custom, to convert the basest crimes into a fashionable point of honour. Alas! Such may have become fashionable, but they will ever be contemptible.

Flattered by a false notion of honour, the voluptuary endeavours to exculpate the criminality of his conduct. *Uncontrolled by principles, he gives unbounded scope to his desires, and riots with intemperate festivity.*

Unacquainted with what is truly honourable, the de

ellist, for the most trivial offence, thus challenges his antagonist: "Equip yourself with sword and pistol, meet me at such a time and place, and prove yourself a *gentleman*." His antagonist, if like himself, *destitute* of honour, thus answers: "I accept your challenge with pleasure; and am happy to give you and the world this proof."

But, if his antagonist be endued with just and honourable principles, he thus replies: "Sensible what disgrace a compliance with your request would bring upon us both, and humanity itself, I condemn your offer as derogatory to the human character. If in fault, I am willing to make every reasonable confession, and ready to give satisfaction."

As the man of virtue fears, so the man of honour scorns to do a mean action. Seneca speaks in the noble and genuine language of honour, when he says, "Were there no God to see and punish vice, he would not commit it, because it is of so mean, so base, and vile a nature."

Should those persons who court vice and folly for pleasure, study decency, and cultivate true principles, they would soon discard those fashionable vices, which they vainly flatter themselves, accomplish the real man of honour.

The vices of the present age, like dress, have their fashions. Were we to inquire into the cause, should we not find that many of them owe their rise to a mistaken notion of honour? Excess of pleasure, says the sensualist, is fashionable, consequently, honourable.

But were he sensible that nothing but what is virtuous, is worthy of this name, that the principles of honour would teach him to ennoble his soul with conceptions of the just and amiable, he would forsake the lap of pleasure, for that of virtue.

Then let the debauchee quit his vain delights; the voluptuary the bed of pleasure; the duellist his dagger, for that which is great, noble, and virtuous; and be persuaded that honour is the child of virtue, and the perfection of a benevolent and generous soul.

SECTION XL.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

⁴	⁵
Pars ley, <i>n.</i> a plant	Con sort, <i>n.</i> a companion, partner
Par son, <i>n.</i> a clergyman, minister, priest	Con stant, <i>a.</i> firm, unvaried
Par tial, <i>a.</i> inclined to favour one party more than the other	Con test, <i>n.</i> a dispute, debate
Part ner, <i>n.</i> a sharer, partaker	Con tract, <i>n.</i> a bargain, agreement
Par tridge, <i>n.</i> a bird of game	Con trite, <i>a.</i> penitent [ed
Par ty, <i>n.</i> a number of persons confederated, a select assembly	Con vict, <i>n.</i> a person convicted
Tar dy, <i>a.</i> slow, dilatory	Cost ly, <i>a.</i> of great price
⁵	Doc tor, <i>n.</i> a title in divinity, law, physick, &c.
Bon dage, <i>n.</i> captivity, slavery	Doc trine, <i>n.</i> the principles of any sect ; a precept
Bond man, <i>n.</i> a man slave	Dol lar, <i>n.</i> a silver coin
Bond maid, <i>n.</i> a woman slave	Fod der, <i>n.</i> food for cattle
Bonds man, <i>n.</i> one bound for another	Fog gy, [g hard] <i>a.</i> misty, cloudy
Bor row, <i>v.</i> to take upon loan	Fol low, <i>v.</i> to go after, pursue
Bot tle, <i>n.</i> a glass vessel	Fol ly, <i>n.</i> foolishness
Bot tom, <i>n.</i> lowest part	Fond ness, <i>n.</i> tenderness, excess of love
Clos et, <i>n.</i> a small private room	Fore head, <i>n.</i> the upper part of the face
Cob ble, <i>v.</i> to mend coarsely	For eign, <i>a.</i> belonging to another country
Cob bler, <i>n.</i> a mender of shoes	For est, <i>n.</i> a wild uncultivated tract
Cob web, <i>n.</i> the web of a spider	Fos ter, <i>v.</i> to nurse, cherish
Cof fee, <i>n.</i> a drink ; a berry	Fros ty, <i>a.</i> like frost, cold
Col lar, <i>n.</i> something worn round the neck	Glos sy, <i>a.</i> shining, showy
Col league, <i>n.</i> a partner	Gob let, <i>n.</i> a bowl or cup
Col lege, <i>n.</i> a house for learning [round pillar	Gos ling, <i>n.</i> a young goose
Col umn, <i>n.</i> part of a page ; a	Hol low, <i>n.</i> a cavity, den
Com et, <i>n.</i> a kind of star	Hom age, <i>n.</i> obedience, service
Com merce, <i>n.</i> trade, traffick	Hon est, <i>a.</i> upright, just
Com pend, <i>n.</i> abridgment	Hon our, <i>n.</i> dignity, reputation
Con duct, <i>n.</i> behaviour	Hor rid, <i>a.</i> hideous, dreadful
Con gress, <i>n.</i> an assembly, meeting [gained	Hov el, <i>n.</i> a shed, cottage
Con quest, <i>n.</i> victory, a thing	Joc und, <i>a.</i> merry, gay, lively
Con science, <i>n.</i> natural knowledge, reason	Jog gle, <i>v.</i> to shake, push
	Jol ly, <i>a.</i> merry, gay

- Jos fle, v.** to push, shake
Knot ty, a. full of knots, hard
Knowl edge, n. understanding, skill [a room
Lob by, n. an opening before
Lob ster, n. a shell-fish
Lock et, n. an ornamental lock
Lof ty, a. proud, stately, high
Log ick, [g soft] n. the art of reasoning
Log wood, n. a wood much used in dying
Mod el, n. a copy, representation; *v.* to plan, to shape
Mod ern, a. late, not ancient
Mod est, a. diffident, chaste
Mon arch, n. a king, sovereign
Mon ster, n. something unnatural or horrible
Mon strous, a. unnatural, enormous
Mor al, a. upright, relating to vice or virtue; *n.* the instruction of a fable
Mor als, n. natural principles, duties
Mor row, n. the next day after the present one [moss
Mos sy, a. overgrown with
Mot to, n. a sentence prefixed or added, a device
Non sense, n. words without connected meaning [nose
Nos tril, n. the cavity in the
Nov el, n. a feigned story or tale
Nov ice, n. an unlearned or unskilful person
Nox ious, [nok shus] a. hurtful, offensive
Ob ject, n. that about which any power or faculty is employed
- Ob long, a.** longer than broad
Odd ness, n. strangeness, particularity
Of fer, v. to present, propose; *n.* price bid, proposal
Of fice, n. a publick employment; a place where business is transacted
Ol ive, n. a tree and its fruit; an emblem of peace
On ward, ad. forward [ion
Op ticks, n. the science of vision
Op tion, n. choice, will
Or ange, n. a kind of fruit
Os trich, n. a very large African fowl [mal
Ot ter, n. an amphibious animal
Pol ish, v. to make smooth and glossy, to refine
Pom pous, a. splendid, grand
Pon der, v. to consider, muse
Pon iard, n. a dagger
Pop gun, n. a wooden gun for children
Pop lar, n. the name of a tree
Pop py, n. the name of a plant
Por ridge, n. a kind of broth
Pos ture, [t like tsh] n. position, place, situation
Pot ter, n. a maker of earthen vessels [pints
Pot tle, n. a measure of four
Prob lem, n. a question proposed for solution
Proc ess, [c like s] n. method, progress, course
Prod uce, n. product, amount, fruit [duced
Prox ict, n. something prof
Prof it, n. gain, advantage
Prog ress, n. improvement, course [scheme
Proj ect, n. a contrivance,

5

From *ise*, *v.* to give one's word, to assure
 Prop *er*, *a.* fit, peculiar
 Proph *et*, *n.* one who tells future events
 Pros *pect*, *n.* a view
 Pros *per*, *v.* to be successful
 Pros *trate*, *a.* lying at length; *v.* to throw down [saying
 Prov *erb*, *n.* a maxim, common
 Prov *ince*, *n.* a region; a country governed by a delegate
 Quar *rel*, *v.* to brawl, debate; *n.* a dispute, strife
 Quar *ry*, *n.* a stone mine
 Rob *ber*, *n.* a thief, plunderer
 Soft *ness*, *n.* quality of being soft, effeminacy
 Sol *ace*, *n.* comfort, pleasure
 Sol *emn*, *a.* awful, religiously grave
 Sol *id*, *a.* firm, compact, sound
 Sol *vent*, *a.* able to pay debts
 Son *net*, *n.* a short poem
 Sor *rel*, *n.* an acid plant
 Sor *row*, *n.* trouble, grief
 Sor *ry*, *a.* grieved for something past
 Spot *less*, *a.* pure, immaculate
 Squab *ble*, *n.* a low brawl, petty quarrel [fusely
 Squan *der*, *v.* to spend pro-
 Swal *low*, *n.* a small bird; the throat
 Tor *rent*, *n.* a rapid stream
 Tor *rid*, *a.* violently hot, parched
 Wan *der*, *v.* to rove, ramble

6

Bru tal, *a.* cruel, inhuman
Cru el, *a.* hard-hearted, inhuman

6

Fool *ish*, *a.* weak of intellect, imprudent
 Frustr *less*, *a.* barren, unprofitable [choly
 Gloom *y*, *a.* obscure, melan-
 Loo *sen*, *v.* to let loose
 Lo *ser*, *n.* one that has suffered loss
 Moon *light*, *n.* light afforded by the moon
 Moon *shine*, *n.* the lustre of the moon
 Move *ment*, *n.* motion
 Pru *dent*, *a.* discreet, practically wise
 Pru *dence*, *n.* wisdom applied to practice, discretion
 Rude *ness*, *n.* incivility, coarseness of manners
 Ru *in*, *n.* destruction, overthrow; *v.* to destroy, demolish
 Ru *ler*, *n.* a governor; an instrument by which lines are drawn
 Ru *ral*, *a.* belonging to the country, retired
 School *boy*, *n.* a boy at school, a learner
 Smooth *ness*, *n.* evenness, mildness, softness
 7
 Bul *let*, *n.* a round ball of metal [pecks
 Bush *el*, *n.* a measure of four
 But *cher*, *n.* a person who kills animals to sell
 Cuc *koo*, *n.* a bird
 Cush *ion*, *n.* a soft pad placed upon a chair [feet
 Foot *stool*, *n.* a stool for the
 Ful *ness*, *n.* state of being full, completeness

- 7
Good ly, *a.* comely, beautiful
Good ness, *n.* desirable qualities, virtue, piety
Pud ding, *n.* a kind of food
Pul let, *n.* a young hen
Pul ley, *n.* a small wheel for a running cord
Pul pit, *n.* an exalted place to speak from [human race
Wom an, *n.* the female of the
Wool len, *a.* made of wool
- 8
Com bat, *n.* a battle, duel
Come ly, *a.* graceful, decent
Com fort, *n.* pleasure, joy
Cov et, *v.* to desire earnestly
Doz en, *n.* the number of twelve
Flood gate, *n.* a gate to stop or let out water
Gov ern, *v.* to rule, regulate
Hon ey, *n.* the sweet juice of vegetables collected by bees
Love ly, *a.* exciting love, amiable
Lov er, *n.* one who is in love
Lov ing, *a.* kind, affectionate
Mon day, *n.* the second day of the week
Mon ey, *n.* metal coined for public use
Mon key, *n.* an ape, baboon
Month ly, *ad.* once a month
Shov el, *n.* a utensil broader than a spade
Smorn er, *v.* to suffocate
Some times, *ad.* now and then
Stir rup, *n.* an iron for a horse-man's foot
Thir teen, *a.* ten and three
Thir ty, *a.* three times ten
Won der, *v.* to be astonished ;
n. amazement, admiration
- 8
Wor ship, *n.* religious reverence, adoration ; a term of honour ; *v.* to adore, honour
Wor thy, *a.* deserving, noble
- 9
Eigh teen, *a.* twice nine
Eigh ty, *a.* eight times ten
Hein ous, *a.* very wicked
Neigh bour, *n.* one who lives near another
- oi
Joint ly, *ad.* together, not separately
Loi ter, *v.* to linger, lag
Moist ness, *n.* dampness
Mois ture, [t like tsh] *n.* dampness, juiciness
Noi sy, *a.* clamorous, turbulent
Oil y, *a.* consisting of oil, greasy
Poi son, *n.* that which destroys life ; *v.* to infect with poison, to corrupt
- oy
Boy ish, *a.* childish, trifling
Joy ful, *a.* full of joy, glad
Loy al, *a.* true or obedient to a sovereign
Oys ter, *n.* a shell fish
Roy al, *a.* kingly, noble, regal
Voy age, *n.* a passage by sea
- ou
Bound less, *a.* unlimited [ity
Boun ty, *n.* free gift ; generous
Doubt ful, *a.* uncertain
Foul ness, *n.* filthiness
Foun der, *n.* a builder, former
House hold, *n.* a family
Loud ly, *ad.* noisily
Loud ness, *n.* noise, clamour
Moun tain, *n.* a high hill
Mouse trap, *n.* a trap to catch mice in [pelled
Out cast, *n.* an exile, one ex-

^{ou} Out cry, <i>n.</i> a cry of distress, noise, clamour	^{ow} Drow sy, <i>a.</i> sleepy, stupid, dull
Out let, <i>n.</i> passage outwards	Flow er, <i>n.</i> the blossom of a plant
Out rage, <i>n.</i> open violence	Low er, <i>v.</i> to appear dark and gloomy [powder
Out side, <i>n.</i> the outward part	Pow der, <i>n.</i> fine dust, gun-
Out ward, <i>a.</i> external, apparent	Pow er, <i>n.</i> authority, com-
Proud ly, <i>ad.</i> haughtily, arro- gantly	mand, ability
Scoun drel, <i>n.</i> a mean low fellow, a villain	Show er, <i>n.</i> a fall of rain
^{ow} Bow er, <i>n.</i> an arbour	Tow el, <i>n.</i> a cloth on which the hands are wiped
Clown ish, <i>a.</i> uncivil, ill bred	Tow er, <i>n.</i> a high building
Cow ard, <i>n.</i> one destitute of courage [flower	Town ship, <i>n.</i> the territory or land of a town
Cow slip, <i>n.</i> the name of a	Vow el, <i>n.</i> a letter which can be uttered by itself
Down y, <i>a.</i> covered with down	

SECTION XLI.

On bridling the Tongue.

"The tongue can no man tame."

IF this had not been the language of inspiration, experience has proved it to be the language of truth. The tongue is the most untameable thing in nature. All kinds of beasts, birds, and serpents, have been tamed by mankind; but not so with the tongue. Who among the sons of men ever yet tamed his own tongue? Not one.

A person can bridle his tongue, or hold it: but no sooner does he take off the bridle, or let go his hold, than this little member runs wild, and out slips something from it in the moment of passion or levity, which the speaker presently wishes back.

Mark Anthony, it has been said, tamed lions, and drove them harnessed to his chariot through the streets of Rome. Had he tamed his own tongue, it would have been a greater wonder still. The rattle-snake has been tamed, and even the crocodile; but the tongue never.

Pythagoras imposed on his pupils constant silence, for months and years together. But what did it all sig-

nify? No sooner were they permitted to talk, than they gabbled a deal of impertinence—Besides, to withhold the tongue from speaking at all, is destroying its end and use, rather than taming it.

The gift of speech is too precious to be thrown away. Let the tongue be accustomed to speak, and to speak as it ought. "A word spoken in due season, how good it is!" Unruly tongues, on the contrary, produce a world of iniquity. Some are full of deadly poison: such are they that curse men and blaspheme God, and which utter lies for mischief or sport.

Such too is the deceitful tongue, "whose words are smoother than oil; yet are they drawn swords." There is the sly, whispering tongue, and the babbling, tattling tongue; each of which "separateth very friends." The words of a tale-bearer are as wounds; he wounds others thereby, and himself too; for the mouth of such a fool is his destruction.

An impertinent, meddling tongue, makes bad worse; even when employed in offices of friendship. When Job was smitten from head to foot, the busy tongues of his wife and friends, were a sorer plague to him than all his biles. And thus it often happens, that a person under misfortunes, suffers as well from the busy meddling tongues of friends, as from the malicious tongues of enemies.

There are fiery tongues. "The tongue is a fire." Such is the tongue of the passionate man or woman, whose mouth foaming with rage, casteth abroad words which are as "fire-brands, arrows and death." Such also is the tongue of the slanderer and backbiter, which puts whole neighbourhoods and communities in a flame, and "setteth on fire the course of nature." How many a pretty mouth has been disfigured and made hideous, by the fiery tongue in it!

What then is to be done with this unruly little member, which "boasteth great things," and occasioneth infinite mischief in the world? Since no man nor woman *can quite tame it*, how is the best way to manage it?

First, correct the heart, and keep that with all dili-

gence. The foolishness of the lips is first uttered in the heart. "For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Next, carefully bridle the tongue; keep the bit upon it at all times; especially in the moment of sudden anger, and in the hour of joy and conviviality.

Self-command, as respects the tongue, is as necessary as it is difficult. For we are told from divine authority, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body."

As it is of the utmost importance that we rule our own tongues, so on the other hand, it is of no small importance that we be guarded against the unruly tongues of others. And here I will suggest one caution, and commend it to the particular remembrance of the young and unexperienced.

Beware of close intimacy with those whose tongues are calumnious toward almost every one except their present company, to which they are ever smooth and fair. For he that commonly indulges himself in calumniating or ridiculing the absent, plainly shows his company what they have to expect from him after he leaves them.



SECTION XLII.

An Indian king's advice to his Son.

My son, said the expiring monarch, the angel of death is now approaching, and in a few moments, a breathless corpse will be all that remains of the once powerful Kalahad. Remember, therefore, my son, that thou must now govern this mighty empire alone. Remember, O youthful monarch of Indostan, that thy example will influence multitudes of people; it will constitute either their happiness or misery.

If thou art careful to direct thy paths by the precepts of reason, and to listen to the dictates of conscience, if thou art indefatigable in punishing oppressors, and those who wallow in wickedness, and careful to encourage virtue and merit wherever they are found, then shall happiness dwell in thy palace, and plenty smile around thy habitations.

Treachery shall be banished from the empire of Indostan, and rebellion seek refuge in the dark covers of the mountains. The tongue of the hoary sage shall bless thee, and the shepherd as he tends his flocks in the pastures of the Ganges, shall rehearse the glories of thy reign.

Thus shall thy life glide on serenely ; and when the angel of death receives his commission to put a period to thy existence, thou shalt receive the summons with tranquillity, and pass without fear the gloomy valley, that separates time from eternity ; for remember, my son, this life is nothing more than a short portion of duration, a prelude to another, which will never have an end.

It is a state of trial, a period of probation ; and as we spend it either in the service of virtue or vice, our state in the regions of eternity will be happy or miserable. Farewell, my son, I am arrived at the brink of the precipice that divides the regions of spirits from those inhabited by mortals. Treasure up the instructions of thy dying father in thy breast ; practise them, and be happy.



SECTION XLIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

1	1
A base, <i>v.</i> to humble, to cast down	A dore, <i>v.</i> to worship
A bate, <i>v.</i> to decrease	Ad vice, <i>n.</i> counsel, notice
A bide, <i>v.</i> to stay in a place	Ad vise, <i>v.</i> to counsel
A board, <i>ad.</i> in, or on board a ship	A fraid, <i>a.</i> fearful
A bode, <i>n.</i> habitation	A grec, <i>v.</i> to consent [ner
Ab stain, <i>v.</i> to refrain from	A like, <i>ad.</i> in the same man-
A buse, <i>v.</i> to revile, to make an ill use of [thing	A lone, <i>a.</i> without company
A buse, <i>n.</i> the ill use of any	Al though, <i>conj.</i> notwithstanding
Ac cuse, <i>v.</i> to blame	A maze, <i>v.</i> to confuse
Ac quaint, <i>v.</i> to inform	A muse, <i>v.</i> to divert
Ac quire, <i>v.</i> to gain	Ap peal, <i>v.</i> to refer to another as judge
A cute, <i>a.</i> sharp, keen	Ap pear, <i>v.</i> to be visible
Ad here, <i>v.</i> to stick close to	Ap ply, <i>v.</i> to put one thing to another
A dieu, <i>ad.</i> farewell	Ap proach, <i>v.</i> to draw near to
Ad mire, <i>v.</i> to esteem	A rise, <i>v.</i> to rise up, mount up

- Ar** *raign*, *v.* to call to answer in court, to accuse
Ar *range*, *v.* to set in order
Ar *ray*, *v.* to put in order; to dress [paid
Ar *rear*, *n.* part of a debt un-
Ar *rive*, *v.* to come to a place
As *cribe*, *v.* to attribute to
A *sleep*, *ad.* at rest, sleeping
At *tain*, *v.* to gain, to reach
A *wake*, *v.* to rouse out of sleep
Be *guile*, *v.* to deceive
Be *hold*, *v.* to see, to view
Be *lief*, *n.* credit, opinion
Be *lieve*, *v.* to credit, to have faith, to think true
Be *moan*, *v.* to lament, bewail
Be *quear*, *v.* to give by will
Be *reave*, *v.* to deprive of
Be *seech*, *v.* to beg, entreat
Be *side*, } *pr.* over and above
Be *sides*, }
Be *siege*, *v.* to beset, attack
Be *wail*, *v.* to lament, grieve
Be *ware*, *v.* to be cautious
Blas *pHEME*, *v.* to speak wickedly, to curse
Block *ade*, *v.* to shut up
Ca *reer*, *n.* a course, race
Chas *tise*, *v.* to punish, correct
Com *pare*, *v.* to examine one thing by another [ment
Com *plain*, *v.* to murmur, la-
Com *plaint*, *n.* an accusation; a disease
Com *plete*, *a.* perfect, finished
Com *ply*, *v.* to yield or submit to
Com *pose*, *v.* to put together
Com *pute*, *v.* to reckon
Con *ceive*, *v.* to understand
Con *cise*, *a.* brief, short
Con *clude*, *v.* to finish, decide
Con *fide*, *v.* to trust in
Con *fine*, *v.* to imprison, limit
Con *fuse*, *v.* to disorder
Con *fute*, *v.* to disprove
Con *geal*, *v.* to freeze, harden
Con *sole*, *v.* to comfort, cheer
Con *strain*, *v.* to compel
Con *straint*, *n.* compulsion
Con *sume*, *v.* to spend, destroy
Con *tain*, *v.* to hold, comprise
Con *trive*, *v.* to plan, invent
Con *vene*, *v.* to call together, to assemble
Cre *ate*, *v.* to form, produce
De *base*, *v.* to degrade, lessen
De *bate*, *v.* to dispute, argue
De *cay*, *v.* to consume, decline
De *ceit*, *n.* fraud, treachery
De *ceive*, *v.* to impose upon
De *cide*, *v.* to determine
De *clare*, *v.* to affirm, proclaim
De *crease*, *v.* to diminish
De *cree*, *n.* a law, rule
De *face*, *v.* to disfigure, destroy
De *fame*, *v.* to censure falsely
De *feat*, *n.* destruction, overthrow; *v.* to disappoint
De *file*, *v.* to pollute, to make foul, taint
De *fine*, *v.* to explain, limit
De *fy*, *v.* to challenge, dare
De *grade*, *v.* to place lower
De *lay*, *v.* to put off, hinder
De *light*, *n.* joy, pleasure
De *lude*, *v.* to deceive
De *note*, *v.* to mark, show
De *ny*, *v.* to refuse, disown
De *plore*, *v.* to lament, bewail
De *prive*, *v.* to take from, bereave [der
De *range*, *v.* to put out of order
De *ride*, *v.* to laugh at, mock

De scribe, v. to represent by words or figures	En treat, v. to solicit, beg
De sire, v. to wish, long for ; <i>n.</i> a wish	E rase, v. to rub out, destroy
De spise, v. to disdain, scorn	E scape, v. to get out of danger, to shun
De tain, v. to keep, withhold	E state, n. property, rank
De vice, n. a contrivance, scheme [sp]	E steem, v. to think well of, to regard; <i>n.</i> reverential regard
De vote, v. to dedicate, to give	E vade, v. to avoid, escape
Dis close, v. to reveal, to tell	Ex ceed, v. to excel, surpass
Dis course, n. conversation	Ex change, v. to give one thing for another
Dis creet, a. prudent, cautious	Ex cite, v. to stir up, move
Dis dain, v. to scorn [ness]	Ex claim, v. to cry out, to rail against
Dis ease, n. distemper, sickness	Ex clude, v. to shut out, debar
Dis like, v. to hate, disapprove	Ex cuse, v. to forgive, pardon
Dis place, v. to put out of place	Ex pire, v. to breathe out, to die
Dis please, v. to offend	Ex plain, n. to illustrate
Dis pute, n. a contest, controversy	Ex plore, v. to examine, search into
Dis taste, n. dislike, disgust	Ex pose, v. to put in danger, lay open
Di vide, v. to part, separate	Ex treme, n. utmost point, extremity
Ef face, v. to blot out, destroy	For bear, v. to cease, decline
E lope, v. to run away	Fore bode, v. to foretell
Em brace, v. to comprise ; to hold fondly [round]	Fore know, v. to know beforehand
En close, v. to fence in, surround	Fore see, v. to see beforehand
En croach, v. to invade, intrude	For sake, v. to leave, desert
En dear, v. to make dear	Gen teel, a. polite, graceful
En dure, v. to undergo ; to continue	Gran dee, n. a man of great rank or power
En force, v. to compel, urge	Here by, ad. by this, by these means
En gage, v. to enlist, oppose	Hu mane, a. kind, tender
En grave, v. to cut characters	Im bibe, v. to drink in, to admit into
En rage, v. to provoke	Im pair, v. to diminish, injure
En robe, v. to dress, adorn	Im peach, v. to accuse by public authority
En rol, v. to record, register	Im pede, v. to hinder, obstruct
En slave, v. to deprive of liberty	Im plore, v. to beseech, beg
En sure, [s like sh] v. to secure, ascertain	
En throne, v. to set on a throne	
En tice, v. to allure, attract	

¹ Im ply, <i>v.</i> to comprise, suggest	¹ Mis place, <i>v.</i> to place wrong
Im pose, <i>v.</i> to enjoin as a duty ; to deceive	Mis take, <i>n.</i> error, misconception [badly]
Im pure, <i>a.</i> unholy, foul	Mis use, <i>v.</i> to abuse, to use
Im pute, <i>v.</i> to charge upon, attribute	Mo rose, <i>a.</i> peevish, sullen
In case, <i>v.</i> to cover, infold	North east, <i>n.</i> the point between the north and east
In cite, <i>v.</i> to stir up, animate	Oh scene, <i>a.</i> immodest, disgusting
In cline, <i>v.</i> to bend, to be disposed	Ob tain, <i>v.</i> to gain, acquire
In clude, <i>v.</i> to comprehend, to take in	Ob tuse, <i>a.</i> not pointed, dull
In crease, <i>v.</i> to grow [ity]	O paque, <i>a.</i> dark, not transparent [ject]
In deed, <i>ad.</i> in truth, in reality	Op pose, <i>v.</i> to act against, oppose
In duce, <i>v.</i> to persuade	Or dain, <i>v.</i> to appoint, establish [der]
In flame, <i>v.</i> to set on fire, heat	Par ade, <i>n.</i> show, military or
In fold, <i>v.</i> to inwrap	Par take, <i>v.</i> to have or take a part, to participate
In fuse, <i>v.</i> to pour in, to instill	Per ceive, <i>v.</i> to discover
In quire, <i>v.</i> to ask	Per fume, <i>v.</i> to make a sweet odour ; to scent
In sane, <i>a.</i> distracted, mad	Per spire, <i>v.</i> to sweat or steam
In scribe, <i>v.</i> to write on any thing ; to dedicate [gle]	Per suade, <i>v.</i> to bring to an opinion, to influence
In snare, <i>v.</i> to entrap, entangle	Per tain, <i>v.</i> to relate, belong
In spire, <i>v.</i> to breathe into, to infuse into the mind	Pe ruse, <i>v.</i> to read, examine
In twine, <i>v.</i> to twist or wreath together	Po lite, <i>a.</i> of genteel manners
In vade, <i>v.</i> to enter or seize in a hostile manner	Pol lute, <i>v.</i> to defile, corrupt
In vite, <i>v.</i> to bid, ask, persuade	Post pone, <i>v.</i> to put off, delay
In voke, <i>v.</i> to call upon, to pray to	Pre cede, <i>v.</i> to go before in rank or time
July , <i>n.</i> the seventh month of the year	Pre cise, <i>a.</i> exact, strict, nice
Les see, <i>n.</i> a person to whom a lease is given	Pre clude, <i>v.</i> to shut out
Man kind, <i>n.</i> the whole human race	Pre pare, <i>v.</i> to make ready, to fit [tell]
Ma ture, <i>a.</i> ripe, perfect, full	Pre sage, <i>v.</i> to forebode, foresee
Mi nute, <i>a.</i> small, little	Pre scribe, <i>v.</i> to order, direct
Mis deed, <i>n.</i> an evil action	Pre side, <i>v.</i> to superintend
Mis lead, <i>v.</i> to guide in a wrong way	Pre vail, <i>v.</i> to take place, induce, overcome [ture]
	Pre sume, <i>v.</i> to suppose, venture
	Pro ceed, <i>v.</i> to go forward

1 Pro claim , <i>v.</i> to tell openly, to promulgate	1 Re new , <i>v.</i> to restore to the former state ; to make anew
Pro duce , <i>v.</i> to exhibit, to bring forth	Re pair , <i>v.</i> to mend, refit
Pro fane , <i>a.</i> wicked, polluted; <i>v.</i> to violate	Re pay , <i>v.</i> to pay back
Pro fuse , <i>a.</i> lavish, wasteful	Re peal , <i>v.</i> to make void, an- nul ; <i>n.</i> an abolition
Pro mote , <i>v.</i> to forward, exalt	Re peat , <i>v.</i> to recite, rehearse
Pro pose , <i>v.</i> to offer for con- sideration	Re pine , <i>v.</i> to grieve, murmur
Pro vide , <i>v.</i> to procure, furnish	Re place , <i>v.</i> to put again in place [answer
Pro voke , <i>v.</i> to rouse, enrage	Re ply , <i>v.</i> to answer ; <i>n.</i> an Re port, <i>v.</i> to give an account of ; <i>n.</i> a rumour [sleep
Pur sue , <i>v.</i> to follow, continue	Re pose , <i>v.</i> to lay to rest, to
Pursuit , <i>n.</i> the act of following	Re priev , <i>v.</i> to respite from punishment
Re buke , <i>v.</i> to reprove, chide	Re proach , <i>v.</i> to censure
Re cede , <i>v.</i> to fall back, desist	Re quire , <i>v.</i> to demand
Re ceipt , <i>n.</i> an acquittance ; a reception	Re side , <i>v.</i> to live in a place
Re ceive , <i>v.</i> to take, admit	Re sign , <i>v.</i> to give up, re- sign
Re cite , <i>v.</i> to repeat, rehearse	Re store , <i>v.</i> to give back, re- store
Re claim , <i>v.</i> to reform, correct	Re strain , <i>v.</i> to withhold
Re cluse , <i>a.</i> shut up, retired ; <i>n.</i> a person shut up or retired	Re straint , <i>n.</i> abridgment of liberty
Re course , <i>n.</i> an application for help [save	Re sume , <i>v.</i> to begin again ; to take back
Re deem , <i>v.</i> to ransom, rescue,	Re tail , <i>v.</i> to sell in small quantities
Re duce , <i>v.</i> to make less	Re tain , <i>v.</i> to keep
Re fine , <i>v.</i> to purify, improve	Re take , <i>v.</i> to take again
Re frain , <i>v.</i> to forbear, abstain	Re tire , <i>v.</i> to withdraw, retreat
Re fuse , <i>v.</i> to deny, reject	Re treat , <i>v.</i> to retire
Re fute , <i>v.</i> to prove false or erroneous [anew	Re veal , <i>v.</i> to make known, disclose [our
Re gain , <i>v.</i> to recover, to gain	Re vere , <i>v.</i> to reverence, hon-
Re late , <i>v.</i> to tell, recite	Re vile , <i>v.</i> to reproach, vilify
Re lease , <i>v.</i> to set free ; <i>n.</i> a dismissal, discharge	Re vise , <i>v.</i> to re-examine, to review
Re lief , <i>n.</i> help, alleviation	Re vive , <i>v.</i> to renew, quicken
Re lieve , <i>v.</i> to assist, succour	Re voke , <i>v.</i> to recall, repeal
Re ly , <i>v.</i> to put trust in	Sa lute , <i>v.</i> to greet, to hail <i>n.</i> salutation, a kiss
Re main , <i>v.</i> to continue, to be left	Se crete , <i>v.</i> to hide, conceal
Re mind , <i>v.</i> to put in mind	
Re mote , <i>a.</i> distant, far off	

SECTION XLIV.

The Pupil's address to his School Companions.

MY DEAR FELLOW PUPILS,

THE power of Art and Industry, has turned the wild wilderness and the barren waste into a fruitful field; and now the dews of heaven light on those branches which gladden the heart of man. Even so the barren, barbarous, uncultivated human mind, will produce nothing but ignorance and immorality, unless timely cultivated by a well-appointed, and well-disciplined education.

O Education, I owe thee much—Parents and Teachers, I owe you much also; and may the glow of gratitude to my God and you, which this moment fills my breast, be taken as a pledge of my future care, to walk by the same rule, to mind the same things—and let us, my literary companions, joy and rejoice, that the bud and the fruit do in some degree appear.

Let us to-day resolve, that nothing shall stop us in pursuing, with an ardour worthy the greatness of the acquisition, those heights and depths of learning which lie before us, and to which we know we have not yet attained.

Let us ever remember, that vice and idleness are fatal obstacles to mental improvement; that it is only by constant study and application, that we can attain to the honour of being good scholars, or famous literary characters—and this boon once obtained and virtuously applied, will procure for us credit and consequence in every station of life.

And that this may be the case, let us by all means honour God and keep his commandments; let us obediently love and revere our parents; let us live in peace and love with our school-fellows, and nobly emulate each other in striving which shall be the wisest and best.

And let us, I entreat you, seriously and constantly regard the instructions, admonitions and reproofs of our respected teachers; so shall we, by these means, lay a good foundation for the time to come, and with our own hands, form a laurel wreath, that shall never fade away.

SECTION XLV.

The fall of the Leaf.

SEE the leaves around us falling,
Dry and wither'd to the ground ;
Thus to thoughtless mortals calling,
With a sad and solemn sound.

" Sons of Adam, (once in Eden
Blighted when like us he fell,)
Hear the lecture we are reading :
'Tis alas ! the truth we tell.

Virgins, much, too much presuming
On your boasted white and red ;
View us, late in beauty blooming,
Number'd now among the dead

Gripping misers, nightly waking,
See the end of all your care ;
Fled on wings of our own making,
We have left our owners bare.

Sons of honour, fed on praises,
Flutt'ring high in fancy'd worth ;
Lo ! the fickle air that raises,
Brings us down to parent earth.

Youth, though yet no losses grieve you,
Gay in health and manly grace,
Let not cloudless skies deceive you ;
Summer gives to Autumn place.

Venerable sires, grown hoary,
Hither turn the unwilling eye ;
Think amidst your falling glory,
Autumn tells a winter nigh.

Yearly in our course returning,
Messengers of shortest stay ;
Thus we preach the truth concerning,
Heaven and earth shall pass away.

On the tree of Life Eternal,
Man, let all thy hopes be stay'd ;
Which alone, for ever vernal,
Bears a leaf that ne'er shall fade."

SECTION XLVI.

The Cuckoo.

HAIL beauteous stranger of the wood
Attendant on the Spring!
Now heaven repairs thy vernal seat,
And woods thy welcome sing.

Soon as the daisy decks the green,
Thy certain voice we hear;
Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
Or mark the rolling year?

Delightful visitant! with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
When heaven is fill'd with musick sweet
Of birds among the bowers.

The school-boy wandering in the wood,
To pull the flowers so gay,
Oft starts, thy curious voice to hear,
And imitates thy lay.

Soon as the pea puts on the bloom,
Thou fly'st the vocal vale;
An annual guest in other lands,
Another spring to hail.

Sweet bird, thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year.

O! could I fly, I'd fly with thee;
We'd make, with joyful wing,
Our annual visit o'er the globe,
Companions of the spring.



SECTION XLVII.

Heavenly Wisdom.

How happy is the man who hears
Instruction's warning voice!
And who celestial wisdom makes
His early, only choice.

For she has treasures greater far
 Than east or west unfold ;
 And her reward is more secure
 Than is the gain of gold.

In her right hand she holds to view
 A length of happy years ;
 And in her left, the prize of fame
 And honour bright appears.

She guides the young, with innocence,
 In virtue's path to tread :
 A crown of glory she bestows
 Upon the hoary head.

According as her labours rise,
 So her rewards increase :
 Her ways are ways of pleasantness,
 And all her paths are peace.

SECTION XLVIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second; Continued.

1	1
Se cure, <i>v.</i> to make certain	Sus tain, <i>v.</i> to bear, support
Se date, <i>a.</i> calm, serene	Un bind, <i>v.</i> to loose, untie
Se duce, <i>v.</i> to tempt, mislead	Un clean, <i>a.</i> foul, filthy
Se rene, <i>a.</i> calm, undisturbed	Un close, <i>v.</i> to open
Se vere, <i>a.</i> cruel, rigid	Un fair, <i>a.</i> not fair, dishonest
Sin cere, <i>a.</i> pure, honest	Un fold, <i>v.</i> to expand, discover
Sub due, <i>v.</i> to conquer, reduce, tame, oppress	U nite, <i>v.</i> to join, to agree
Sub lime, <i>a.</i> exalted, high	Un kind, <i>a.</i> not kind, cruel, unfavourable
Sub scribe, <i>v.</i> to sign, consent	Un known, <i>a.</i> not known, not discovered
Suc ceed, <i>v.</i> to follow in or- der ; to prosper	[ous Un safe, <i>a.</i> not safe, danger-
Sup ply, <i>v.</i> to fill up, relieve ; <i>n.</i> a relief of want, aid	Un wise, <i>a.</i> defective in wis- dom, foolish
Sup port, <i>v.</i> to sustain, endure	Where by, <i>ad.</i> by which
Sup pose, <i>v.</i> to imagine	With hold, <i>v.</i> to keep back, restrain
Su preme, <i>a.</i> highest in digni- ty or authority	2
Sur prise, <i>v.</i> to take unawares, astonish ; <i>n.</i> astonishment	A breast, <i>ad.</i> side by side
Sur vive, <i>v.</i> to remain alive, to live after	A bridge, <i>v.</i> to shorten
	Ab rupt, <i>a.</i> sudden, hasty
	Ab stract, <i>v.</i> to separate ideas

2	2
Ab surd, <i>a.</i> unreasonable	Con sult, <i>v.</i> to ask advice
Ac curse, <i>v.</i> to doom to misery	Con temn, <i>v.</i> to despise
Ac quit, <i>v.</i> to set free	Con tempt, <i>n.</i> scorn, disdain
A dapt, <i>v.</i> to fit, to suit	Con tend, <i>v.</i> to dispute, strive
Ad dress, <i>v.</i> to speak or write to ; <i>n.</i> a verbal application	Con tent, <i>a.</i> satisfied, easy
A dept, <i>n.</i> one well versed in an art	Con tract, <i>v.</i> to shorten, draw together ; to bargain
Ad just, <i>v.</i> to regulate	Con verse, <i>v.</i> to discourse, talk
Ad mit, <i>v.</i> to allow, to suffer	Cor rupt, <i>a.</i> wicked ; rotten
Ad vance, <i>v.</i> to come forward	Cra vat, <i>n.</i> an ornament for the neck
Af flict, <i>v.</i> to grieve	De bel, <i>v.</i> to conquer
Af fix, <i>v.</i> to subjoin	De duct, <i>v.</i> to subtract
A' men', <i>ad.</i> so be it, so may it be, so it is	De fect, <i>n.</i> fault, blemish
A mend, <i>v.</i> to correct	De fend, <i>a.</i> to guard, protect
A midst, <i>pr.</i> in the middle	De pend, <i>v.</i> to rely on, trust to
Ad d, <i>v.</i> to join, add	De sert, <i>v.</i> to forsake, leave
Ad d, <i>v.</i> to seize, stop	De serve, <i>v.</i> to be worthy of
Ad d, <i>v.</i> to go up, rise	De sist, <i>v.</i> to cease from, stop
Ad d, <i>v.</i> to charge with any certain sum	Di gress, <i>v.</i> to depart from the subject
As sist, <i>v.</i> to help, relieve	Dis miss, <i>v.</i> to discharge, to send away
At tempt, <i>v.</i> to try, attack	Dis pel, <i>v.</i> to drive away
Be friend, <i>v.</i> to favour	Dis perse, <i>v.</i> to scatter
Be head, <i>v.</i> to cut off the head	Dis tinct, <i>a.</i> clear, unconfused
Ca nal, <i>n.</i> a course of water made by art ; a passage	Dis tract, <i>v.</i> to perplex, vex, make mad
Ca ress, <i>v.</i> to treat kindly	Dis tress, <i>n.</i> misery, want
Ce ment, <i>v.</i> to unite, join	Dis turb, <i>v.</i> to perplex, disquiet
Col lect, <i>v.</i> to gather	Di vest, <i>v.</i> to strip, make naked
Com mence, <i>v.</i> to begin	Di vulge, <i>v.</i> to publish, reveal
Com mend, <i>v.</i> to praise	E clipse, <i>n.</i> an obscuration of a luminary
Com pact, <i>a.</i> firm, close, solid	E lapse, <i>v.</i> to pass away
Com pel, <i>v.</i> to force, drive	E lect, <i>v.</i> to choose, select
Con cur, <i>v.</i> to agree, unite	E merge, <i>v.</i> to rise out of obscurity
Con dense, <i>v.</i> to make or grow more thick	E mit, <i>v.</i> to send forth, discharge
Con fess, <i>v.</i> to acknowledge	En act, <i>v.</i> to establish, decree
Con nect, <i>v.</i> to join, unite	En camp, <i>v.</i> to pitch tents
Con sent, <i>v.</i> to agree to	En chant, <i>v.</i> to bewitch, charm
Con sist, <i>v.</i> to be made of	
Con struct, <i>v.</i> to form, build	

2

Enhance, *v.* to raise the price
Enough, *a.* sufficient, plenty
Enrich, *v.* to make wealthy
Entrap, *v.* to entangle, to trap
Equip, *v.* to dress or fit out
Event, *n.* incident, end
Exact, *a.* accurate, punctual
Excel, *v.* to out do, surpass
Excess, *n.* intemperance, superfluity
Exist, *v.* to have a being
Expect, *v.* to wait or look for
Expel, *v.* to drive out, banish
Expend, *v.* to lay out, spend
Expense, *n.* cost, charges
Expert, *a.* ready, skilful
Extend, *v.* to stretch out, enlarge
Extent, *n.* compass of a thing
Extinct, *a.* extinguished, abolished, at an end [select
Extract, *v.* to draw out of,
Exult, *v.* to rejoice
Fare well, *n.* adieu, leave
Finance, *n.* revenue, income
Forbid, *v.* to order not to do
Forget, [g hard] *v.* to lose memory of
Forgive, [g hard] *v.* to pardon
Fulfill, *v.* to accomplish
Galant, *n.* a suitor, lover, attendant
Harangue, *n.* an oration
Immense, *a.* unlimited
Immerse, *v.* to put under water [drive on
Impel, *v.* to urge forward, to
Implant, *v.* to infix, insert
Imprint, *v.* to print; to fix on the mind
Incur, *v.* to become liable to
Indulge, *v.* to humour, gratify
Infect, *v.* to taint, pollute.

2

Infect, *v.* to disturb, harass
Infect, *v.* to change or vary; to bend
Inflct, *v.* to punish, lay upon, impose
Infringe, *v.* to violate
Insert, *v.* to place in or among other things
Insist, *v.* to urge, persist in
Ingraft, *v.* to insert a sprig of one tree in another; to fix deep
Inspect, *v.* to examine, view
Instill, *v.* to insinuate, to infuse by drops
Instruct, *v.* to teach, direct
Insult, *v.* to treat with insolence
Intend, *v.* to design, to mean
Intense, *a.* vehement, ardent
Intent, *n.* a design, aim
Inter, *v.* to bury
Intrench, *v.* to fortify with a trench [out
Invent, *v.* to contrive, find
Invert, *v.* to change, to turn upside down [array
Invest, *v.* to confer, dress
Involve, *v.* to cover, involve
Japan, *n.* a varnish made to work in colours
Lament, *v.* to mourn, weep
Mischance, *n.* ill luck
Misjudge, *v.* to judge wrong
Mismatch, *v.* to match unsuitably
Misprint, *v.* to print wrong
Mistrust, *v.* to suspect; *n.* suspicion
Molest, *v.* to trouble, disturb
North west, *n.* the point between north and west
Oppose, *v.* to oppose

2

Ob serve, *v.* to watch, mind
 Ob struct, *v.* to hinder
 Oc cult, *a.* secret, hidden
 Oc cur, *v.* to come, to happen
 Of fence, *n.* a crime, fault
 Of fend, *v.* to displease, affront
 O mit, *v.* to leave out, pass by
 Op press, *v.* to injure, subdue
 Out run, *v.* to run faster than another
 Out wit, *v.* to cheat, to overcome by stratagem
 Per haps, *ad.* peradventure
 Per mit, *v.* to allow, to suffer
 Per plex, *v.* to vex, disturb, entangle
 Per sist, *v.* to persevere
 Per vert, *v.* to mislead, corrupt
 Per vade, *v.* to enjoy, obtain
 Pre dict, *v.* to foretell
 Pre fer, *v.* to regard more
 Pre fix, *v.* to place before
 Pre sent, *v.* to exhibit; to give
 Pre serve, *v.* to save, keep; *n.* fruit preserved with sugar
 Pre tence, *n.* showing what is not real
 Pre tend, *v.* to show falsely, to show hypocritically
 Pre vent, *v.* to hinder, stop
 Pro fess, *v.* to declare openly
 Pro ject, *v.* to jut out; to contrive, invent
 Pro pel, *v.* to drive forward
 Pro tect, *v.* to defend
 Pro test, *v.* to declare, affirm
 Pro tract, *v.* to lengthen
 Re bel, *v.* to oppose lawful authority
 Re build, *v.* to build over again
 Re call, *v.* to recall, to retract an opinion

2

Re cess, *n.* retirement, retreat, privacy
 Re dress, *v.* to set right, correct; *n.* remedy, amendment
 Re fit, *v.* to repair [back
 Re flect, *v.* to think; to throw
 Re fresh, *v.* to revive, cheer
 Re fund, *v.* to pay back, restore
 Re gret, *n.* grief, sorrow; *v.* to repent, to grieve at [off
 Re ject, *v.* to refuse, to cast
 Re lent, *v.* to feel compassion, to soften
 Re mit, *v.* to forgive; to send money to a distant place
 Re pass, *v.* to pass again
 Re past, *n.* a meal, the act of eating
 Re pent, *v.* to think on any thing with sorrow
 Re print, *v.* to print a new edition
 Re pulse, *v.* to beat back
 Re quest, *v.* to solicit, ask; *n.* an entreaty, petition
 Re sent, *v.* to take as an affront
 Re serve, *v.* to keep in store, to retain
 Re sist, *v.* to oppose, withstand
 Re spect, *v.* to regard; *n.* esteem, regard
 Re strict, *v.* to limit [clusion
 Re sult, *n.* consequence, con-
 Re tract, *v.* to recall, recant
 Re turn, *v.* to come or go back; *n.* the act of coming back
 Re venge, *n.* return of an injury; *v.* to return an injury
 Ro bust, *a.* strong, vigorous
 Se lect, *v.* to choose in preference; *a.* well chosen
 Sub mit, *v.* to yield, resign
 Sue cess, *n.* prosperity, event

<p>2 Su perb, <i>a.</i> grand, pompous Sup press, <i>v.</i> to crush; conceal Sur pass, <i>v.</i> to excel, exceed Trans act, <i>v.</i> to manage, negotiate Trans fer, <i>v.</i> to make over, to Trans gress, <i>v.</i> to violate Un fit, <i>a.</i> improper, unsuitable Un just, <i>a.</i> dishonest Un til, <i>ad.</i> to the time that</p>	<p>4 Ca tarrh, <i>n.</i> a disease in the head Com mand, <i>v.</i> to order, govern De mand, <i>n.</i> a claim; <i>v.</i> to ask, to claim Dis arm, <i>v.</i> to divest of arms Dis charge, <i>v.</i> to dismiss; unload; to fire En large, <i>v.</i> to increase, swell Guit ar, <i>n.</i> an instrument of musick</p>
<p>3 Ab hor, <i>v.</i> to hate, detest Ac cord, <i>v.</i> to agree A dorn, <i>v.</i> to dress, decorate Ap plause, <i>n.</i> publick praise As sault, <i>v.</i> to attack, invade Be cause, <i>conj.</i> for this reason Con form, <i>v.</i> to comply with De fault, <i>n.</i> failure, neglect De form, <i>v.</i> to disfigure De fraud, <i>v.</i> to cheat, injure Ex alt, <i>v.</i> to lift up, magnify, extol Fore warn, <i>v.</i> to caution, advise For lorn, <i>a.</i> forsaken, lost In form, <i>v.</i> to instruct, to tell In stall, <i>v.</i> to put into possession, invest Out walk, <i>v.</i> to walk faster than another Per form, <i>v.</i> to do, to execute Re cord, <i>v.</i> to register, enrol Re form, <i>v.</i> to grow better, to amend Re morse, <i>n.</i> pain of guilt Re sort, <i>v.</i> to have recourse to Re tort, <i>v.</i> to throw back, to return Re ward, <i>n.</i> recompense; <i>v.</i> to give in return, to pay Trans form, <i>v.</i> to change the shape With draw, <i>v.</i> to take back, to</p>	<p>Im part, <i>v.</i> to communicate, to give Re gard, <i>n.</i> esteem; <i>v.</i> to respect, to esteem Re mark, <i>n.</i> observation, note; <i>v.</i> to observe Un bar, <i>v.</i> to unbolt 5 Ab scond, <i>v.</i> to hide one's self Ac cost, <i>v.</i> to address Be long, <i>v.</i> to be the property of; to appertain to Be yond, <i>pr.</i> farther onward than; remote from Dis solve, <i>v.</i> to melt, separate Ex tol, <i>v.</i> to praise, magnify In volve, <i>v.</i> to entangle, inwrap Pro long, <i>v.</i> to lengthen out Re solve, <i>v.</i> to determine; to answer, solve Re sponse, <i>n.</i> an answer, reply Re volve, <i>v.</i> to perform a revolution Un lock, <i>v.</i> to open a lock 6 A do, <i>n.</i> trouble, difficulty Ap prove, <i>v.</i> to like, justify Dis prove, <i>v.</i> to confute Fore doom, <i>v.</i> to predestinate Im prove, <i>v.</i> to make or become better</p>

6

Mis do, *v.* to do wrong
 Out do, *v.* to excel, surpass
 Re move, *v.* to change place ;
 to put from its place
 Re proof, *n.* blame, rebuke
 Re prove, *v.* to chide, blame
 Sur tout, *n.* a close overcoat
 Un do, *v.* to ruin ; to take to
 pieces

8

A bove, *pr.* higher in place
 or rank ; *ad.* overhead
 A mong, } *pr.* mingled with
 A mongst, }
 Be come, *v.* to befit, adorn
 Un done, *a.* ruined ; not per-
 formed

9

Con vey, *v.* to carry, transfer
 O bey, *v.* to pay submission to
 Sur vey, *v.* to overlook, view,
 measure

10

Cha grin, [ch like sh] *n.* ill
 humour, vexation
 In trigue, *n.* a plot, scheme ;
 v. to carry on private designs
 Ma chine, [ch like sh] *n.* any
 engine to aid human power
 in the application of force
 Ma rine, *a.* relating to the sea
 Po lice, *n.* the government of
 a city

oi

A void, *v.* to shun, escape
 Ap point, *v.* to fix, establish
 Ex ploit, *n.* an achievement,
 action
 Me moir, *v.* an account of any
 thing

Re joice, *v.* to be glad, exult
 Re join, *v.* to join again
 Sub join, *v.* to add at the end

oy

An noy, *v.* to vex, to incom-
 mode
 De coy, *v.* to allure, mislead
 De stroy, *v.* to kill, to put an
 end to [to busy
 Em ploy, *v.* to keep at work,
 En joy, *v.* to feel with pleas-
 ure ; to obtain possession
 of ; to live in happiness

ou

A bound, *v.* to have in great
 plenty
 A bout, *pr.* near to, relating
 Ac count, *n.* a computation
 of debts or expenses
 A mount, *n.* the sum total
 An nounce, *v.* to publish
 A round, *pr.* on every side,
 about
 A rouse, *v.* to wake from
 sleep ; to excite [to quaff
 Ca rouse, *v.* to drink freely,
 Com pound, *v.* to mingle,
 to mix
 Con found, *v.* to perplex
 De vour, *v.* to eat ravenously
 De vout, *a.* pious, religious
 Ex pound, *v.* to explain
 Pro found, *a.* deep, learned,
 submissive

Pro nounce, *v.* to speak, utter
 Pro pound, *v.* to propose, offer
 Re nounce, *v.* to disown
 Re sound, *v.* to echo, to re-
 turn sounds

Sur round, *v.* to encompass,
 enclose

With out, *pr.* not with ; not
 within compass of

ow

Al low, *v.* to admit
 En dow, *v.* to give a portion
 Re nown, *n.* fame, celebrity

SECTION XLIX.

Drunkenness.

IF by an awful visitation of divine Providence, there were spreading over all parts of this country a foul and loathsome leprosy, which poisoned and disfigured the bodies of its victims, and affected their minds with madness and idiotism; if this leprosy had seized a great part of our useful labourers, and rendered them a burden to community; if the prospects and the hopes of a large portion of our promising young men had been already blasted and destroyed by it; if it had infected, more or less, every town and village, and were spreading its ravages from year to year, wider and yet wider; if this were the actual condition of our country, there is no telling how great would be the alarm.

But Heaven be praised, neither this nor any similar calamity, has been brought upon our country by the direct hand of Providence, which has showered on us blessings without number, and in great abundance. But human folly and wickedness abuse the kindness of Providence, and change its blessings into curses.

Let sober reason judge, whether *drunkenness*, habitual drunkenness, be not as bad as the fatal leprosy described; nay, even worse. It impairs and corrupts both body and mind, and brings down the noble creature man to a level with the brute.

It destroys all moral principle, all sentiments of honour, and all feelings of humanity. It changes good nature to churlishness, a kind husband to an unfeeling monster, a dutiful son to an unprincipled villain without natural affections, and an industrious thriving man to an idle vagabond.

It preys upon and devours every thing that is estimable and amiable, both in disposition and character. It eats up the substance of its votaries, and is an inlet to all other vices, and to almost every evil and calamity that can be named. This detestable demon might say in truth, "my name is legion, for we are many." Many indeed are the evils, the calamities and abominations that follow in the train of drunkenness.

Who hath wo? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath wounds without cause? The drunkard. Whose fields are neglected and overgrown with thorns and brambles? Whose house is tumbling into ruins for want of necessary repairs? Whose wife is consumed with weeping? Whose babes are suffering hunger and nakedness? The drunkard's.

Who disturb people's repose with their midnight revellings and yells? Who are the persons most commonly engaged in quarrels, in fightings, in riots, and in all scenes of confusion and uproar? Drunkards. Who are the lowest of all madmen, the most despicable of all idiots? Drunkards.

The natural idiot and madman, who have become so by the act of God, are objects not of reproach, but of compassion. But the drunkard, who is in fact an idiot or a madman for the time, is so by his own voluntary act; he wilfully quenches in himself the lamp of reason, and with his own suicidal hands, destroys that noble faculty which distinguished him from the beasts that perish.



SECTION L.

Ravages of Dissipation.

Not the jaws of Charybdis, nor the hoarse rocks in Scylla,
Not all the fell dangers that lurk in the deep,
Not the earthquake's deep yawn, nor the volcano's lava,
Not the pestilence' breath, nor the hurricane's sweep:

Not all the dread monsters that live through creation
Have caus'd such destruction, such misery and wo,
As from that arch pest of mankind, *dissipation*;
Through the civilized world it doth constantly flow.

'Tis a vortex insatiate on whose giddy bosom
The victim is whirl'd till his senses are gone,
Till, lost to all shame and the dictates of reason,
He lends not one effort to ever return.

*Ah! view on its surface the ruins of genius,
The wreck of a scholar, the christian and friend,*

The learning, the wit, the graces that charm'd us,
In the mind-drowning bowl meet a premature end.

Ah ! hear, drown'd in tears, the disconsolate mother,
Lament the lost state of a favourite son ;
Hear the wife and the child, the sister and brother
Mourn a husband, a father, a brother undone.



SECTION LI.

Description of a Battle.

A free man takes a musket on his shoulder, and fixes on it the murderous bayonet ; he leaves his habitation, the ploughman quits his plough, the handicraftsman his workshop, the young man deserts the hymeneal altar, a beloved son abandons an infirm father, and an afflicted family : they go to swell the crowd of combatants, whose hearts are gradually opened to licentiousness, ferocity and violence.

Here are a hundred thousand opposed to as many of the opposite party ; they draw near each other in a vast plain, which will soon be covered with blood. What a prodigious number of men compacted against each other, spreading their moving phalanx, and ranged in combined order, to put each other to death !

Blind instruments silently await the signal ; fierce through duty, they are ready to destroy their fellow creatures without resentment or anger. The majestick sun rises, whose setting so many unhappy wretches will never behold.

The earth is covered with verdure ; mild Spring with her azure veil, embraces the air ; nature smiles as a tender mother ; the glorious sun diffuses his beneficent rays, which gild and mature the gifts of the Creator : all is calm, all is harmony in the universe.

Wretched mortals alone, agitated with gloomy frenzy, carry rage in their bosoms ; they meet to slaughter each other on the verdant field. The armies approach ; the promised harvest is trodden under foot—death flies. What a horrible tumult ! All nature groans in an instant with the fury of man.

Hear the thundering noise of those horrible instruments of human revenge ! Emulous of, and more terrible than the thunder, with their roar they drown the plaintive groans of the dying ; they repel soft pity, wishing to make a passage into the heart ; a cloud of smoke from gunpowder arises towards the heavens, as if to hide a collection of such horrors.

Alas ! who would have expected such a slaughter ? Tigers, bears and lions, impelled with voracious hunger, are not inspired with such atrocious cruelty. Behold these rivulets of blood ! Here twenty thousand men are sacrificed to the caprice of one ; behold them fall one upon another, nameless, unthought of, unregretted, into oblivion !

Thus perish these unhappy mortals ; the skies resound with their lamentations ; trampled on by horses, by their countrymen, whom they vainly implore, they expire a thousand different ways, in the most horrible agonies.

Others, yet more to be pitied, preserving a remnant of life, and consumed by thirst, the most intolerable of all torments, cannot yet die ; while others, forgetting death, surround them, fall furiously on their mutilated comrades, and without compassion or pity to their wounds, unmercifully strip their mangled, trembling limbs.

Oh, Creator of the world ! is this man ? this the august creature endowed with a feeling heart, and with that noble countenance that smiles erect towards heaven, who has such conceptions, who cherishes the soft emotions of pity, and generous transports of benevolence, who can admire virtue and greatness, and can weep with sensibility ?

Is it his hand that can erect the standard of victory on heaps of carcasses, with an odious, triumphant joy ? Where is the victory ? I see nothing but tears and blood. Where is the triumph ? Plunder does not enrich ; the tears of mankind will never make an individual happy ; for, what ambition sweeps in its unbridled career, fleets from the usurper's hand.

SECTION LII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

<i>n.</i> superficial contents	¹ Fi nal ly, <i>ad.</i> lastly
ful, <i>a.</i> fair, comely	Fi ner y, <i>n.</i> fine dress, show
y, <i>n.</i> courage, heroism	Fla vour ous, <i>a.</i> fragrant, odor-
n der, <i>n.</i> a looker on,	ous [bility
unconcerned	Flu en cy, <i>n.</i> eloquence, volu-
ble, <i>a.</i> able, sufficient	Fo li age, <i>n.</i> leaves, tufts of
d ness, <i>n.</i> watchfulness	trees [ful
ss ness, <i>n.</i> inattention	For ci ble, <i>a.</i> strong, power-
a ble, <i>a.</i> inconstant,	Fra gran cy, <i>n.</i> sweetness of
ect to change	smell
ful ness, <i>n.</i> liveliness	Free holder, <i>n.</i> a person pos-
us, <i>a.</i> exact, neat	sessed of a freehold
r ous, <i>a.</i> hazardous	Fre quent ly, <i>ad.</i> often
cy, <i>n.</i> modesty, pro-	Fright ful ly, <i>ad.</i> dreadfully,
y	terribly
ct, <i>n.</i> manner of ex-	Fright ful ness, <i>n.</i> the power
sion, particular style	of impressing terror
gue, <i>n.</i> conversation be-	Fu ri ous, <i>a.</i> mad, fierce
een two or more persons	Ge ni us, <i>n.</i> intellectual pow-
er, <i>n.</i> a kind of flower-	er, nature, wit
nen	Glo ri fy, <i>v.</i> to praise, worship
, <i>n.</i> a daily account, a	Glo ri ous, <i>a.</i> noble, excellent
nal [tain	Grace ful ly, <i>ad.</i> elegantly
ous, <i>a.</i> doubtful, uncer-	Grace ful ness, <i>n.</i> elegance,
ble, <i>a.</i> lasting, firm	comeliness
d, <i>a.</i> obedient, submis-	Grate ful ness, <i>n.</i> gratitude
kind	Gree di ness, <i>n.</i> ravenousness
, <i>ad.</i> without difficulty	Griev ous ly, <i>ad.</i> painfully
ness, <i>n.</i> levelness, reg-	Has ti ly, <i>ad.</i> in a hurry
ty	Hate ful ness, <i>n.</i> odiousness
gy, <i>n.</i> praise, encomium	Heed less ness, <i>n.</i> carelessness
ul ly, <i>ad.</i> honestly, truly	Ho li ness, <i>n.</i> piety, religion
ul ness, <i>n.</i> honesty	Home li ness, <i>n.</i> plainness,
ly, <i>ad.</i> mortally	coarseness, rudeness
rite, <i>n.</i> one who is much	Hu man ize, <i>v.</i> to soften, to
ved	civilize
il ness, <i>n.</i> timorousness	I dle ness, <i>n.</i> laziness, sloth
ness, <i>n.</i> weakness, in-	I vor y, <i>n.</i> the tusk of the el-
ty	ephant [jewels
, <i>a.</i> warm, passionate	Jew el ler, <i>n.</i> one who deals in
e, <i>a.</i> subject to a fine	Jo vi al, <i>a.</i> merry, cheerful

- ¹
Ju bi lee, *n.* a publick festivity, a feast
Ju ry man, *n.* a person who serves on a jury
Ju ve nile, *a.* youthful, young
Kna ver y, *n.* dishonesty, deceit, villany
Know ing ly, *ad.* designedly, wilfully
La bour er, *n.* one who is employed in toilsome work
Lady ship, *n.* the title of a lady
La zi ness, *n.* idleness, slothfulness
Le gal ly, *ad.* lawfully
Li a ble, *a.* subject, exposed
Li bel lous, *a.* defamatory, abusive [books
Li bra ry, *n.* a collection of
Like li hood, *n.* probability
Li on ess, *n.* a female lion
Live li hood, *n.* the means of living, maintenance
Live li ness, *n.* briskness
Loath some ness, *n.* the quality of raising hatred
Lo ne li ness, *n.* solitude
Low li ness, *n.* humility
Lu cra tive, *a.* profitable
Lu di crous, *a.* sportive, merry, burlesque
Lu mi nous, *a.* bright, shining
Ma son ry, *n.* the craft or work of a mason
Me di ate, *v.* to endeavour to reconcile [or state
Me di um, *n.* a middle place
Meet ing house, *n.* a place of worship
Me te or, *n.* a body in the air or sky of a luminous transitory nature [tion
Mo tion less, *a.* without mo-
- ¹
Mi cro scope, *n.* an optick instrument for viewing small objects
Moul di ness, *n.* the state of being mouldy
Mourn ful ly, *ad.* sorrowfully
Mourn ful ness, *n.* sorrow, grief
Mu si cal, *a.* harmonious, melodious
Mu ti late, *v.* to deprive of some essential part
Mu ti ny, *n.* insurrection, sedition; *v.* to rise against authority
Nee dle work, *n.* work done with a needle
Night in gale, *n.* a kind of bird
No ble man, *n.* a man of high rank
No ble ness, *n.* dignity
No bod y, *n.* not any body
No ti fy, *v.* to make known, declare
No tion al, *a.* imaginary [ber
Nu mer al, *a.* relating to numbers
Nu mer ous, *a.* containing many [food
Nu tri ment, *n.* nourishment
O di ous, *a.* hateful, abominable
Open ing, *n.* a breach, aperture
Open ly, *ad.* publicly
O pi um, *n.* a medicine used to promote sleep
Over board, *ad.* off or out of the ship
Over plus, *n.* what is more than sufficient
Pa gan ism, *n.* heathenism
Pain ful ness, *n.* pain, affliction
Pa per mill, *n.* a mill in which paper is made
Pa pa cy, *n.* popedom, popish dignity

1	1
Pa tient ly, <i>ad.</i> quietly	Pu ri fy, <i>v.</i> to make pure
Pa tri ot, <i>n.</i> a lover of his country	Pu ri ty, <i>n.</i> clearness, chastity, innocence
Pay a ble, <i>a.</i> to be paid, due	Pu tre fy, <i>v.</i> to rot, corrupt
Pay mas ter, <i>n.</i> one who pays, or is bound to pay	Qui et ly, <i>ad.</i> calmly, peaceably
Peace a ble, <i>a.</i> quiet	Qui et ness, <i>n.</i> stillness, peace
Pea ce a bly, <i>ad.</i> quietly, without disturbance	Ra di ance, <i>n.</i> a sparkling lustre
Peace ful ly, <i>ad.</i> mildly, quietly	Ra di ant, <i>a.</i> shining, sparkling
Pee vish ness, <i>n.</i> fretfulness	Re al ly, <i>ad.</i> truly [sons]
Pe ri od, <i>n.</i> a full stop; date; end, conclusion	Rea son er, <i>n.</i> one who reasons
Pi e ty, <i>n.</i> a discharge of duty to God, and to parents	Re cent ly, <i>ad.</i> lately, newly
Pi ous ly, <i>ad.</i> in a pious manner, religiously	Ri ot ous, <i>a.</i> licentious, luxurious, wanton
Pi ra cy, <i>n.</i> robbery on the sea	Ri val ry, <i>n.</i> competition, emulation
Play fel low, <i>n.</i> a companion in amusement	Sa cred ness, <i>n.</i> holiness
Pli a ble, <i>a.</i> flexible, limber	Sale a ble, <i>a.</i> fit for sale, marketable
Po e tress, <i>n.</i> a female poet	Se cre cy, <i>n.</i> privacy, solitude
Po e try, <i>n.</i> metrical composition, poems	Se cret ly, <i>ad.</i> privately
Po per y, <i>n.</i> the popish religion, the religion of the church of Rome	Se ri ous, <i>a.</i> solemn, sober
Por ta ble, <i>a.</i> that which may be carried	Shame ful ly, <i>ad.</i> disgracefully
Por ce lain, <i>n.</i> china ware	Si lent ly, <i>ad.</i> without noise or words
Post mas ter, <i>n.</i> one who superintends a post-office	Sla ver y, <i>n.</i> servitude, the condition of a slave
Post of fice, <i>n.</i> a place where letters are delivered for conveyance	Sleep i ness, <i>n.</i> drowsiness
Po ten tate, <i>n.</i> a monarch, sovereign	Spite ful ness, <i>n.</i> malice, spite
Pre am ble, <i>n.</i> an introduction	Spu ri ous, <i>a.</i> false counterfeit
Pre mi um, <i>n.</i> a reward	Stew ard ship, <i>n.</i> the office of a steward
Pre vi ous, <i>a.</i> antecedent, going before	Su i cide, <i>n.</i> self-murder
Pri ma ry, <i>n.</i> original, first	Sui ta ble, <i>a.</i> fit, proper, agreeable [some]
Pri va cy, <i>n.</i> secrecy, retreat	Te di ous, <i>a.</i> wearisome, irksome
Pri vate ly, <i>ad.</i> secretly	The o ry, <i>n.</i> speculation, scheme, plan
	The a tre, <i>n.</i> a play-house, place for shows
	Ti tle page, <i>n.</i> the page containing the title of a book
	U ni form, <i>a.</i> similar to itself, regular

- 1
 Uni ty, *n.* concord, the state of being one
 Uni verse, *n.* the general system of things; the world
 Usual, [s like zh] *a.* common, frequent
 Va can cy, *n.* a vacant place
 Va ri ance, *n.* disagreement
 Va ri ous, *a.* different
 Vi ol ence, *n.* force, outrage
 Vi ol ent, *a.* forcible, furious
 2
 Ab so lute, *a.* not limited, complete [event
 Ac ci dent, *n.* an unforeseen
 Ac cu rate, *a.* very exact
 Ac tu ate, [ak tshu ate] *v.* to put in action
 Ade quate, *a.* equal to
 Ad jec tive, *n.* a word added to a noun [officer
 Ad mi ral, *n.* a principal sea-
 Ad vo cate, *n.* a pleader
 Af fa ble, *a.* easy of manners
 Ag gra vate, *v.* to make worse
 Ag o nize, *v.* to be in great pain
 Ag o ny, *n.* violent pain
 Al ge bra, *n.* a kind of arithmetick
 Al pha bet, *n.* the letters of a language
 Am i ty, *n.* friendship [limb
 Am pu tate, *v.* to cut off a
 An ces tor, *n.* one from whom we descend
 An e c dote, *n.* a piece of secret history
 An i mal, *n.* a living creature
 An i mate, *v.* to quicken
 An nu al, *a.* yearly
 Ap pe tite, *n.* a desire of food
 Aq ue duct, *n.* a water pipe
- 2
 As pi rate, *v.* to pronounce with full breath
 At mos phere, *n.* the air that surrounds the earth
 Av a rice, *n.* covetousness
 Av er age, *n.* mean proportion
 Ax le tree, *n.* the pin on which a wheel turns [man
 Bach e lor, *n.* an unmarried
 Bash ful ness, *n.* want of confidence, diffidence
 Bat tle ax, *n.* a weapon
 Ben e fit, *n.* favour, profit
 Big ot ed, *a.* superstitious
 Big ot ry, *n.* prejudice, blind zeal
 Bit ter ness, *n.* a bitter taste; malice; grief
 Bles sed ness, *n.* happiness, felicity
 Brev i ty, *n.* shortness
 Bur den some, *a.* troublesome
 But ter fly, *n.* a beautiful insect
 But ter y, *n.* the place where provisions are kept
 Cal cu late, *v.* to reckon
 Cal en dar, *n.* a yearly register, an almanack
 Can dle stick, *n.* an instrument that holds candles
 Can is ter, *n.* a box to hold tea, &c.
 Can ni bal, *n.* a man-eater
 Cap i tal, *n.* principal sum; stock; large letter; chief city
 Cap ti vate, *v.* to charm
 Cat a logue, *n.* a list of names
 Cat a ract, *n.* a waterfall
 Cav al ry, *n.* horse troops
 Cel e brate, *v.* to praise
 Cer tain ty, *n.* exemption from doubt

² Cer ti fy, <i>v.</i> to give certain information	² Des ti ny, <i>n.</i> fate, doom
Chain pi on, <i>n.</i> a hero	Des ti tute, <i>a.</i> in want of, wretched
Chan cel lor, <i>n.</i> an officer of state	Dif fer ence, <i>n.</i> disagreement
Chan cer y, <i>n.</i> a court of equity	Dif fer ent, <i>a.</i> unlike, contrary
Char ac ter, <i>n.</i> a mark, letter; reputation	Dif fi cult, <i>a.</i> not easy, troublesome
Char i ot, <i>n.</i> a carriage of	Dif fi dent, <i>a.</i> not confident, not certain
Char i ty, <i>n.</i> love, affection, tenderness, alms	Dig ni ty, <i>n.</i> grandeur, rank
Chym is try, <i>n.</i> the art of separating bodies by fire	Dil i gence, <i>n.</i> industry
Cit i zen, <i>n.</i> an inhabitant, freeman of a city	Ed i fice, <i>n.</i> a building, a fabric
Civ il ize, <i>v.</i> to instruct, polish	Ed i fy, <i>v.</i> to instruct, improve
Clam or ous, <i>a.</i> noisy	Ed i tor, <i>n.</i> one that prepares any work for publication
Clar i fy, <i>v.</i> to purify	El e gance, <i>n.</i> beauty without grandeur, neatness
Clem en cy, <i>n.</i> humanity, mercy	El e gant, <i>a.</i> neat, beautiful
Cler gy man, <i>n.</i> a person in holy orders, a minister	El e gy, <i>n.</i> a mournful song
Clum si ness, <i>n.</i> awkwardness	El e phant, <i>n.</i> the largest of all beasts
Cred i ble, <i>a.</i> worthy of credit	El e vate, <i>v.</i> to exalt, lift up
Cred it or, <i>n.</i> one who trusts or gives credit	El o quence, <i>n.</i> fluency of speech
Crim i nal, <i>n.</i> a person accused or guilty	El o quent, <i>a.</i> having the power of oratory
Crit i cal, <i>a.</i> exact, accurate	Em a nate, <i>v.</i> to issue or flow
Cul pa ble, <i>a.</i> blameable, guilty	Em i grant, <i>n.</i> one that emigrates
Cul ti vate, <i>v.</i> to till, improve	Em i grate, <i>v.</i> to remove from one place to another
Cum ber some, <i>a.</i> burdensome	Em i nence, <i>n.</i> height, distinction
Dec o rate, <i>v.</i> to adorn	Em i nent, <i>a.</i> high, exalted, conspicuous
Ded i cate, <i>v.</i> to consecrate, to devote	Em per or, <i>n.</i> a monarch superior to a king
Def i nite, <i>a.</i> limited, exact	Emp ti ness, <i>n.</i> a void space
Del e gate, <i>n.</i> a deputy, a commissioner	En e my, <i>n.</i> a foe, opponent
Del i cate, <i>a.</i> nice, fine, soft	En er gy, <i>n.</i> force, power
Dep u ty, <i>n.</i> one who acts for another	En mi ty, <i>n.</i> ill will, hatred
Des o late, <i>a.</i> solitary	En ter prise, <i>n.</i> a hazardous undertaking, attempt
Des pe rate, <i>a.</i> without hope	
Des po tism, <i>n.</i> absolute power	

¹ Epi logus, <i>n.</i> speech at the end of a play	² Fel low ship, <i>n.</i> intercourse, partnership, connexion
Epi taph, <i>n.</i> an inscription upon a tomb-stone	Fel on y, <i>n.</i> a capital crime
Es ti mate, <i>v.</i> to rate, to value	Fem i nine, <i>a.</i> female, delicate
Ev i dence, <i>n.</i> proof, witness	Fes ti val, <i>n.</i> a feast, a day of civil or religious joy
Ev i dent, <i>a.</i> plain, clear	Flat ter y, <i>n.</i> false praise
Ex cel lent, <i>a.</i> eminent, be- ing of great virtue	Fret ful ness, <i>n.</i> peevishness
Ex e cute, <i>v.</i> to put to death ; to perform	Friv o lous, <i>a.</i> slight, trifling
Ex er cise, <i>n.</i> labour, practice	Fur ther more, <i>ad.</i> besides, moreover
Ex tri cate, <i>v.</i> to set free, de- liver [mind]	Gen er al, <i>n.</i> one that com- mands an army, a military officer
Fac ul ty, <i>n.</i> ability, power of	Gen er ous, <i>a.</i> liberal, noble
Fal la cy, <i>n.</i> deceit, fraud	Gen tle ness, <i>n.</i> meekness, tenderness
Fam i ly, <i>n.</i> a household, race	

SECTION LIII.

Filial Affection and Intrepidity.

Story of Volney Beckner, who was devoured by a Shark, at the age of twelve years.

The child who is here commemorated, had not the advantage of descending from a wealthy or distinguished family: but of what importance is birth? What are the effects of riches? They often corrupt the morals. He who is worthy, he who is honest and wise, has no need of ancestors.

Volney Beckner was the son of a poor Irish sailor: he received but little instruction, except what related to his father's profession. Yet, destitute as he was of education, he is not the less deserving a place in biography.

The Author of nature had endued his body with singular address and agility, and his mind with unusual intelligence and penetration. He had a soul of no common temper; and from his earliest years he discovered sentiments of valour, which would doubtless have led him to great enterprises, had he not been extinguished in minority.

Soon after little Volney was weaned, his father taught

him to move and guide himself in the water. He became so daring, so able, and so vigorous, that from his sixth year, he would follow the ship in which he had been brought up, swimming for a considerable distance; and when not extremely fatigued, he would cling dexterously round a rope that was thrown out to him, and climb up into the vessel.

As he grew older, he began to acquire the dexterity of rendering himself useful to the crew. In tempestuous weather, when the wind blew with violence, and the rain fell in torrents, he was not one of the last in climbing the ropes and sail-yards. And when he was at the top of the highest mast, even in the fiercest of the storm, he appeared as little agitated as a passenger stretched upon his hammock.

Such was his industry and improvement, that in his twelfth year he was judged worthy of a higher station, and double pay. The captain of the ship on board of which he served, cited him as a model to the other boys. He even said in the presence of the whole crew, "If this little man continues to conduct himself with so much prudence and valour, I have no doubt of his obtaining a place much above that which I occupy."

Although little Volney was deprived of the study of letters, which cultivates the mind, increases our knowledge, and extends our ideas, yet he loved virtue by instinct; and made great efforts for the acquisition of honour and preferment. From several instances of his intrepidity, which he manifested in many dangerous emergencies, the following is selected: since this alone is sufficient to confer lasting praise on the memory of the young sailor.

It happened that a little girl, daughter of a rich American, who was going to Port-au-Prince in France, slipped away from her nurse, (who was ill, and taking some repose in the cabin,) and ran upon deck: and whilst her eyes were fixed with anxious curiosity on the immense expanse of water, a sudden heaving of the ship caused a giddiness, and she fell into the sea.

The father of Volney perceiving her, darted after

her, and soon caught her by the frock. Whilst he swam with one hand to regain the vessel, and with the other held the child close to his breast, he perceived at a distance, a shark advancing directly towards him.

He called out for assistance. The danger was pressing. Every one ran upon deck, but no one durst go farther : they contented themselves with firing off several carbines. In the mean time, the shark, opening his frightful jaws, seemed eager to seize his prey. In this terrible extremity what strong men would not venture to attempt, filial piety excited a child to execute.

Little Volney armed himself with a broad and pointed sabre, threw himself into the 'sea, and plunging with velocity, he slipped under the animal, and boldly stabbed him with his sword. Thus suddenly assailed and deeply wounded, the shark quitted pursuing the sailor, and turned doubly exasperated against the aggressor, who attacked him with repeated blows.

What a heart-rending sight ! How worthy of admiration ! To behold on one side, the American trembling for his little daughter, who seemed devoted to destruction ; on the other, a generous mariner exposing his life for a child that was not his own ; and what was more dreadful, to see young Volney contending with an enemy so greatly superiour, and encountering inevitable death, to divert it from his father !

But the combat was too unequal, and no refuge remained but a speedy retreat. A number of ropes were quickly thrown out to the father and son, and they each succeeded in seizing one. They were hastily drawn up ; already they were more than ten feet above the surface of the water ; already cries of joy were heard : " Here they are, here they are, they are saved !"

Alas ! no—they were not all saved ! For the shark, enraged at seeing his prey about to escape from him, plunged to make a vigorous spring, then darting forward with impetuosity, he seized the intrepid and unfortunate youth, and, with his sharp teeth, tore his body asunder while suspended in the air. The remaining

part of his palpitating and lifeless body, was drawn up to the ship with his father and the little girl.

Thus died, at the age of twelve years and some months, this hopeful young sailor.—When we reflect on the generous action which he performed, and the motive by which he was animated to the enterprise, we are penetrated with sorrow to see him sink under it. Yet the memory of this great example has not perished with the individual. May a faithful relation of it, animate, with a generous zeal, the tender minds of youth, and produce from age to age, the repetition of actions not less praise-worthy.



SECTION LIV.

Divine Providence.

The Providence of God is over all his works; he rules and directs with infinite wisdom. He has instituted laws for the government of the world, and has wonderfully adapted them to the nature of all beings. In the depths of his mind, he revolves all knowledge; the secrets of futurity lie open before him. The thoughts of thy heart are naked to his view, he knows thy determinations before they are made.

Wonderful he is in all his ways; his counsels are unsearchable; the manner of his knowledge surpasses thy conception. Pay therefore to his wisdom, all honour and veneration, and bow thyself in humble and submissive obedience to his supreme direction.

The Lord is gracious and beneficent; he created the world in mercy and love. His goodness is conspicuous in all his works; he is the fountain of excellence, the centre of perfection. The creatures of his hand declare his goodness, and all their enjoyments speak his praise. He clothes them with beauty, he supports them with food, and preserves them from generation to generation.

If we lift up our eyes to the heavens, his glory shines forth; if we cast them down upon the earth, it is full of his goodness. The hills and the valleys rejoice and sing; fields, rivers and woods, resound his praise.

But thee, O man ! he has distinguished with peculiar favour, and exalted thy station above all the creatures. He has endued thee with reason, to maintain thy dominion ; he has furnished thee with language, to improve by society ; and exalted thy mind with the powers of meditation, to contemplate and adore his inimitable perfections.

And in the laws which he has ordained as the rule of thy life, he has so kindly suited thy duty to thy nature, that obedience to his precepts is happiness to thyself. O praise his goodness with songs of thanksgiving, and meditate in silence on the wonders of his love. Let thy heart overflow with gratitude and acknowledgements ; let the language of thy lips be praise and adoration ; let the actions of thy life show thy love to his law.

The Lord is just and righteous, and will judge the earth with equity and truth. Has he established his laws in goodness and mercy, and shall he not punish the transgressors of them ? Think not, bold man, because thy punishment is delayed, that the arm of the Lord is weakened ; nor flatter thyself with hopes that he winks at thy evil doings.

His eye pierces into the secrets of every heart, and he remembers them forever. He respects not the persons nor the stations of men : the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, when the soul has shaken off the cumbrous shackles of this mortal life, shall equally receive from the sentence of God a just and everlasting retribution according to their works. Then shall the wicked tremble and be afraid ; but the hearts of the righteous shall rejoice in his judgments.

O fear the Lord, therefore, all the days of thy life, and walk in the paths which he has opened before thee. Let prudence admonish thee, let temperance restrain, let justice guide thy hand, benevolence warm thy heart, and gratitude to Heaven inspire thee with devotion. *These shall give thee happiness in thy present state, and bring thee to the mansions of eternal felicity in the paradise of God.*

SECTION L

Words of three syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

² Gen u ine, <i>a.</i> true, not spurious	² Ig no rant, <i>a.</i> without know- ledge
Ghast li ness, <i>n.</i> horreur of countenance, paleness	Im i tate, <i>v.</i> to copy, to en- deavour to resemble
Gran a ry, <i>n.</i> a storehouse to put grain in [light	Im pi ous, <i>a.</i> profane, wicked
Grat i fy, <i>v.</i> to indulge, de-	Im ple ment, <i>n.</i> an instrument
Grat i tude, <i>n.</i> a desire to re- turn benefits ; duty to ben- efactors [gravel	Im pli cate, <i>v.</i> to entangle, embarrass
Grav el ly, <i>a.</i> abounding with	Im po tent, <i>a.</i> weak, feeble
Grav i ty, <i>n.</i> weight, tendency to the centre ; seriousness	Im pu dence, <i>n.</i> immodesty
Grid i ron, [grid i urn] <i>n.</i> a kind of grate to broil meat upon	Im pu dent, <i>a.</i> shameless, bold
Guilt i ness, <i>n.</i> the state of be- ing guilty [tent	In di cate, <i>v.</i> to point out, to show
Happ i ness, <i>n.</i> felicity, con-	In di gence, <i>n.</i> want, poverty
Haz a rous, <i>a.</i> dangerous	In di gent, <i>a.</i> needy, poor
Heav i ness, <i>n.</i> weight, afflic- tion	In di go, <i>n.</i> a plant used for dying blue [ness
Hem i sphere, <i>n.</i> the half of a sphere or globe	In do lence, <i>n.</i> laziness, idle-
Her e sy, <i>n.</i> a fundamental error in religion	In do lent, <i>a.</i> lazy, careless
Her i tage, <i>n.</i> an inheritance	In dus try, <i>n.</i> diligence
Hes i tate, <i>v.</i> to pause, doubt	In fa my, <i>n.</i> disgrace, reproach
Hex a gon, <i>n.</i> a figure of six equal side or angles	In fa mous, <i>a.</i> vile, base [life
Hin der ance, <i>n.</i> impediment, stop, obstruction [facts	In fan cy, <i>n.</i> the first part of
His tor y, <i>n.</i> a narration of	In fan try, <i>n.</i> the foot soldiers of an army
Hur ri cane, <i>n.</i> a violent storm, a tempest	In fer ence, <i>n.</i> conclusion from previous arguments
Hyp o crite, <i>n.</i> a dissembler, a deceitful person	In fi del, <i>n.</i> an unbeliever
Id i om, <i>n.</i> a particular mode of speech	In fi nite, <i>a.</i> unbounded, un- limited, endless
Id i ot, <i>n.</i> a fool [ledge	In flu ence, <i>n.</i> ascendant pow- er ; <i>v.</i> to have power over
Ig no rance, <i>n.</i> want of know-	In ju ry, <i>n.</i> mischief, hurt
	Inn keep er, <i>n.</i> one who keeps an inn
	In no cence, <i>n.</i> purity, harm- lessness, simplicity
	In no cent, <i>a.</i> harmless, pure
	In so lence, <i>n.</i> haughtiness, pride

2

In so lent, *a.* proud, haughty
 In stant ly, *ad.* immediately
 In sti tute, *v.* to establish
 In stru ment, *n.* a tool ; deed
 of contract

In tel lect, *n.* the power of un-
 derstanding, perception

In ter course, *n.* communica-
 tion

In ter est, *n.* money paid for
 use ; concern, share

In ter lude, *n.* a farce

In ter val, *n.* space, distance

In ter view, *n.* a sight of each
 other, a conference

In ti mate, *a.* familiar

In tri cate, *a.* perplexed, en-
 tangled [tate, vex

Ir ri tate, *v.* to provoke, agi-
 Jab ber ing, *n.* idle talk

Jeop ar dy, *n.* hazard, danger

Jus ti fy, *v.* to defend, free,
 clear

Kid pap per, *n.* one who
 steals human beings [reñd

Lac er ate, [c like s] *v.* to tear,

Land hol der, *n.* one who is
 possessed of land

Land lady, *n.* the mistress of
 land or an inn

Las si tude, *n.* fatigue

Lat i tude, *n.* the distance
 north or south from the
 equator ; breadth

Leg a cy, *n.* something given
 by will

Leg i ble, [g soft] *a.* such as
 may be read

Leg is late, [g soft] *v.* to make
 or pass laws

Len i ty, *n.* mildness, mercy

Leth ar gy, *n.* sleepiness,
 drowsiness

2

Lev el ness, *n.* evenness

Lev i ty, *n.* lightness, vanity

Lib er al, *a.* generous, free

Lib er ate, *v.* to set free, re-
 lease

Lib er ty, *n.* freedom, leave,
 permission [taste

Lic or ice, *n.* a root of sweet

Lin e age, *n.* a family, race,
 progeny

Lit er al, *a.* the plain primi-
 tive meaning

Lit tle ness, *n.* want of dig-
 nity, smallness, meanness

Luc ki ly, *ad.* fortunately

Lux u ry, *n.* delicious fare ;
 excess in eating, dress, or
 pleasure

Mack er el, *n.* a sea fish

Mag ni fy, *v.* to praise, extol

Mag is trate, [g soft] *n.* one
 invested with publick au-
 thority

Mag ni tude, *n.* greatness

Maj es ty, *n.* dignity, sove-
 reignty ; a regal title

Mal a dy, *n.* a disease

Man age ment, *n.* conduct,
 government

Man a ger, *n.* one who has
 the direction of any thing

Man ful ly, *ad.* boldly, nobly

Man i fest, *v.* to show plain-
 ly ; *a.* plain, open [nity

Man li ness, *n.* bravery, dig-
 Man ner ly, *ad.* well behaved,

civil, complaisant

Man slaugh ter, *n.* the act of
 killing a person in a sud-
 den passion [hand

Man u al, *a.* performed by the

Man u script, *n.* a written
 book, a copy

- ²
Mar in er, n. a seaman, sailor
Mas cu line, a. male [ery
Mas sa cre, n. murder, butch-
Med i cine, n. any remedy ad-
 ministered by a physician
Med i tate, v. to think, con-
 template
Mel o dy, n. harmony, musick
Mem or y, n. the power of
 recollection, remembrance
Mer chan dise, n. goods, wares
Mer ci ful, a. compassionate
Mer ci less, a. void of mercy,
 cruel [planet
Mer cu ry, n. quicksilver; a
Mer ri ly, ad. gaily, cheerfully
Mer ri ment, n. mirth
Mes sen ger, n. one who car-
 ries a message
Met a phor, n. a change from
 natural to figurative
Meth o dise, v. to regulate
Mid ship man, n. an officer
 on board a ship
Mil lin er, n. one who makes
 or sells bonnets, caps, &c.
 for women
Mim ick ry, n. imitation, bur-
 lesque
Min er al, n. matter dug out
 of mines; *a.* consisting of
 fossil bodies
Min is ter, n. an agent, an of-
 ficer of state; a clergyman
Min is try, n. office, service,
 agency
Min strel sey, n. musick
Mir a clè, n. some act or event
 that is beyond the ordina-
 ry laws of nature
Mis ery, n. wretchedness, cal-
 amity, misfortune [sen
Mit i gate, v. to alleviate, les-
- ²
Mit ti mus, n. a warrant to
 commit an offender to prison
Mul ber ry, n. a tree and its
 fruit [number
Mul ti ply, v. to increase in
Mul ti tude, n. a great number
Mur der er, n. one who kills
 unlawfully [der
Mur der ous, a. guilty of mur-
Myr i ad, n. the number of
 ten thousand
Mys ter y, n. something se-
 cret or hidden, wonder
Nar ra tive, n. a history
Nat u ral, [t like tsh] a. pro-
 duced by nature, easy
Nav i gate, v. to pilot a ship,
 to sail, manage
Neg a tive, n. a proposition by
 which something is denied
Neg li gence, n. carelessness
Neg li gent, a. heedless
Nett er most, a. lowest
Nim ble ness, n. quickness
Num ber less, a. innumerable
Nour ish ment, n. food, sus-
 tenance
Nur ser y, n. a plantation of
 young trees
Pal pa ble, a. gross, plain
Pal pi tate, v. to beat as the
 heart, to flutter
Par a ble, n. a similitude
Par a dise, n. a place of feli-
 city; the garden of Eden
Par a graph, n. a distinct part
 of a discourse
Par al lel, n. a line which is
 equally distant from some
 other line
Par a phrase, n. an interpre-
 tation in many words
Par a sol, n. a small umbrella

² Pas sa ble, <i>a.</i> possible to be passed ; tolerable	² Pil fer er, <i>n.</i> one who steals petty things
Pas sen ger, <i>n.</i> a traveller	Pil lor y, <i>n.</i> an instrument or place of punishment
Pas sion ate, <i>a.</i> moved by passion	Pil low case, <i>n.</i> the cover of a pillow
Pas sive ly, <i>ad.</i> submissively	Pit i ful, <i>a.</i> tender, melancholy
Pass o ver, <i>n.</i> a Jewish festival	Pleas ant ness, <i>n.</i> delightful-ness [tion
Pat ron age, <i>n.</i> protection, support	Plen i tude, <i>n.</i> fulness, reple-
Pat ro nise, <i>v.</i> to protect, sup- port, favour [stone	Plen ti ful, <i>a.</i> abundant
Peb ble stone, <i>n.</i> a round hard	Plun der er, <i>n.</i> a robber, a hostile pillager [tion
Pec u late, <i>v.</i> to rob or de- fraud the publick	Prac ti cal, <i>a.</i> relating to ac-
Ped a gogue, <i>n.</i> a school-mas- ter, pedant [age	Pref er ence, <i>n.</i> estimation above another
Ped i gree, <i>n.</i> genealogy, line-	Prej u dice, <i>n.</i> injury ; pre- possession
Pel i can, <i>n.</i> a kind of bird	Pres ent ly, <i>ad.</i> shortly, soon
Pen al ty, <i>n.</i> punishment, for- feiture	Pres i dent, <i>n.</i> one at the head of others ; the first magis- trate of the United States
Pen e trate, <i>v.</i> to pierce	Prev a lent, <i>a.</i> victorious, pre- dominant
Pen i tence, <i>n.</i> repentance	Prim i tive, <i>a.</i> ancient, original
Pen i tent, <i>n.</i> one sorrowful for sin ; <i>a.</i> contrite, repen- tant	Prin ci pal, <i>a.</i> chief, capital ; <i>n.</i> capital sum ; a head or chief man
Pen sion er, <i>n.</i> one who re- ceives a pension	Prin ci ple, <i>n.</i> element, ori- ginal cause, rule
Pen te cost, <i>n.</i> a feast among the Jews [gence	Pris on er, <i>n.</i> a captive, one under arrest [vantage
Pen u ry, <i>n.</i> poverty, indi-	Priv i lege, <i>n.</i> a peculiar ad-
Pep per box, <i>n.</i> a box used for holding pepper	Pub lick ly, <i>ad.</i> openly
Pep per mint, <i>n.</i> a very hot kind of mint	Pul ver ize, <i>v.</i> to reduce to powder or dust
Per il ous, <i>a.</i> dangerous	Punc tu al, [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> ex- act, nice
Per jur y, <i>n.</i> a false oath	Pun ish ment, <i>n.</i> any thing in- flicted for a crime
Per ma nent, <i>a.</i> durable	Pur chas er, <i>n.</i> a buyer
Per se cute, <i>v.</i> to oppress, vex, trouble	Quick sil ver, <i>n.</i> a fluid min- eral, mercury
Pes ti lence, <i>n.</i> a contagious distemper, plague	
Phys i cal, <i>a.</i> relating to na- ture • medicinal	

²	²
Rad i cal , <i>a.</i> primitive, original	Res o lute , <i>a.</i> determined, firm.
Ran cor ous , <i>a.</i> malignant	Ret i nue , <i>n.</i> a train of attendants
Rap id ly , <i>ad.</i> swiftly	Rev e nue , <i>n.</i> an income
Rap tur ous , [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> delightful, transporting	Rev er ence , <i>n.</i> veneration, respect ; <i>v.</i> to regard with respect
Rar e fy , <i>v.</i> to make thin	Rev er end , <i>a.</i> deserving reverence ; the honorary title of the clergy
Rar i ty , <i>n.</i> uncommonness	Rhet o rick , <i>n.</i> oratory, the art of speaking
Rasp ber ry , <i>n.</i> a kind of fruit	Rid i cule , <i>v.</i> to expose to laughter ; <i>n.</i> laughter with contempt
Rat i fy , <i>v.</i> to confirm, settle	Rig id ness , [g soft] <i>n.</i> severity, strictness
Rat tle snake , <i>n.</i> a kind of serpent [hungry]	Rig or ous , <i>a.</i> severe, harsh
Rav en ous , <i>a.</i> voracious, very	Riv u let , <i>n.</i> a small river
Read i ness , <i>n.</i> being ready, willingness	Sal a ry , <i>n.</i> stated hire
Rec kon ing , <i>n.</i> a computation, an estimation	Sanc ti fy , <i>v.</i> to purify, to make holy
Rec om pense , <i>v.</i> to repay, requite ; <i>n.</i> a compensation	Sanc ti ty , <i>n.</i> holiness, piety
Rec on cile , <i>v.</i> to compose differences [correct]	Sat el lite , <i>n.</i> a small planet revolving round a larger
Rec ti fy , <i>v.</i> to make right,	Sat is fy , <i>v.</i> to content, recompense, convince [defame]
Rec ti tude , <i>n.</i> uprightness	Scan da lize , <i>v.</i> to disgrace,
Ref er ence , <i>n.</i> allusion to, the act of referring	Scrip tu ral , [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> contained in the Bible, divine
Reg i ment , [g soft] <i>n.</i> a body of soldiers	Scan da lous , <i>a.</i> disgraceful
Reg is ter , [g soft] <i>n.</i> a record, list ; <i>v.</i> to record	Sec ond ly , <i>ad.</i> in the second place
Reg u lar , <i>a.</i> agreeable to rule	Sec u lar , <i>a.</i> worldly [senate]
Reg u late , <i>v.</i> to adjust by rule, direct	Sen a tor , <i>n.</i> a member of the
Rel a tive , <i>n.</i> a relation ; <i>a.</i> respecting	Sen si ble , <i>a.</i> wise, judicious
Rem e dy , <i>n.</i> a medicine, cure ; <i>v.</i> to cure, heal [store]	Sen ti ment , <i>n.</i> thought, opinion [guard]
Ren o vate , <i>v.</i> to renew, re-	Sen ti nel , <i>n.</i> a soldier on
Rep ro bate , <i>n.</i> a wretch abandoned to wickedness ; <i>v.</i> to condemn, disallow	Sep a rate , <i>v.</i> to divide, part
Req ui site , <i>a.</i> necessary	Sep ul chre , <i>n.</i> a grave, tomb
Res i dence , <i>n.</i> place of abode	Ser a phim , <i>n.</i> one of the orders of angels
Res i due , <i>n.</i> that which is left	

SECTION LVI.

Modesty.

MODESTY is one of the chief ornaments of youth, and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit : it covers a multitude of faults, and doubles the lustre of every virtue which it seems to hide : the perfections of men being like those flowers which appear more beautiful, when their leaves are a little contracted and folded up, than when they are full blown, and display themselves without any reserve to the view.

Modesty is a polite accomplishment, and generally an attendant upon merit. It is engaging to the highest degree, and wins the hearts of all our acquaintance. On the other hand, none are more disgusting in company, than the impudent and presuming.

The man who commends and speaks well of himself on all occasions, we generally dislike. On the contrary, he who studies to conceal his own deserts, who does justice to the merit of others, who talks but little of himself, and that with modesty, makes a favourable impression on the persons he is conversing with, captivates their minds, and gains their esteem.

Modesty, however, widely differs from an awkward bashfulness, which is as much to be condemned as the other is to be applauded. When an awkward bashful fellow comes into company, he is exceedingly disconcerted : he knows not what position to place himself in ; his hands are very troublesome to him, which he keeps continually in motion : if spoken to, he is in a much worse situation ; and therefore answers with the utmost difficulty : whereas a gentleman who is acquainted with life, enters a room with gracefulness, and with a modest assurance addresses the company in an easy and natural manner, and without the least embarrassment.

This is the characteristick of good breeding, and a very necessary knowledge in our intercourse with men : for one of inferiour talents, with the behaviour of a gentleman, is frequently better received than a man of sense, with the address and manners of a clown.

Some persons, from experiencing false modesty, have

run into the other extreme, and acquired the character of impudence ; which is as great a fault as the other. But the well-bred man is easy and firm in every company ; he is modest, but not bashful ; steady, but not impudent. He copies the manners of the better people, and conforms to their customs with ease and attention.

Modesty is both in its source, and in its consequence, a very great happiness to the fair possessor of it ; it arises from a fear of dishonour, and a good conscience ; and is followed immediately, upon its first appearance, with the reward of honour and esteem, paid by all those who discover it in any person living.

It has been celebrated, especially in females, by the good and worthy of all ages and nations. But we need not recur to the testimony of ancient times, our own reason teaches us its importance, and our own observation affords numerous examples of the happiness it affords.

Modesty and propriety of behaviour, contribute so largely to the happiness of young Ladies, that their importance cannot be too strongly inculcated. They are admired or despised more on account of their *behaviour*, than *beauty*. The charms of the latter are of short duration, but the charms inspired by a modest and easy behaviour are never forgotten.

The flower blossoms in the spring, and is nipt by the first frost : so beauty, at first sight, strikes the eye agreeably ; but no sooner do ill passions discover themselves in the mind of the possessor, than she, who before appeared beautiful, seems ugly and deformed.

" Beauty in vain her pretty eyes may roll,

" Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul."



SECTION LVII.

The pleasures resulting from a proper use of our faculties.

HAPPY is that man, who, unembarrassed by vulgar cares, is master of himself, his time, and fortune ; who spends his time in making himself wiser, and his fortune in making others (and therefore himself) happier ; who, as the will and understanding are the two ex-

nobling faculties of the soul, thinks himself not plete, till his understanding is beautified with the able furniture of knowledge, as well as his will enri with every virtue ; who has furnished himself wit the advantages to relish solitude and enliven conv tion ; who, when serious, is not sullen ; and when cl ful, not indiscreetly gay ; whose ambition is, not t admired for a false glare of greatness, but to be b ed for the gentle and sober lustre of his wisdom goodness.

The greatest minister of state has not more bus to do, in a publick capacity, than he, and indeed e other man may find in the retired and still scenes of Even in his private walks, every thing that is vI convinces him there is present a Being invisible. ed by natural philosophy, he reads plain legible u of the Divinity in every thing he meets ; he see Deity in every tree, as well as Moses did in the b ing bush, though not in so glaring a manner : and v he sees him, he adores him with the tribute of a g ful heart.



SECTION LVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first ; Continu

Set tle ment, <i>n.</i> a place in- habited ; act of settling	2 Skil ful ly, <i>ad.</i> with skil
Sev en teen, <i>a.</i> seven and ten	Skil ful ness, <i>n.</i> dexte rity
Sev en ty, <i>a.</i> seven times ten	Slan der er, <i>n.</i> one who t another
Sig na ture, <i>n.</i> a mark, a name signed	Slan der ous, <i>a.</i> uttering proachful falsehoods
Sig ni fy, <i>v.</i> to mean, express	Slip per y, <i>a.</i> smooth, gl
Sil ver smith, <i>n.</i> one who works in silver	Spec i men, [<i>c</i> like <i>s</i>] , example, a sample
Sim i lar, <i>a.</i> like, resembling	Splen did ly, <i>ad.</i> magnifi
Sim pli fy, <i>v.</i> to make less complex	Stip u late, <i>v.</i> to contract, gain
Sin ful ness, <i>n.</i> wickedness	Strat a gem, <i>n.</i> artifice, tr
Sin gu lar, <i>a.</i> odd, rare, par- ticular ; only one	Stub born ness, <i>n.</i> obsti

2	2
Sub se quent, <i>a.</i> following in due order	Trav el ler, <i>n.</i> one who goes a journey
Sub sti tute, <i>n.</i> one acting in the place of another	Treach er ous, <i>a.</i> faithless, perfidious
Sud den ly, <i>ad.</i> in an unexpected manner	Treach er y, <i>n.</i> deceit, fraud
Suf fer er, <i>n.</i> one who endures or suffers	Treas u ry, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> a place in which money is kept
Suf fer ing, <i>n.</i> pain suffered, distress	Treas u rer, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> one who has the care of public money
Suf fo cate, <i>v.</i> to choke, stifle	Tur bu lent, <i>a.</i> violent, tumultuous [fusion]
Sum p tu ous, [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> costly, expensive, splendid	Tur bu lence, <i>n.</i> tumult, confusion
Sup pli cate, <i>v.</i> to implore, entreat	Tur pen tine, <i>n.</i> a gum from the pine
Sus te nance, <i>n.</i> food, maintenance	Tyr an ny, <i>n.</i> cruel government, severity
Syl la ble, <i>n.</i> as much of a word as is uttered by one articulation	Vag a bond, <i>n.</i> a vagrant, a wanderer
Sym pa thize, <i>v.</i> to feel with or for another	Van i ty, <i>n.</i> arrogance, pride, emptiness
Tax a ble, <i>a.</i> that which may be taxed	Ven om ous, <i>a.</i> poisonous
Tel e scope, <i>n.</i> a glass by which distant objects are viewed	Ver i ly, <i>ad.</i> truly, certainly
Tem per ance, <i>n.</i> moderate indulgence of appetites or passions	Vic tor y, <i>n.</i> conquest, triumph
Tem per ate, <i>a.</i> moderate	Vin di cate, <i>v.</i> to justify, revenge [plain]
Ten der ly, <i>ad.</i> mildly, gently	Vis i ble, <i>a.</i> apparent, open
Ten der ness, <i>n.</i> softness; kindness [ful]	Wick ed ness, <i>n.</i> vice, guilt
Ter ri ble, <i>a.</i> dreadful, frightful	Wid ow er, <i>n.</i> a man whose wife is dead
Ter ri fy, <i>v.</i> to fright, make afraid	Wil der ness, <i>n.</i> a desert
Tes ta ment, <i>n.</i> a will; the name of the holy scripture	Wil ful ly, <i>ad.</i> obstinately
Tes ti fy, <i>v.</i> to witness, certify	Wil ful ness, <i>n.</i> obstinacy, stubbornness
Tim or ous, <i>a.</i> fearful	Wretch ed ness, <i>n.</i> misery, unhappiness
Trage dy, [g soft] <i>n.</i> a serious drama; a mournful event	3
	Al der man, <i>n.</i> a magistrate
	Al ma nack, <i>n.</i> a calendar
	Au di ence, <i>n.</i> hearers, auditory, interview
	Au tho rize, <i>v.</i> to empower

- ³
For mal ist, *n.* one who is at-
 tached to forms
For mer ly, *ad.* in time past
For ti fy, *v.* to strengthen, to
 secure
For ti tude, *n.* courage, strength
For tu nate, [t like tsh] *a.* luc-
 ky, successful
Gau di ness, *n.* showiness, fi-
 nery
Haugh ti ness, *n.* pride, arro-
 gance
Horse man ship, *n.* art of riding
Lau da ble, *a.* commendable,
 praiseworthy
Law ful ly, *ad.* in a lawful
 manner
Law ful ness, *n.* legality
Mor bid ness, *n.* a diseased
 state
Mor tal ly, *ad.* deadly; fatally,
 irrecoverably [vex
Mor ti fy, *v.* to corrupt; to
 Or di nance, *n.* law, rule
Or gan ize, *v.* to construct,
 to form
Or na ment, *n.* decoration,
 embellishment
Or tho dox, *a.* sound in opin-
 ion or doctrine
Plau si ble, *a.* superficially
 pleasing, fair [hog
Por cu pine, *n.* a kind of hedge-
Sau ci ness, *n.* impudence, im-
 pertinence
Scorn ful ly, *ad.* insolently
Sor cer y, *n.* magick, enchant-
 ment
Straw berry, *n.* a kind of fruit
- ⁴
Ar bi trate, *v.* to decide
Ar che type, *n.* the original
Ar du ous [d like j] *a.* difficult
- ⁴
Ar gu ment, *n.* debate, subject
 of discourse
Ar se nal, *n.* a repository for
 arms, a magazine
Ar ti fice, *n.* stratagem, trick
Bar ba rous, *a.* inhuman, cruel
Car pen ter, *n.* an artificer in
 wood, a builder
Car tridge box, *n.* a box to
 contain cartridges [ther
Fa ther less, *a.* without a fa-
Gar den er, *n.* one who cul-
 tivates gardens
Guar di an, *n.* one who has
 the care of another person
Harm less ly, *ad.* innocently
Har mon y, *n.* agreement, just
 proportion of sound
Harp si chord, *n.* a musical
 instrument
Hear ti ly, *ad.* sincerely
Laugh a ble, *a.* exciting laugh-
 ter, droll
Mur tin gal, *n.* a leathern
 strap used to curb a horse
Mar tyr dom, *n.* the death of
 a martyr
Mar vel lous, *a.* wonderful
Par lia ment, *n.* the chief as-
 sembly of England
Par tial ly, *ad.* with unjust
 favour
Par ti cle, *n.* any small por-
 tion of a greater substance
Part ner ship, *n.* union in trade,
 joint interest
Phar ma cy, *n.* the act of pre-
 paring medicines
- ⁵
Bot a ny, *n.* the knowledge or
 description of plants
Bot tom less, *a.* without bottom
Cog ni zance, *n.* judicial notice

- 5
Come dy, *n.* a dramattick piece
Com mon ly, *ad.* frequently
Com pe tent, *a.* qualified, fit
Con fer ence, *n.* discourse ;
meeting for religious con-
verse [ance
Con fi dence, *n.* trust, assur-
Con fi dent, *a.* positive, bold
Cou se crate, *v.* to dedicate
Con se quence, *n.* an effect,
importance
Con stan cy, *n.* firmness
Con stant ly, *ad.* steadily
Con sti tute, *v.* to produce,
appoint, to make
Con ti nent, *n.* land not sep-
arated by seas [verse
Con tra ry, *a.* opposite, ad-
Doc u ment, *n.* an instruction,
direction, precept [lows
Fol low er, *n.* one who fol-
For eign er, *n.* one of another
country, an alien [round
Glob u lar, *a.* like a globe,
Glos si ness, *n.* smooth, polish
Hol ly hock, *n.* a plant, the
rose mallow [a feast
Hol y day, *n.* an anniversary,
Hon est ly, *ad.* uprightly,
justly
Hon es ty, *n.* justice, truth
Hor ri ble, *a.* dreadful, terrible
Jol li ty, *n.* merriment
Lof ti ness, *n.* height ; haugh-
tiness
Lon gi tude, *n.* length ; the
distance of any part of the
earth either east or west
from any given place
Lot ter y, *n.* a game of chance
Mock er y, *n.* derision, ridicule
Mod er ate, *a.* temperate,
mild ; *v.* to regulate
- 5
Mod est ly, *ad.* with modesty
Mod es ty, *n.* decency, chastity
Mod i fy, *v.* to change the
form, to shape, soften
Mon ar chy, *n.* a kingly gov-
ernment ; a kingdom
Mon i tor, *n.* one who warns
of faults, or informs of duty
Mon u ment, *n.* a memorial,
tomb, pillar, statue
Mor al ist, *n.* one who teach-
es morality [not real
Nom i nal, *a.* only in name.
Nom i nate, *v.* to name, pro-
pose [els
Nov el ist, *n.* a writer of nov-
Ob li gate, *v.* to bind, compel
Ob so lete, *a.* disused, grown
out of use [struction
Ob sta cle, *n.* hindrance, ob-
Ob sti nate, *a.* stubborn, firm
Ob vi ous, *a.* easily discover-
ed, open, plain
Oc cu pant, *n.* one who holds
or takes possession
Oc cu py, *v.* to possess, hold
Of fer ing, *n.* a sacrifice
Of fi cer, *n.* a man in office,
a commander
Op er ate, *v.* to act, perform
Op po site, *a.* contrary ; plac-
ed in front
Op u lent, *a.* rich, wealthy
Or a tor, *n.* a man of eloquence,
a publick speaker
Or i gin, *n.* beginning, rise
Or i fice, *n.* an opening, per-
foration
Pol i cy, *n.* the art of govern-
ment, prudence
Pol i ticks, *n.* the science or
art of government [people
Pop u lace, *n.* the common

5	5
Pop u lar, <i>a.</i> pleasing to the people [people]	Quad ru ple, <i>a.</i> four
Pop u late, <i>v.</i> to increase in	Qual i fy, <i>v.</i> to make
Pop u lous, <i>a.</i> full of people	Qual i ty, <i>n.</i> nature ;
Pos i tive, <i>a.</i> absolute, real, certain	considered, proper
Pos si ble, <i>a.</i> having the power to be or do	Quan ti ty, <i>n.</i> bulk, part
Pov er ty, <i>n.</i> want, necessity	Quar rel some, <i>a.</i> in
Prob a ble, <i>a.</i> likely [ness]	Schol ar ship, <i>n.</i> lea
Prob i ty, <i>n.</i> honesty, upright-	Shop keep er, <i>n.</i> a tr
Prod i gal, <i>n.</i> a spendthrift ;	sells in a shop
<i>a.</i> profuse, wasteful	Sol emn ly, <i>ad.</i> in
Prof li gate, <i>a.</i> wicked, abandoned	Sol i tude, <i>n.</i> lone
Prog e ny, [g soft] <i>n.</i> offspring, issue, race	lone place, a dese
Prom i nent, <i>a.</i> jutting or standing out	Sol ven cy, <i>n.</i> abilit
Prop a gate, <i>v.</i> to spread, increase, promote	Soph is try, <i>n.</i> a
Prop er ly, <i>ad.</i> fitly, suitably	reasoning
Prop er ty, <i>n.</i> an estate, possession ; quality	Sor row ful, <i>a.</i> moun
Proph e cy, <i>n.</i> a prediction	Tol er ate, <i>v.</i> to allow
Proph e sy, <i>v.</i> to predict, foretell, foreshow	Wrong ful ly, <i>ad.</i> u
Proph et ess, <i>n.</i> a female prophet [sue]	6
Pros e cute, <i>v.</i> to pursue ; to	Fool er y, <i>n.</i> folly,
Pros e lyte, <i>n.</i> one converted to a new opinion	folly
Pros o dy, <i>n.</i> the art of metrical composition	Fool ish ness, <i>n.</i> de
Pros per ous, <i>a.</i> successful	understanding ; fi
Prot es tant, <i>n.</i> one who protests against popery	Gloom i ly, <i>ad.</i> disma
Prov en der, <i>n.</i> food for brutes	Gloom i ness, <i>n.</i> obs
Prov i dence, <i>n.</i> the care of God over created beings, divine superintendence	Goose ber ry, <i>n.</i> the
Quad ru ped, <i>n.</i> a four-footed animal	a bush and its fru
	Move a ble, <i>a.</i> capab
	ing moved
	Move a bles, <i>n.</i> good
	School fel low, <i>n.</i> on
	the same school
	School mas ter, <i>n.</i> a
	teaches a school
	School mis tress, <i>n.</i> :
	who teaches a sch
	Shoe ma ker, <i>n.</i> o
	makes shoes
	8
	Come li ness, <i>n.</i> grace
	Com for ter, <i>n.</i> one w
	forts

rt less, <i>a.</i> without	oy	Joy fully, <i>ad.</i> with joy, gladly
rt		Joy ful ness, <i>n.</i> gladness, great
ny, <i>n.</i> an assembly of	joy	[sion
ns; joint partners	Loy al ty, <i>n.</i> fidelity, submis-	
er, <i>n.</i> a fortune teller	ou	Boun da ry, <i>n.</i> limit, mark
ment, <i>n.</i> an establish-		Boun ti ful, <i>a.</i> liberal, gene-
of legal authority;		rous, kind
istration of publick	Coun sel lor, <i>n.</i> one that gives	
s	advice	
nour, <i>n.</i> a chief execu-	Coun te nance, <i>n.</i> the form of	
agistrate, commander	the face, look; support	
ness, <i>n.</i> amiableness	Coun ter feit, <i>a.</i> forged, ficti-	
ugh ly, <i>ad.</i> complete-	tious; <i>v.</i> to forge, imitate	
lly	House keep er, <i>n.</i> one who has	
[ishing	the care of a family. [ular	
r ful, <i>a.</i> strange, aston-	Moun tain ous, <i>a.</i> hilly, irreg-	
	ow	
our hood, <i>n.</i> place ad-	Cow ard ly, <i>a.</i> fearful, mean	
ig	Low er y, <i>a.</i> cloudy, dark,	
[kind	obscure	[strong
bour ly, <i>ad.</i> friendly,	Pow er ful, <i>a.</i> mighty, potent,	
	Show er y, <i>a.</i> rainy, wet.	
ous, <i>a.</i> stormy, violent		
ous, <i>a.</i> venomous, de-		
tive		

SECTION LIX.

Select Sentences.

Y is fixed only on merit; and like a sore eye, is d with every thing that is bright.

envious man endeavours to depreciate those who im; he puts an evil construction on all their do- he lies in wait, and meditates mischief: but the tion of man pursues him; he is crushed as a in his own web.

mony of temper, begets and preserves friendship; agreeable inclinations are like improper notes in , which serve only to spoil the concert and of- e ear.

lesty, in your discourse, will give a lustre to truth, excuse to your errors. Complaisance renders riour amiable, an equal agreeable, and an infe- ceptable.

We should never be proud or vain of the advantage we possess ; but humbly endeavour to use them for the benefit of our fellow creatures, and to the glory of the Being from whom we have received them.

How pleasant it is when we lie down at night, to reflect that we are at peace with all persons ! that we have carefully performed the duties of the day, and that the Almighty beholds and loves us !

Happiness consists not in sovereignty or power, nor in great riches ; but in a right composure of our affections and in directing all our actions according to right reason.

Discontent is the greatest weakness of a generous soul ; for many times it is so intent upon its unhappiness, that it forgets its remedies.

There is but one way of fortifying the soul against all gloomy presages and terrors of mind ; and that is, by securing to ourselves the friendship and protection of that Being, who disposes of events and governs futurity.

We might enjoy much peace, if we did not busy our minds with what others do and say, in which we have no concern.

Never suppose yourself the person pointed at in any general observation, as it is a maxim of true politeness to exempt the present company from any personal reflection.

He that compliments another with hearty wishes to his face, and afterwards degrades his reputation, is a double tongued hypocrite.

Never betray the trust reposed in you, or divulge any circumstance your friend wishes to conceal ; as no thing can render a person more contemptible than breach of confidence.

Be very careful in your promises, and just in your performances ; and remember it is better to do, and not promise, than to promise, and not perform. Lying is a vice so very infamous, that even the greatest liar cannot bear it in others.

If you wish to have a constant vigorous health, and a perpetual spring of youth, use temperance. Indulgence frustrates every design of our existence. T

mind of an idle man is like an uncultivated garden, planted, indeed, with flowers and fruit, but overrun with noxious weeds.

When much gratitude is found in a poor man, it may be taken for granted, that there would be as much generosity if he were rich.

Use not needlessly, learned or hard words ; he that affects to be thought learned, is likely to be accounted a fool.

Useful knowledge can have no enemies, except the ignorant : it cherishes youth, delights the aged, is an ornament in prosperity, and yields comfort in adversity.

Youth is the season for improvement in knowledge, for forming the mind, and for gaining such accomplishments as will make us useful and happy. What a golden age is this which affords us such opportunities of laying up happiness for riper years !

A family, where the great Father of the universe is duly revered, where parents are honoured and obeyed, where brothers and sisters dwell together in love and harmony, where peace and order reign, where there is no law but the law of kindness and wisdom—is surely a most delightful and interesting spectacle.



SECTION LX.

Winter.—A Season for remembering the Poor.

Now Winter is come, with his cold chilling breath,

And the verdure is dropp'd from the trees ;

All nature seems touch'd by the finger of death,

And the streams are beginning to freeze.

When wanton young lads, o'er the river can slide,

And Flora attends us no more ;

When in plenty you sit by a good fire-side,

Sure you ought to remember the poor.

When the cold feather'd snow does in plenty descend,

And whitens the prospect around ;

When the keen cutting winds from the north shall attend,

Hard chilling and freezing the ground ;

When the hills and the dales are all candied and white,

When the rivers congeal to the shore,

When the bright twinkling stars shall proclaim a cold night,

Then remember the state of the poor.

When the poor harmless hare may be trac'd to the wood,
 By her footsteps indented in snow ;
 When the lips and the fingers are starting with blood ;
 When the marksmen a cock-shooting go ;
 When the poor robin redbreast approaches the cot ;
 When the icicles hang at the door ;
 When the bowl smokes with something reviving and hot,
 That's the time to remember the poor.

When a thaw shall ensue, and the waters increase,
 And the rivers all insolent grow ;
 When the fishes from prison obtain a release ;
 When in danger the travellers go :
 When the meadows are hid with the proud swelling flood ;
 When the bridges are useful no more ;
 When in health you enjoy every thing that is good,
 Can you grumble to think on the poor ?

Soon the day will be here, when a Saviour was born,
 All the world should agree as one voice ;
 All nations unite to salute the blest morn ;
 All ends of the earth should rejoice.
 Grim death is depriv'd of his all-killing sting,
 And the grave is triumphant no more ;
 Saints, angels and men, hallelujahs shall sing,
 And the rich shall remember the poor.



SECTION LXI.

Friendship.

WHAT power can prop a sinking soul,
 Oppress'd with woes and sick of grief,
 Bid the warm tear forbear to roll,
 Despair's heart-rending sigh control,
 And whisper sweet relief ?

Friendship ! sweet balm for sorrow's smart,
 In thee the soothing power is found,
 To heal the lacerated heart,
 Extract affliction's venom'd dart,
 And close the rankling wound.

When pierc'd by grief's chill tempest through,
 The tendril bends beneath its power,
 Thou canst the broken plant renew ;
 Thy sacred tear like heavenly dew,
 Revives the drooping flower.

If Fortune frown—if health depart,
 Or death divide the tenderest tie,
Friendship can raise the sinking heart,
 A glow of real joy impart,
 And wipe the tearful eye.

If foes without attack our name,
 Or foes within assault our peace,
 Then Friendship's pure celestial flame,
 Can sooth the mind—defend our fame,
 And bid assailants cease.

If hopeless *Love* our bliss destroy,
 And fill the breast with black despair,
 All peace such sufferers can enjoy,
 Is built by Friendship's kind employ,
 Which lessens every care.

Come, then, sweet power of source divine,
 For ever glow within my breast ;
 My earliest friend be ever mine
 One link our hearts in union join,
 To make each other blest.



SECTION LXII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

¹ A base ment, <i>n.</i> the act of humbling [sēning]	¹ Back sli der, <i>n.</i> an apostate
A bate ment, <i>n.</i> the act of lessening	Bal co ny, <i>n.</i> a gallery on the outside
A bu sive, <i>a.</i> offensive, rude	Be hav iour, <i>n.</i> manner of action, conduct
A chieve ment, <i>n.</i> the performance of an action	Be lie ver, <i>n.</i> one that believes
Ac quain tance, <i>n.</i> familiarity	Ca pa cious, <i>a.</i> large, wide
Ac quire ment, <i>n.</i> gain	Ces sa tion, <i>n.</i> a stop, rest
Ad ja cent, <i>a.</i> lying close to	Com mo tion, <i>n.</i> a tumult
A gree ment, <i>n.</i> contract, bargain, concord	Com plete ly, <i>ad.</i> perfectly, fully [ment]
Al lure ment, <i>n.</i> enticement	Com ple tion, <i>n.</i> accomplishment
A maze ment, <i>n.</i> extreme fear	Com pli ance, <i>n.</i> submission
A muse ment, <i>n.</i> diversion	Com po ser, <i>n.</i> an author, writer, former
Ap pa rent, <i>a.</i> visible, plain	Con clu sive, <i>n.</i> decisive
Ap pea rance, <i>n.</i> the act of coming into sight ; resemblance	Con fine ment, <i>n.</i> restraint, imprisonment [order]
Ar range ment, <i>n.</i> state of being put in order	Con fu sion, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> disorder, artifice
Ar ri val, <i>n.</i> the act of coming to a place	Con tri vance, <i>n.</i> a scheme, plot, artifice
A sy lum, <i>n.</i> a retreat, refuge	Con tri ver, <i>n.</i> inventor
A tone ment, <i>n.</i> satisfaction	Cre a tor, <i>n.</i> the Being that bestows existence [test]
A tro cious, <i>a.</i> very wicked	De bate ment, <i>n.</i> dispute, con-

¹ De cent ful, <i>a.</i> full of deceit, treacherous, false	¹ Er ra ta, <i>n.</i> correction of errors in printing
De cei ver, <i>n.</i> an impostor	Ex tre me ly, <i>ad.</i> greatly
De ci sive, <i>a.</i> conclusive	Fal la cious, <i>a.</i> deceitful
De co rum, <i>n.</i> decency, order	Fe ro cious, <i>a.</i> fierce, savage
De light ful, <i>a.</i> pleasant	For bear ance, <i>n.</i> act of forbearing, mildness, lenity
De port ment, <i>n.</i> conduct, behaviour [eager	For ma tion, <i>n.</i> the act or manner of forming
De si rous, <i>a.</i> full of desire,	Gen teel ly, <i>ad.</i> politely
De vo tion, <i>n.</i> piety, worship, ardent love	Gen teel ness, <i>n.</i> politeness elegance
Dis a ble, <i>v.</i> to render unable	Gra da tion, <i>n.</i> a regular progress, order, degree
Do na tion, <i>n.</i> a gift, present	He ro ick, <i>a.</i> brave, noble
Du ra tion, <i>n.</i> continuance	Hi a tus, <i>n.</i> an aperture, breach
En a ble, <i>v.</i> to make able	Ho ri zon, <i>n.</i> the line that terminates the view
En clo sure, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> ground enclosed	I de a, <i>n.</i> mental imagination
En croach ment, <i>n.</i> an unlawful intrusion	Ig no ble, <i>a.</i> mean of birth, worthless
En dan ger, <i>v.</i> to bring into danger, to hazard [love	Il le gal, <i>a.</i> contrary to law, unjust, dishonest
En dear ment, <i>n.</i> the cause of	Ill na ture, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> peevishness, unkindness
En fee ble, <i>v.</i> to weaken	Im pa tience, <i>n.</i> uneasiness, fretfulness
En force ment, <i>n.</i> compulsion	Im peach ment, <i>n.</i> a legal accusation, hinderance
En gage ment, <i>n.</i> the act of engaging; a battle	Im pure ly, <i>ad.</i> in an impure manner
En gra ver, <i>n.</i> one who engraves [to instruct	In clu sive, <i>a.</i> comprehending
En light en, <i>v.</i> to illuminate;	In de cent, <i>a.</i> unbecoming
En li ven, <i>v.</i> to animate, cheer	En dict ment, <i>n.</i> a written formal accusation of a crime by a grand jury
En noble, <i>v.</i> to dignify, elevate	In duce ment, <i>n.</i> incitement motive
En rol ment, <i>n.</i> a register, record	In hu man, <i>a.</i> barbarous, cruel
En slave ment, <i>n.</i> slavery	In qui ry, <i>n.</i> an interrogation, search
En su rance, [s like sh] <i>n.</i> exemption from hazard; sum paid for security	In va der, <i>n.</i> an assailant, intruder
En tice ment, <i>n.</i> allurement	
En tire ly, <i>ad.</i> completely, fully	
En ti tle, <i>v.</i> to give a right to	
E qua tion, <i>n.</i> bringing of things to an equality	

1	1
In va sion, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> hostile entrance, assault	Pro ceed ing, <i>n.</i> progress from one thing to another
In veig le, <i>v.</i> to seduce, allure	Pro fane ly, <i>ad.</i> wickedly
In vi ter, <i>n.</i> one who invites	Pro fane ness, <i>n.</i> irreverence, impiety
Lo qua cious, <i>a.</i> full of talk	Pro fuse ness, <i>n.</i> lavishness
Mi nutely, <i>ad.</i> exactly [ment]	Pro mo ter, <i>n.</i> an encourager, advancer
Mis u sage, <i>n.</i> abuse, bad treatment	Pro mo tion, <i>n.</i> advancement, exaltation to some new honour or rank [ratio]
Mo rose ness, <i>n.</i> peevishness, sourness [tion]	Pro por tion, <i>n.</i> an equal part,
Nar ra tion, <i>n.</i> account, relation	Pro po sal, <i>n.</i> a scheme propounded [vides]
Nar ra tor, <i>n.</i> a relater	Pro vi der, <i>n.</i> one who produces
Ne ga tion, <i>n.</i> denial	Quo ta tion, <i>n.</i> a passage quoted, citation
No ta tion, <i>n.</i> the act of noting down, a meaning	Ra pa cious, <i>a.</i> seizing by violence; given to plunder
Ob la tion, <i>n.</i> an offering, sacrifice	Re ci tal, <i>n.</i> rehearsal, repetition
Ob scure ly, <i>ad.</i> darkly	Re deem er, <i>n.</i> the Saviour of the world; one who redeems
Oc ca sion, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> a cause, opportunity	Re fine ment, <i>n.</i> a purifying, an improvement
Oc ta vo, <i>a.</i> a sheet folded into eight leaves	Re fi ner, <i>n.</i> a purifier
Oc to ber, <i>n.</i> the tenth month of the year	Re fu sal, <i>n.</i> the first right of choice; denial
Op po nent, <i>n.</i> antagonist, adversary [ses]	Re la tion, <i>n.</i> kindred; a narration; reference [ance]
Op po ser, <i>n.</i> one who opposes	Re li ance, <i>n.</i> trust, dependence
O ra tion, <i>n.</i> a public speech, an address [rious]	Re main der, <i>n.</i> what is left
Out ra geous, <i>a.</i> violent, furious	Re new al, <i>n.</i> the act of renewing
Par ta ker, <i>n.</i> a sharer, an associate	Re proach ful, <i>a.</i> infamous, scurrilous [bode]
Per sua sive, <i>a.</i> having the power to persuade	Re tire ment, <i>n.</i> a private abode
Pe ru sal, <i>n.</i> the act of reading	Sal va tion, <i>n.</i> preservation from eternal death
Plan ta tion, <i>n.</i> a place planted; a colony	Se date ness, <i>n.</i> calmness
Po lite ness, <i>n.</i> elegance of manners, gentility	Sen sa tion, <i>n.</i> perception by the senses [sactively]
Pol lu tion, <i>n.</i> defilement, guilt	Se vere ly, <i>ad.</i> painfully, afflictively
Po ta to, <i>n.</i> an esculent root	
Pre cise ly, <i>ad.</i> exactly, accurately [tion]	
Pri va tion, <i>n.</i> a loss, destruction	

1	2
Sin cere ly, <i>ad.</i> honestly	Ad dic ted, <i>pa.</i> devoted to
So lu tion, <i>n.</i> explanation, answer, separation	Ad mit tance, <i>n.</i> the act of admitting [ment
Spec ta tor, <i>n.</i> a looker on	Ad vance ment, <i>n.</i> improve-
Sub scri ber, <i>n.</i> one who subscribes	Ad van tage, <i>n.</i> superiority
Temp ta tion, <i>n.</i> the act of tempting, enticement	Af fec tion, <i>n.</i> love, kindness
Tes ta tor, <i>n.</i> one who leaves a will	Af flic tion, <i>n.</i> distress, misery
Tor na do, <i>n.</i> a hurricane	Al read y, <i>ad.</i> now, at this time
Trans pa rent, <i>a.</i> that which may be seen through, clear	A mend ment, <i>n.</i> a change for the better
Un a ble, <i>a.</i> not able, weak	Ap par el, <i>n.</i> dress, clothing
Un ea sy, <i>a.</i> disturbed [equal	Ap pen dix, <i>n.</i> something added, a supplement
Un e qual, <i>a.</i> not even, not	As sas sin, <i>n.</i> a murderer
Un faith ful, <i>a.</i> treacherous, dishonest	Ap pren tice, <i>n.</i> one bound to learn a trade
Un e ven, <i>a.</i> not level [ful	As sem ble, <i>v.</i> to bring or meet together [together
Un grate ful, <i>a.</i> vile, unthank-	As sem bly, <i>n.</i> a company met
Un ho ly, <i>a.</i> profane, wicked	As sess ment, <i>n.</i> taxation
Un kind ness, <i>n.</i> ill will	As ses sor, <i>n.</i> one that lays taxes [lie
Un like ly, <i>ad.</i> improbable [ed	As sis tance, <i>n.</i> help, aid, re-
Un qui et, <i>a.</i> restless, disturb-	At ten dance, <i>n.</i> the act of waiting on another
Un whole some, <i>a.</i> not whole-some, unhealthy	At ten dant, <i>n.</i> one that attends [gardful
Va ca tion, <i>n.</i> leisure, intermission	At ten tive, <i>a.</i> heedful, re-
Ver ba tim, <i>ad.</i> word for word	Bat tal ion, <i>n.</i> division of an army
Vex a tion, [x like ks] <i>n.</i> trouble, sorrow [tain	Be gin ning, <i>n.</i> the first cause
Vol ca no, <i>n.</i> a burning moun-	Clan des tine, <i>a.</i> secret, hidden, sly [ered
2	Col lec tion, <i>n.</i> the things gath-
A ban don, <i>v.</i> to forsake, desert	Col lec tor, <i>n.</i> a gatherer, a receiver of taxes
A bridg ment, <i>n.</i> a work shortened [manner	Com mis sion, <i>n.</i> a trust, warrant of office [ment
Ab rupt ness, <i>n.</i> in an abrupt	Com mit ment, <i>n.</i> imprison-
A bun dance, <i>n.</i> great plenty	Com mit tee, <i>n.</i> a number of persons appointed to manage any matter
Ac cep tance, <i>n.</i> reception with approbation	Com pact ly, <i>ad.</i> closely
Ac ces sion, <i>n.</i> addition	
Ac cus tam, <i>v.</i> to use one's self to.	

²	²
Com pan ion, <i>n.</i> a partner	Com pul sion, <i>n.</i> the act of compelling
Com pas sion, <i>n.</i> pity, mercy	Con fes sion, <i>n.</i> the acknowledgment of a crime
Com pen sate, <i>v.</i> to recompense, to make amends	Con sid er, <i>v.</i> to think, ponder
Com plex ion, <i>n.</i> the colour of the face	Con sis tent, <i>a.</i> conformable
Com pul sive, <i>a.</i> forcible	Con tem plate, <i>v.</i> to meditate

SECTION LXIII.

On the animal world, and the scale of beings.

IF we consider those parts of the material world which lie nearest to us, and are therefore subject to our inquiries, it is amazing to reflect on the infinity of animals with which it is stocked. Every part of matter swarms with inhabitants ; nay, we find in the most solid bodies, innumerable cells and cavities, which are crowded with those imperceptible inhabitants that are too small for the naked eye to discover.

On the other hand, if we look into the more bulky parts of nature, we see the seas, lakes and rivers teeming with numberless kinds of living creatures ; we find every mountain and marsh, wilderness and wood, plentifully stocked with birds and beasts, and every part of matter affording proper necessities and conveniences for the livelihood of multitudes which inhabit it.

Infinite goodness is of so communicative a nature, that it seems to delight in conferring existence upon every degree of perceptive being. There are some living creatures which are raised but little above dead matter. To mention only that species of shell-fish, which are formed in the fashion of a cone, which grow to the surface of rocks, and immediately die when separated from the place where they grow.

Many other creatures are but one remove from these, possessing no other senses but those of feeling and taste : others have an additional sense of hearing ; others of smelling ; and others of sight. It is wonderful to observe, by what a gradual progress the world of life advances through a prodigious variety of species, before a

creature is formed which is complete in all its senses ; and the several degrees of perfection in which the senses are found, in the same species, are so great, that they seem almost of a different nature.

If we look into the several perfections of cunning and sagacity, we find them rising imperceptibly one above another, and receiving additional improvements, according to the species in which they are implanted. The progress in nature is so very gradual, that the most perfect of an inferior species, comes very near to the most imperfect of that which is immediately above it.

The unbounded goodness of the Supreme Being, whose mercy extends to all his works, is plainly seen from his having made so little matter which does not swarm with life ; nor is his goodness less seen in the diversity, than in the multitude of living creatures. Had he made only one species of animals, none of the rest would have enjoyed the happiness of existence : he has therefore varied his creation with every degree of life, with every capacity of being.

The whole chasm of nature, from a plant to a man, is filled up with divers kinds of creatures, rising one above another by such a gentle and easy ascent, that the little transitions and deviations from one species to another, are almost imperceptible. This intermediate space is so well managed, that there is scarce a degree of perception which does not appear in some part of the world of life.

In this system of being, there is no creature so wonderful in its nature, and which so much deserves our particular attention, as man, who fills up the middle space between the animal and intellectual nature, the visible and invisible world, and is that link in the chain of beings which has often been termed the *connexion of each world*. So that he, who is in one respect associated with angels and archangels, may look upon a Being of infinite perfection as his father, and the highest order of spirits as his brethren ; and may, in another respect, say to corruption, " thou art my father, and to the worm, thou art my mother and my sister."

SECTION LXIV.

On profane Cursing and Swearing.

OF all the vices with which the present age is affected, none seem so prevalent, none so disregarded, as that heinous sin of profane cursing and swearing. All ages and conditions have caught the dangerous infection: the statesman, the labourer, the decrepit old man, and the lisping infant, are alike distempered.

Each in his turn, daily makes use of the same horrid imprecations, boldly calling down the vengeance of that God, who hath said, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," upon their own, and each other's heads. That Almighty Being by whom we live, and move, and have our existence, hath in direct and positive terms told us, that "the man who taketh his name in vain shall not be held guiltless."

Dare we then so frequently to violate this article of the decalogue, when truth and justice have declared its enormous guilt, when such impending danger threatens the wretch, and seems every moment ready to crush him? surely every one who is guided by reason or religion, will carefully avoid so dangerous and unprofitable a vice. It brings with it no temporal advantage, like many other vices, and serves no other purpose, but the false opinion of making a man's assertion of consequence.

Avarice heaps up gold, and though it dares not use it, yet it feels a satisfaction in turning over and over its massy stores: dishonesty brings, perhaps, a timely supply to the necessities of a villain, and keeps him a few days without the walls of a dungeon: gluttony and drunkenness satiate the appetites of those who are their votaries; and even murder, the most shocking of all crimes, pleases the perpetrator with the cruel, though false notion among men, that revenge is sweet.

All these vices have the probability of gratifying some corrupt inclination, or of affording us some temporal enjoyment: but swearing can answer no purpose, except that of giving a seeming consequence; and even here it misses its aim; for the expressions of the swearer have

become so common, that they are considered as mere cyphers or expletives in discourse. Indeed, the rational part of mankind consider the affirmations of the common swearer, as doubtful and futile; and the more so, proportion to the number of oaths that accompany the

To what a wretched ebb must a man's reputation sunk, who thinks he is not to be credited, unless he confirms whatever he advances with the most solemn imprecations! Let us then endeavour to forsake a vice replete with danger, folly and madness; nor boldly condemn the judgements of an offended God upon ourselves and others, lest at some time he should visit us with those very curses we have wickedly desired he would inflict upon us.



SECTION LXV

Words of three syllables, accented on the second; Continued

2	2
Con ten tion, <i>n.</i> strife, quarrel	Di min ish, <i>v.</i> to lessen, decrease
Con ten tious, <i>a.</i> quarrelsome	Di rec tion, <i>n.</i> order, rule
Con tent ment, <i>n.</i> satisfaction	Di rect ly, <i>ad.</i> immediately
Con tin ue, <i>v.</i> to remain in the same state, to persevere	soon; in a straight line.
Con trac tion, <i>n.</i> abbreviation	Dis cour age, <i>v.</i> to depress
Con ven tion, <i>n.</i> an assembly	Dis fig ure, <i>v.</i> to deform
Cor rec tion, <i>n.</i> punishment	Dis mis sion, <i>n.</i> a discharge
Cor rect ly, <i>ad.</i> accurately	Dis tem per, <i>n.</i> a disease
Cor rect ness, <i>n.</i> accuracy	Dis tinc tion, <i>n.</i> difference
De can ter, <i>n.</i> a glass vessel used for holding liquor	note
De cem ber, <i>n.</i> the last month in the year	Dis tinct ly, <i>ad.</i> clearly
De cep tion, <i>n.</i> cheat, fraud	Dis tin guish, <i>v.</i> to note, to distinguish, perceive [fusion]
De li cious, <i>a.</i> sweet, pleasant	Dis trac tion, <i>n.</i> madness, confusion
De liv er, <i>v.</i> to give, save	Dis trib ute, <i>v.</i> to divide among many [perplexity]
De ris ion, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> contempt, scorn	Dis tur bance, <i>n.</i> confusion
De struc tion, <i>n.</i> ruin, murder	Di vision, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> the act of dividing
De struc tive, <i>a.</i> wasteful, that which destroys	Do mes tick, <i>a.</i> belonging to the house, private [double]
De tach ment, <i>n.</i> a body of troops sent out from the main army	Ef ful gence, <i>n.</i> lustre, splendour
	E lec tion, <i>n.</i> the act of choosing, choice

2	2
E lec tor, <i>n.</i> one who elects	Gi gan tick, <i>a.</i> giantlike, big
Em bar rass, <i>v.</i> to perplex	Here af ter, <i>ad.</i> in future time
Em bel lish, <i>v.</i> to adorn	How ev er, <i>ad.</i> nevertheless,
E mis sion, <i>n.</i> the act of sending forth [love	yet, at least
En am our, <i>v.</i> to inflame with	Il lus trate, <i>v.</i> to explain ; to
En camp ment, <i>n.</i> a camp ; the act of encamping	brighten
En cour age, <i>v.</i> to animate	I mag ine, [<i>g</i> soft] <i>v.</i> to fancy, to contrive
En cum ber, <i>v.</i> to clog, embarrass [tempt	Im pres sion, <i>n.</i> mark made by pressure ; influence made on the mind [fine
En deav our, <i>v.</i> to strive, at-	Im pris on, <i>v.</i> to shut up, con-
En kin dle, <i>v.</i> to set on fire	Im pul sive, <i>a.</i> having power to impel [ployed
En tan gle, <i>v.</i> to insnare, confuse, puzzle	In ac tive, <i>a.</i> indolent, unem-
En vel op, <i>v.</i> to inwrap, cover	In ces sant, <i>a.</i> continual
En ven om, <i>v.</i> to poison, enrage	In cul cate, <i>v.</i> to impress by admonitions, to teach
E pis tle, <i>n.</i> a letter, message	In den ture, [<i>t</i> like tsh] <i>n.</i> a kind of covenant or deed
E rup tion, <i>n.</i> a bursting forth	In dig nant, <i>a.</i> angry, raging
E s sen tial, <i>a.</i> necessary [tle	In dul gence, <i>n.</i> forbearance, fondness, favour granted
E stab lish, <i>v.</i> to confirm, set-	In dul gent, <i>a.</i> kind, favourable
Ex amine, <i>v.</i> to ask questions, consider	In fec tious, <i>a.</i> contagious
Ex ample, <i>n.</i> a pattern, copy, precedent	In flec tion, <i>n.</i> the act of bending or varying ; modulation of the voice [breaking
Ex hib it, <i>v.</i> to offer to view	In frac tion, <i>n.</i> the act of
Ex is tence, <i>n.</i> state of being	In fringe ment, <i>n.</i> a violation, breach
Ex pan sive, <i>a.</i> extensive, wide	In hab it, <i>v.</i> to dwell in
Ex pen sive, <i>a.</i> costly, dear	In her it, <i>v.</i> to possess, to have by inheritance [order
Ex pres sion, <i>n.</i> a form of speech	In junc tion, <i>n.</i> a command,
Ex press ly, <i>ad.</i> in direct terms	In jus tice, <i>n.</i> unfair dealing, iniquity
Ex pul sion, <i>n.</i> an expelling	In scrip tion, <i>n.</i> an epitaph, a thing written, title
Ex ten sive, <i>a.</i> wide, large	In sip id, <i>a.</i> without taste, dull
Ex tin guish, <i>v.</i> to put out, destroy	In spec tion, <i>n.</i> examination, survey, view [dent
Ex trac tion, <i>n.</i> a drawing out	In spec tor, <i>n.</i> a superintendent
Fa mil iar, <i>a.</i> affable, free	
For bid dance, <i>n.</i> prohibition	
Fore tel ler, <i>n.</i> a predictor	
For get ful, [<i>g</i> hard] <i>a.</i> not remembering, heedless [don	
For e've ness, [<i>g</i> hard] <i>n.</i> par-	

2	2
In struc ter, <i>n.</i> a teacher	Ob jec tion, <i>n.</i> an op
In struc tion, <i>n.</i> information, the act of teaching	Ob jec tor, <i>n.</i> one who
In struc tive, <i>a.</i> conveying knowledge	Ob struc tion, <i>n.</i> hin
In ten tion, <i>n.</i> design, purpose	Oc cur rence, <i>n.</i> any th
In tes tate, <i>n.</i> dying without a will	happens
In trench ment, <i>n.</i> a fortifi- cation with a trench	Of fence less, <i>a.</i> inno
In trep id, <i>a.</i> fearless, brave	Of fen der, <i>n.</i> one who
In trin sick, <i>a.</i> inward, real	Of fen sive, <i>a.</i> disp
In val id, <i>a.</i> weak, of no force	hurtful
In vec tive, <i>a.</i> abusive, satirical	Of fi cial, <i>a.</i> relating t
In ven tion, <i>n.</i> the act of pro- ducing something new	O mis sion, <i>n.</i> negle
Ir rup tion, <i>n.</i> an inroad, the act of any thing forcing an entrance	bearance
Ju di cious, <i>a.</i> prudent, wise, skilful	O pin ion, <i>n.</i> sentiment
Li cen tious, <i>a.</i> unrestrained, presumptuous, loose	Op pres sive, <i>a.</i> cruel
Ma gi cian, <i>n.</i> one skilled in magick [august	Op pres sion, <i>n.</i> cruelty ship
Ma jes tick, <i>a.</i> grand, royal,	Out bal ance, <i>v.</i> to out
Ma li cious, <i>a.</i> malignant, ill- natured, spiteful [cious	Pa ren tal, <i>a.</i> becom
Ma lig nant, <i>a.</i> envious, mali-	rents, affectionate
Me chan ick, <i>n.</i> an artificer	Pa thet ick, <i>a.</i> affectin
Me theg lin, <i>n.</i> a drink made of honey and water	Per di tion, <i>n.</i> destru
Mi li tia, [mil lish ya] <i>n.</i> na- tional force, trainbands	ruin
Mis man age, <i>v.</i> to manage ill	Per fec tion, <i>n.</i> the s
Mo men tous, <i>a.</i> important, weighty [musick	being perfect
Mu si cian, <i>n.</i> one skilled in	Per mis sion, <i>n.</i> a gran
Neg lect ful, <i>a.</i> inattentive, heedless	Per ni cious, <i>a.</i> destru
Noc tur nal, <i>a.</i> nightly	Per spec tive, <i>n.</i> a
No vem ber, <i>n.</i> the eleventh month of the year	through which thin
	viewed; <i>a.</i> relating
	sion
	Pe ti tion, <i>n.</i> a requ
	treaty; <i>v.</i> to solicit,
	Phy si cian, <i>n.</i> one wl
	fesses the art of hea
	Pi az za, <i>n.</i> a short w
	der arches, a portic
	Pneu mat icks, <i>n.</i> th
	trine of the air
	Po si tion, <i>n.</i> situation
	Pos ses sion, <i>n.</i> the s
	having in one's own
	Pos ses sor, <i>n.</i> an own
	prietor

Pre cep tor , <i>n.</i> a teacher, tutor	Re dun dant , <i>a.</i> superfluous, exuberant
Pre dic tion , <i>n.</i> a prophecy	Re flec tion , <i>n.</i> consideration; the act of throwing back
Pre sent ment , <i>n.</i> the act of presenting	Re fresh ment , <i>n.</i> food, nourishment [brightness]
Pre sump tion , <i>n.</i> arrogance, boldness, supposition	Re ful gence , <i>n.</i> splendour,
Pre ten sion , <i>n.</i> a claim, pretence	Re ful gent , <i>a.</i> bright, splendid
Pro ces sion , <i>n.</i> a train marching in solemnity [ducing]	Re hear sal , <i>n.</i> recital
Pro duc tion , <i>n.</i> the act of producing	Re jec tion , <i>n.</i> the act of casting off
Pro duc tive , <i>a.</i> fertile, having the power to produce	Re lig ion , [g soft] <i>n.</i> a system of divine faith and worship [devout]
Pro fes sor , <i>n.</i> a publick teacher or lecturer; one who makes open declaration of faith	Re lig ious , [g soft] <i>a.</i> pious,
Pro fes sion , <i>n.</i> a declaration, calling, employment	Re lin quish , <i>v.</i> to forsake, give up
Pro fi cient , <i>n.</i> one who makes good improvement	Re luc tance , <i>n.</i> unwillingness
Pro gres sive , <i>a.</i> going forward	Re luc tant , <i>a.</i> unwilling
Pro hib it , <i>v.</i> to debar, forbid	Re mem ber , <i>v.</i> to bear in mind [tion]
Pro jec tor , <i>n.</i> one who forms schemes or designs	Re mem brance , <i>n.</i> recollection
Pro mul gate , <i>v.</i> to publish, to make known	Re mis sion , <i>n.</i> forgiveness, pardon, abatement [sin]
Pro phet ick , <i>a.</i> foretelling future events [ter]	Re pent ance , <i>n.</i> sorrow for
Pro tec tion , <i>n.</i> a defence, shelter	Re plen ish , <i>v.</i> to stock, to fill
Pro tec tor , <i>n.</i> a defender	Re pub lick , <i>n.</i> a commonwealth or state governed by representatives elected by the people
Pro vis ion , [s like zh] <i>n.</i> victuals, food; a providing beforehand	Re pug nant , <i>a.</i> contrary, disobedient
Re bell ion , <i>r.</i> opposition to lawful authority	Re sem blance , <i>n.</i> likeness
Re bell ious , <i>a.</i> opposing lawful authority [ceiving]	Re sem ble , <i>v.</i> to be like
Re cep tion , <i>n.</i> the act of receiving	Re sent ment , <i>n.</i> a deep sense of injury
Re demp tion , <i>n.</i> a ransom, release [ducing]	Re sist ance , <i>n.</i> opposition, the act of resisting
Re duc tion , <i>n.</i> the act of reducing	Re splen dence , <i>n.</i> lustre
Re dun dant , <i>n.</i> superfluity	Re splen dent , <i>a.</i> bright, shining
	Re stric tion , <i>n.</i> limitation
	Re venge ful , <i>a.</i> full of revenge

<p>2</p> <p>Re vis ion, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> a re-examination</p> <p>Se di tion, <i>n.</i> tumult, an insurrection [sing]</p> <p>Se lec tion, <i>n.</i> the act of choosing</p> <p>Sep tem ber, <i>n.</i> the ninth month of the year</p> <p>Se raph ick, <i>a.</i> angelick</p> <p>So lic it, [c like s] <i>v.</i> to entreat, ask [mazing]</p> <p>Stu pen dous, <i>a.</i> wonderful, amazing</p> <p>Sub jec tion, <i>n.</i> the state of being under government</p> <p>Sub mis sion, <i>n.</i> resignation, obedience</p> <p>Sub mis sive, <i>a.</i> humble [port]</p> <p>Sub sis tence, <i>n.</i> means of support</p> <p>Sub stan tial, <i>a.</i> real, solid</p> <p>Suc cess ful, <i>a.</i> prosperous, fortunate</p> <p>Suc ces sion, <i>n.</i> a series of things or persons following one another</p> <p>Suc ces sor, <i>n.</i> one who follows in the place of another</p> <p>Suf fi cient, <i>a.</i> equal to any purpose, competent</p> <p>Sur ren der, <i>v.</i> to yield or deliver up</p> <p>To bac co, <i>n.</i> a plant much used for smoking, chewing, &c.</p> <p>To geth er, [g hard] <i>ad.</i> in company, in concert</p> <p>Tra di tion, <i>n.</i> oral account from age to age</p> <p>Trans ac tion, <i>n.</i> dealing between man and man, negotiation [crime]</p> <p>Trans gres sion, <i>n.</i> an offence, Trans gres sor, <i>n.</i> an offender, a law-breaker [awful]</p> <p>Tre men dous, <i>a.</i> dreadful,</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Tri umph ant, <i>a.</i> victorious, celebrating victory</p> <p>Tu i tion, <i>n.</i> instruction</p> <p>Um brel la, <i>n.</i> a cover from the sun or rain</p> <p>Un civ il, <i>a.</i> impolite, rude</p> <p>Un han dy, <i>a.</i> awkward</p> <p>Un hap py, <i>a.</i> wretched, unfortunate, distressed</p> <p>Un health y, <i>a.</i> sickly, morbid</p> <p>Un just ly, <i>ad.</i> contrary to justice or right</p> <p>Un luck y, <i>a.</i> unfortunate</p> <p>Un man ly, <i>ad.</i> unbecoming a man [attentive]</p> <p>Un mind ful, <i>a.</i> negligent, inattentive</p> <p>Un pleas ant, <i>a.</i> not pleasant</p> <p>Un skil ful, <i>a.</i> wanting art or knowledge [riable]</p> <p>Un stead y, <i>a.</i> inconstant, variable</p> <p>Un thank ful, <i>a.</i> ungrateful</p> <p>3</p> <p>Ab hor rence, <i>n.</i> great hatred</p> <p>Ac cor dance, <i>n.</i> conformity</p> <p>Ac cor ding, <i>pa.</i> agreeable to</p> <p>Dis or der, <i>n.</i> sickness, confusion</p> <p>E nor meous, <i>a.</i> very large; wicked, irregular</p> <p>Im mor tal, <i>a.</i> exempt from death, perpetual</p> <p>In stal ment, <i>n.</i> the act of installing; a payment</p> <p>Mis for tune, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> bad luck, calamity</p> <p>Per for mance, <i>n.</i> the act of performing</p> <p>Per form er, <i>n.</i> one who performs any thing [cord]</p> <p>Re cord er, <i>n.</i> one who records</p> <p>Un law ful, <i>a.</i> contrary to law</p> <p>4</p> <p>A part ment, <i>n.</i> a room</p>
---	--

⁴
Com man der, *n.* a chief, a leader

Com mand ment, *n.* a command, order, law

En large ment, *n.* an increase

Hard heart ed, *a.* merciless, cruel, inhuman

Im mar tial, *a.* not warlike

Im par tial, *a.* equitable, just

⁵
A bol ish, *v.* to destroy, repeal

Ac com plish, *v.* to finish

Ac knowl edge, *v.* to confess

Ad mon ish, *v.* to reprove

A pos tle, *n.* a person sent to preach the gospel

As ton ish, *v.* to amaze

De mol ish, *v.* to destroy

Dis hon est, *a.* knavish, base

Dis hon our, *n.* reproach, disgrace

Fore knowl edge, *n.* knowledge of future events

Im mod est, *a.* indecent

Im mor al, *a.* wicked, vicious

Im pos tor, *n.* a false pretender, a cheat

Im prop er, *a.* unfit, wrong

In con stant, *a.* unsteady, variable, fickle

In sol vent, *a.* unable to pay debts

Ma son ick, *a.* pertaining to masonry

Mis con duct, *n.* ill behaviour

Re mon strance, *n.* a representation

Re mon strate, *v.* to object

Un com mon, *a.* not frequent, unusual

⁶
Ac coun tre, *v.* to equip

⁶
Im prove ment, *n.* advancement, the act of improving

Im pru dence, *n.* indiscretion, negligence

Im pru dent, *a.* injudicious, indiscreet, negligent

In tru der, *n.* one who forces himself into company

In tru sion, [s like zh] *n.* the act of intruding

Re mov al, *n.* the act of moving, a dismission [fertile]

Un fruit ful, *a.* barren, not

Un ru ly, *a.* ungovernable, turbulent

⁸
An oth er, *a.* not the same, one more

At tor ney, *n.* a lawyer, an agent [gant]

Be com ing, *a.* graceful, ele-

Dis cov er, *v.* to disclose, find out, to make known

En com pass, *v.* to surround

Re cov er, *v.* to grow well, regain

⁹
Con vey ance, *n.* the act of removing any thing

Sur vey or, *n.* an overseer; a measurer of land

^{oi}
Ap point ment, *n.* a decree, order [figure work]

Em broi der, *v.* to adorn with

^{oy}
Em ploy ment, *n.* business, office

En joy ment, *n.* happiness

^{ou}
De vout ly, *ad.* piously, religiously

Un bound ed, *a.* unlimited

SECTION LXVII.

On Procrastination.

FEW things are more ruinous, even to our secular affairs, than customary procrastination. It confuses and blights every kind of worldly business; for business not attended to in the proper time and season, is either not done at all, or done with more labour and difficulty and to less purpose.

Some men are in the practice of letting their accounts lie unsettled for several years together. It is no matter forsooth; they are near neighbours and close friends, and can come to a reckoning at any time. At length a settlement commences: the accounts of each, however honest, are swelled beyond the expectation of the other. On both sides, several items are vanished from the remembrance of him who is charged with them. A warm dispute ensues; perhaps an arbitration; peradventure an expensive lawsuit; and these close friends are severed forever.

Some men neglect to make their *wills*, though they know their estates would be inherited contrary to their own minds and to the rule of equity, if they should chance to die intestate. Knowing this, and sincerely wishing that right may be done to their heirs, they are fully determined to perform the necessary act and deed, some time or other. "But why just now? Another time will do as well." And thus they delay the thing from year to year, till at last the time of doing it is gone by; a precious widow, or a beloved and deserving child, is left to suffer through life the bitter consequences of this default.

Some Farmers, double their labour, and lose half their profits, for want of doing things in their proper season. Their fields are overgrown with bushes and thorns, all which a little seasonable labour might have prevented. Their fences, and even their buildings, are neglected, till the cost of repairs becomes increased several fold; besides their sustaining a train of inconveniences, and of serious injuries from the neglect.

Their crops also cost more labour, and at the same

time are leaner in bulk, or inferiour in quality, by reason that much of the labour that had been bestowed upon them was out of season. Nor is it uncommon to see farmers of this sort in a mighty hurry and bustle. They are behind their business, and running to overtake it; which is the cause of their being so often in a greater hurry than their neighbours.

Many a one loses his custom as a mechanick, by not doing his work in season. It makes no odds, he thinks, whether the thing be done precisely at the time agreed upon—but his customers do not think so.

What does not a merchant lose, in custom, in credit, and in cash, by neglecting his books, though it be only a few days. How hard does he find it to set right, what might easily have been kept right, if he had done the work of each day within the day.

Honest Jonathan borrows a sum of money of his particular friend, on the express promise of scrupulous punctuality. He gets the money by the day; but being busy here and there, he delays to carry or send it. The money happens to be wanted the very day it becomes due; and with that particular friend, Jonathan's borrowing credit is utterly lost.

Sometimes a doctor, who possesses undoubted skill in his profession, loves talk better than practice. Called away in a case of pressing emergency, he sets out with speed; but meets an old acquaintance, to whom he opens a budget of news and politicks, which takes up half an hour in the relating; and by the time he arrives, all is over. Half an hour sooner, and his patient might have been saved.

Violent pains and fevery chills seize us; if they go not off, we will send for the physician to-morrow. Ere to-morrow arrives, the distemper gains a firmness that baffles the physician's skill.

Hark! The cry of fear and dismay. The Small-pox! Our children have caught the contagion; we meant to have had them vaccinated, but have put it off, and the time for it is now past.

Upon the whole—that which may be done at any

time, is seldom done in season, and often left undone ; whereas a little time that is known to be the only time, suffices for bringing much to pass. Again, when we have various means of obtaining our object, we are less likely to obtain it than if we had only one, and that a feasible and good one ; for a vibrating mind is inactive, and he that loiters rarely succeeds. For the same reason, one good calling is better than half a dozen.



SECTION LXVII.

Woman.

GIVE ear, fair daughter of innocence, to the instructions of prudence, and let the precepts of truth sink deep in thy heart ; so shall the charms of thy mind add lustre to the elegance of thy form ; and thy beauty, like the rose it resembles, shall retain its sweetness when its bloom is withered.

Remember thou art made man's reasonable companion, not the slave of his passions. The end of thy being is to assist him in the toils of life, to sooth him with thy tenderness, and to recompense his care with soft endearments.

Who is she that wins the heart of man, that subdues him to love, and reigns in his breast ? Lo ! yonder she walks in maiden sweetness, with innocence in her mind, and modesty on her cheek.

She is clothed with neatness, she is fed with temperance ; humility and meekness are as a crown of glory encircling her head. Decency is in all her words, in her answers are mildness and truth.

When virtue and modesty enlighten her charms, she is beautiful as the stars of heaven. The innocence of her eye is like that of the turtle ; simplicity and truth dwell in her heart.

She presides in the house, and there is peace ; she commands with judgement, and is obeyed. She arises *in the morning*, she considers her affairs, and appoints *to her maidens* their proper business.

The care of her family is her delight ; to that she ap-

plies her study ; and elegance with frugality is seen in her mansion. The prudence of her management is an honour to her husband, and he hears her-praise with a secret delight.

She informs the minds of her children with wisdom ; she fashions their manners from the example of her own goodness. The word of her mouth is the law of their youth, the motion of her eye commands obedience.

In prosperity, she is not puffed up ; in adversity, she heals the wounds of fortune with patience. The troubles of her husband are alleviated by her counsels, and sweetened by her endearments.

Happy is the man that hath made her his wife ; happy is the child that calls her mother.

That such may be thy happy lot, fair daughter of America, listen to the directions of wisdom, and regulate thy heart and life by the principles of piety and virtue.

SECTION LXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

¹ A. sen tee, <i>n.</i> a person absent	¹ Im po lite, <i>a.</i> rude, uncivil
Ad ver tise, <i>v.</i> to give notice	In com mode, <i>v.</i> to hinder,
As cer tain, <i>v.</i> to make cer- tain [cannon	embarrass, disturb
Can non ade, <i>v.</i> to batter with	In com plete, <i>a.</i> not perfect
Co in cide, <i>v.</i> to agree	In dis creet, <i>a.</i> imprudent
Dis a gree, <i>v.</i> to differ	In dis pose, <i>v.</i> to make unfit, to disorder
Dis ap pear, <i>v.</i> to vanish	In se cure, <i>a.</i> not secure, unsafe
Dis be lieve, <i>v.</i> not to credit	In sin cere, <i>a.</i> deceitful
Dis com mode, <i>v.</i> to put to inconvenience	In ter cede, <i>v.</i> to mediate, entreat, interpose
Dis u nite, <i>v.</i> to separate	In ter fere, <i>v.</i> to interpose
Dom i near, <i>v.</i> to hector, to behave with insolence	In ter line, <i>v.</i> to write be- tween lines
Ev er more, <i>ad.</i> always, for- ever	In ter pose, <i>v.</i> to mediate, to place between
Fore or dain, <i>v.</i> to determine beforehand	Lem on ade, <i>n.</i> a mixture of water, sugar and lemons
Here to fore, <i>ad.</i> formerly	Mis ap ply, <i>v.</i> to apply to wrong purposes
Im ma ture, <i>a.</i> not ripe	

Mis be have, *v.* to behave im-
 properly
 Mis be lief, *n.* a wrong belief
 Mis re port, *n.* a false account
 Mort ga gee, *n.* one who takes
 a mortgage
 O ver flow, *v.* to run over,
 to deluge
 O ver hear, *v.* to hear secret-
 ly or by chance
 O ver pay, *v.* to pay more
 than the just price
 O ver prize, *v.* to value at too
 high a price
 O ver seer, *n.* a superintend-
 ent [long
 O ver sleep, *v.* to sleep too
 O ver take, *v.* to come up
 with, to catch
 O ver throw, *v.* to throw down,
 defeat, destroy
 Pat en tee, *n.* one who has a
 patent granted him [tinue
 Per se vere, *v.* to persist, con-
 Pri va teer, *n.* a ship of war
 belonging to private citizens
 Re as sume, *v.* to resume, to
 take again [forces
 Re en force, *v.* to send new
 Re in state, *v.* to replace in a
 former state
 Re u nite, *v.* to unite again
 Sub di vide, *v.* to divide again
 Su per fine, *a.* eminently fine
 Un be lief, *n.* infidelity, in-
 credulity.
 Un der go, *v.* to suffer, endure
 Un der take, *v.* to engage in
 Un fore seen, *a.* not known
 before it happened

2
 Ac qui esce, *v.* to yield, sub-
 mit

Ap pre hend, *v.* to seize, take
 Co a lesce, *v.* to unite, join
 Com pre hend, *v.* to under-
 stand, include [mit
 Con de scend, *v.* to yield, sub-
 Con tra dict, *v.* to oppose
 Dis af fect, *v.* to fill with dis-
 content [nul
 Dis an nul, *v.* to abolish, an-
 In cor rect, *a.* not correct, not
 exact
 In cor rupt, *a.* pure, honest
 In di rect, *a.* not straight
 In .dis tinct, *a.* confused
 In ter cept, *v.* to stop, obstruct
 In ter lapse, *n.* the time be-
 tween two events
 In ter mix, *v.* to mingle, mix
 In ter rupt, *v.* to hinder, stop
 O ver cast, *v.* to cloud, darken;
a. clouded
 O ver head, *ad.* aloft, above
 O ver spread, *v.* to cover over
 O ver turn, *v.* to throw down,
 to conquer
 O ver whelm, *v.* to crush, sub-
 due, overpower
 Re ad mit, *v.* to admit again
 Re as cend, *v.* to climb up a-
 gain
 Rec ol lect, *v.* to recover to
 memory [new
 Re com mence, *v.* to begin a-
 Rec om mend, *v.* to commend
 to another [new
 Re com mit, *v.* to commit a-
 Re e lect, *v.* to elect again
 Re pos sess, *v.* to possess again
 Rep re sent, *v.* to exhibit; to
 appear for another
 Un der stand, *v.* to compre-
 hend fully
 Vi o lin, *n.* a fiddle

³ Mis in form, <i>v.</i> to deceive by false accounts	⁹ Dis o bey, <i>v.</i> to break com- mands
⁵ Cor re spond, <i>v.</i> to suit, to fit	¹⁰ Mag a zine, <i>n.</i> a storehouse ; a pamphlet
⁶ Dis ap prove, <i>v.</i> to dislike	^{oi} Dis ap point, <i>v.</i> to defeat of expectation
⁸ O ver do, <i>v.</i> to do more than enough	^{ous} Dis al low, <i>v.</i> to deny, reject, not to grant
⁸ O ver come, <i>v.</i> to subdue, con- quer	

SECTION LXIX.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first

¹ A mi a ble, <i>a.</i> lovely	² An nu al ly, <i>ad.</i> every year
Du ti ful ness, <i>n.</i> obedience, respect	Au ti mon y, <i>n.</i> a mineral sub- stance
Fa vour a ble, <i>a.</i> kind, tender	Ap o plex y, <i>n.</i> a disorder that affects the brain [er
For ci ble ness, <i>n.</i> violence, force [madly	Ap pli ca ble, <i>a.</i> suitable, prop-
Fu ri ous ly, <i>ad.</i> violently,	Cal cu la tor, <i>n.</i> a reckoner
Hu mor ous ly, <i>ad.</i> merrily	Cat er pil lar, <i>n.</i> a worm, an insect.
Ju di ca ture, <i>n.</i> a power to distribute justice	Cer e mon y, <i>n.</i> outward rite ; forms of civility
Lu mi na ry, <i>n.</i> a body that gives light [improve	Char i ta ble, <i>a.</i> kind, liberal
Meli o rate, <i>v.</i> to make better,	Cre d it a ble, <i>a.</i> reputable [al
Mo men ta ry, <i>a.</i> lasting for a moment	Cus tom a ry, <i>a.</i> common, usu-
Pa per ma ker, <i>n.</i> one who makes paper [cuntry	Del i ca cy, <i>n.</i> softness, nicety
Pa tri ot ism, <i>n.</i> love of one's	Des pe rate ly, <i>ad.</i> rashly, fu- riously
Pre vi ous ly, <i>ad.</i> beforehand	Des pi ca ble, <i>a.</i> contemptible
Rea son a ble, <i>a.</i> agreeable to reason	Dic tion a ry, <i>n.</i> a book con- taining the words of any language [ent manner
Se ri ous ly, <i>ad.</i> solemnly	Dif fer ent ly, <i>ad.</i> in a differ-
Sta tion a ry, <i>a.</i> fixed, settled	Dif fi cul ty, <i>n.</i> trouble
² Ac cu ra cy, <i>n.</i> exactness	Ef fi ca cy, <i>n.</i> ability to effect
Ac cu rate ly, <i>ad.</i> exactly	El e gant ly, <i>ad.</i> in a pleasing manner
Ad mi ra ble, <i>a.</i> to be admired	En vi a ble, <i>a.</i> exciting envy
Ad ver sa ry, <i>n.</i> antagonist	Es ti ma ble, <i>a.</i> worthy of es- teem
Am i ca ble, <i>a.</i> friendly, kind	

- ²
Ev i dent ly, *ad.* plainly, clearly
Ev i ta ble, *a.* avoidable
Fash ion a ble, *a.* approved by custom, fine
Feb ru a ry, *n.* the second month of the year
Fig u ra tive, *a.* typical, not literal
Gen er al ly, *ad.* in general, commonly, frequently
Gen er ous ly, *ad.* liberally
Hab i ta ble, *a.* fit to be inhabited
Ig no min y, *n.* disgrace, shame
Im pi ous ly, *ad.* wickedly
Im pu dent ly, *ad.* shamefully, boldly [lessly]
In do lent ly, *ad.* lazily, carelessly
In fa mous ly, *ad.* vilely
In no cent ly, *ad.* without guilt
In so lent ly, *ad.* haughtily
In ter est ing, *a.* affecting, moving
In ti ma cy, *n.* close familiarity, union [plexity]
In tri ca cy, *n.* difficulty, perplexity
In ven tor y, *n.* a list or account of separate articles of goods
Jan u a ry, *n.* the first month of the year
Knit ting nee dle, *n.* a wire used to knit with
Lam ent a ble, *a.* mournful
Lib er al ly, *ad.* generously
Lit er a ry, *a.* relating to letters or learning
Lit e ra ture, *n.* learning
Mag is tra cy, [g soft] *n.* the office of a magistrate
Mat ri mon y, *n.* marriage
Mel an chol y, *n.* gloominess;
a. dismal, gloomy
- ³
Mem o ra ble, *a.* worthy of remembrance
Mer chant a ble, *a.* fit to be bought or sold [derly]
Mer ci ful ly, *ad.* kindly, tenderly
Mil i ta ry, *a.* warlike, soldierly
Mil lin er y, *n.* goods sold by a milliner
Mis cel la ny, *n.* a collection of various kinds
Mis chief ma ker, *n.* one who makes mischief
Mis er a ble, *a.* unhappy
Mis sion a ry, *n.* one sent to preach the gospel, and propagate religion
Nat u ral ize, [t like tsh] *v.* to admit to native privileges
Nav i ga ble, *a.* passable for ships or boats
Nec es sa ry, [c like s] *a.* needful, proper
Nec ro man cy, *n.* magick, enchantment, conjuration
Pal a ta ble, *a.* pleasing to the taste, agreeable
Pat ri mon y, *n.* an estate possessed by inheritance [cute]
Pen e tra tive, *a.* piercing, a-
Per ish a ble, *a.* liable to perish
Per ma nent ly, *ad.* durably
Per se cu tor, *n.* one who persecutes
Pet ti fog ger, [g hard] *n.* a petty lawyer
Pit i a ble, *a.* deserving pity
Plan e ta ry, *a.* pertaining to the planets
Prac ti cal ly, *ad.* by practice
Pref er a ble, *a.* eligible before something else
Prin ci pal ly, *ad.* chiefly

Reg u lar ly, *ad.* methodical-ly, justly

Res o lute ly, *ad.* steadily, firmly [riour]

Sec on da ry, *a.* second, infe-
Sec re ta ry, *n.* one who writes for another

Sem i cir cle, *n.* a half circle

Sem i na ry, *n.* a place of edu-
cation

Sem i vow el, *n.* a consonant which has an imperfect sound

Sep a rate ly, *ad.* singly, apart

Ser vice a ble, *a.* useful

Tes ti mon y, *n.* evidence, proof

Tran si tor y, *a.* continuing but a short time

Ul ti mate ly, *ad.* in the last state or consequence

Val u a ble, *a.* of great price

Veg e ta ble, [g soft] *n.* any thing that has growth with-
out sensation

Ven er a ble, *a.* deserving
reverence

For feit a ble, *a.* liable to be
forfeited

For mi da ble, *a.* terrible,
dreadful

Or di na ry, *a.* common, usual

Or tho dox y, *n.* soundness in
opinion and doctrine

Or tho e py, *n.* the right pro-
nunciation of words

Or tho e pist, *n.* one skilled in
pronunciation

Ar bi tra ry, *a.* absolute, des-
potick

Ar bi tra tor, *n.* a judge

Ar chi tec ture, [t like tsh] *n.*
the science of building

Mar ket a ble, *a.* fit for sale
at market

Com mis sa ry, *n.* a delegate,
deputy, officer

Com mon al ty, *n.* the bulk
or body of the people

Com pli men ter, *n.* a flatterer

Hon our a ble, *a.* illustrious,
noble, generous [ness]

Hor ri ble ness, *n.* dreadful-

Hos pi ta ble, *a.* kind to stran-
gers, friendly, civil

Mod er ate ly, *ad.* mildly,
temperately

Nom i na tive, *a.* the first case
in grammar

Ob sti na cy, *n.* stubbornness

Oc cu pan cy, *n.* the act of tak-
ing possession

Oc cu pñ er, *n.* a possessor

Or a tor y, *n.* the science of
rhetorick, eloquence

Pos i tive ly, *ad.* absolutely

Prof it a ble, *a.* advantageous

Prom is sor y, *a.* containing a
promise [cape]

Prom on tor y, *n.* a headland,

Sol i ta ry, *a.* retired, single,
dismal

Tol er a ble, *a.* supportable,
passable

Com for ta ble, *a.* receiving
comfort, pleasing

Cov e tous ness, *n.* avarice,
greediness, eager desire

Drom e da ry, *n.* a sort of
camel

Gov ern a ble, *a.* subject to
rule, manageable, mild

SECTION LXX.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE, or husbandry, is the art of cultivating or tilling the ground, so that it may produce, in the greatest abundance and perfection, those vegetable productions which are necessary for the food, comfort and convenience of mankind.

In a country like the United States, where by far the greater part of the inhabitants are devoted to agricultural pursuits, it must be considered an object that merits particular regard.

It is from the hand of agriculture, that manufactures and commerce, and indeed every other branch of industry, receive their support. The cultivation of the earth may therefore be considered as the most useful and laudable of all pursuits.

Here, as in some other countries, we have many examples of distinguished individuals, who have left the seat of power, the theatre of political action, and the splendour and opulence of cities, that they might enjoy the pleasure of cultivating their native fields.

The pursuits of agriculture are connected with that love of country, which may be called a universal passion. The charms of nature are here fully displayed, and every mind which is not debased by vicious habits, or enslaved by irregular desires, is eager to enjoy them.

A principle so universally felt, has never failed to call forth the powers of genius; and writers of all ages have expatiated on rural scenes and occupations, with the most lively satisfaction.

Every poet more especially claims the country as his peculiar province; from it he derives the most beautiful and striking descriptions, and is enabled to represent those various prospects of nature which are so highly gratifying to every ingenious mind.

Agriculture is not only essential to the good order of society, in a rude and unpolished state, but is equally requisite in every stage of its refinement. As an incitement to its constant and uniform pursuit, it repays the exertions of the husbandman with regular and abundant returns.

From the remotest ages, it has been esteemed worthy of general attention. The simplicity of ancient manners, rendered it an object not inconsistent with the rank and situation of persons of the greatest eminence.

Gideon, the renowned champion and judge of Israel, quitted the thrashing-floor to preside in the publick assembly of his countrymen; and Cincinnatus, the conquerer of the Volsci, left his plough to lead the Roman armies to battle; afterwards declined the reward gained by his victories, to return to his native fields.

And in modern times this occupation has been held in no less esteem. There are not wanting those among the English nobility, who take a lively interest in all rural improvements, and preside at the annual meetings of agriculturists, with no less reputation to themselves, than beneficial to the art.

Washington, the late celebrated president of the United States of America, found the most pleasing relaxation of publick cares in the superintendence of his own estate.

The emperor of China, at the beginning of every spring, goes to plough in person, attended by the princes and grandees of his empire: he celebrates the close of the harvest among his subjects, and creates the best farmer in his dominion a mandarin.

In various ages, many have written to explain the principles, and celebrate the excellences of this art. Some have adorned it with the elegance of fancy, and others have methodised it with the precision of rules.

Hesiod was one of the earliest of the Grecian poets, to sing the praises of the plough; and in a work nearly coeval with the Iliad itself, has combined with the principles of the art, many curious observations on the seasons most propitious to its various employments.

At a period of society when its advantages were better understood, and its practice more generally diffused, Xenophon expatiated in his *economicks*, on the importance of agriculture, and describes its influence on the prosperity of the arts, and the advancement of civilization.

Virgil has described at large, the rural occupations.

of his countrymen, the cultivation of the land, the season most favourable for tillage, and the nature of grazing and planting. He has adorned every branch of his subject with refined and striking beauties of composition; and has so fully collected the best observations, and choicest maxims of antiquity, as to render it almost a superfluous task to consult the works of other authors, relative to the progress which his predecessors had made in this subject.



SECTION LXXI.

Extract from a Poem, entitled, "Agriculture, or, Happy American Farmer."

THEN murmur not at Heaven's fix'd decree
But as you're happy, so contented be;
Your country'll rise the emporium of wealth
Your country's sons, the sons of peace and health.

Hail blest Columbia! whose delightful soil
Repays with richest good the labourer's toil!
What dainties thy delicious gardens yield!
What rich supplies adorning every field!

Happy thy sons, around thy splendid board,
Who taste the luxuries which thy fields afford!
Our fathers, freed from dire oppression's hand,
Found an asylum in this happy land.

The savage Canaanites have left our soil,
We the true Israel taste the wine and oil;
With milk and honey our fair country flows,
Deserts rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Thanks to the mercy of Almighty Heaven,
For *Washington* to fair *Columbia* given!
Our laws, of freedom's chosen sons the choice,
Shall live, while truth or reason has a voice.

Nature convuls'd our Continent may shake,
And earth and skies in consternation quake;
Yet still our laws and liberty secure,
Though time and nature die, shall firm endure,
In Heaven the work shall stand, like noontide Sun,
Spotless as virtue, pure as *Washington*.

SECTION LXXII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ab bre vi ate, <i>v.</i> to shorten | E ma ci ate, [<i>ci</i> like she] <i>v.</i> to |
| Ab ste mi ous, <i>a.</i> temperate, | lose flesh, pine away, waste |
| sober | En co mi um, <i>n.</i> praise, eulogy |
| Ac cu mu late, <i>v.</i> to pile to- | E nu me rate, <i>v.</i> to number |
| Ad vi sa ble, <i>a.</i> prudent [<i>air</i> | Er ro ne ous, <i>a.</i> full of errors |
| A e ri al, <i>a.</i> belonging to the | Ex cu sa ble, <i>a.</i> pardonable |
| A gree a ble, <i>a.</i> pleasing | Ex pe ri ence, <i>n.</i> knowledge |
| Al le vi ate, <i>v.</i> to ease | by practice |
| An ni hi late, <i>v.</i> to reduce to | Fe lo ni ous, <i>a.</i> wicked, vile |
| nothing | Fu ne re al, <i>a.</i> suiting a fu- |
| An nu i ty, <i>n.</i> yearly allow- | neral, dark, dismal |
| Ap pro pri ate, <i>v.</i> to consign | Fu tu ri ty, <i>n.</i> time to come, |
| to any particular use ; <i>a.</i> | a future state of being |
| peculiar | Gram ma ri an, <i>n.</i> one skilled |
| Ap pre ci ate, [<i>ci</i> like she] <i>v.</i> | in grammar |
| to value, estimate | Har mo ni ous, <i>a.</i> musical |
| As so ci ate, [<i>ci</i> like she] <i>v.</i> | He ro i cal, <i>a.</i> brave, spirited |
| to unite, accompany | His to ri an, <i>n.</i> a writer of |
| Cen so ri ous, <i>a.</i> severe | history |
| Col le gi an, <i>n.</i> a member of | Il le gal ly, <i>ad.</i> in a manner |
| college | contrary to law [<i>adorn</i> |
| Co me di an, <i>n.</i> an actor of | Il lu mi nate, <i>v.</i> to enlighten, |
| comick parts, a player | Il lū sor y, <i>a.</i> deceiving [<i>ent</i> |
| Com mo di ous, <i>a.</i> conveni- | Im me di ate, <i>a.</i> instant, pres- |
| ent, suitable | Im mu ta ble, <i>a.</i> unalterable, |
| Com mu ni cate, <i>v.</i> to impart, | invariable |
| reveal | Im pa tient ly, <i>ad.</i> uneasily |
| Con cei ted ness, <i>n.</i> pride | Im pe ri al, <i>a.</i> royal, belong- |
| De ceit ful ness, <i>n.</i> tendency | ing to an emperor |
| to deceive | Im pe ri ous, <i>a.</i> haughty, arro- |
| [ness | gant, lordly |
| De light ful ness, <i>n.</i> pleasant- | Im pi e ty, <i>n.</i> wickedness, ir- |
| De plo ra ble, <i>a.</i> lamentable | reverence |
| De pre ci ate, [<i>ci</i> like she] <i>v.</i> | Im pī ca ble, <i>a.</i> malicious, |
| to lessen in value | constant in enmity |
| De si ra ble, <i>a.</i> pleasing, wor- | Im pu ri ty, <i>n.</i> foulness ; guilt |
| thy of desire | In ca pa ble, <i>a.</i> unable, not fit |
| De spi sa ble, <i>a.</i> mean, con- | In cu ra ble, <i>a.</i> hopeless, not |
| temptible | to be cured |
| [ly | In de cen cy, <i>n.</i> any thing |
| De spite ful ly, <i>ad.</i> malicious- | contrary to good manners |
| Dis grace ful ness, <i>n.</i> dishonour | |
| E lu ci date, <i>v.</i> to explain | |

¹ In de cent ly, <i>ad.</i> without de- cency	¹ Pro pri e ty, <i>n.</i> accuracy, just- ness ; exclusive right
In fe ri our, <i>n.</i> one in a lower rank ; <i>a.</i> lower in place	Re mu ner ate, <i>v.</i> to reward
In ge ni ous, <i>a.</i> witty, inven- tive, acute	Sa lu bri ous, <i>a.</i> wholesome, healthful
In glo ri ous, <i>a.</i> void of hon- our, mean, base	Sa lu bri ty, <i>n.</i> wholesomeness
In hu man ly, <i>ad.</i> cruelly	Se cu ri ty, <i>n.</i> safety, protec- tion
In ju ri ous, <i>a.</i> hurtful, unjust	So bri e ty, <i>n.</i> temperance, calmness
In te ri our, <i>a.</i> internal	So ci e ty, <i>n.</i> community, company, fraternity
In vi ting ly, <i>ad.</i> in a pleas- ing or enticing manner	Un change a ble, <i>a.</i> not to be changed
Ir ra di ate, <i>v.</i> to illuminate, brighten	Un du ti ful, <i>a.</i> disobedient
La bo ri ous, <i>a.</i> diligent in work, tiresome	Un ea si ness, <i>n.</i> trouble, perplexity
Li bra ri an, <i>n.</i> one who has the care of a library	Un ho li ness, <i>n.</i> impiety
Ma te ri al, <i>a.</i> consisting of matter, corporeal	Va ri e ty, <i>n.</i> change, mixture
Ma te ri als, <i>n.</i> the substance of which any thing is made	² A bil i ty, <i>n.</i> power, capacity
Ma tu ri ty, <i>n.</i> ripeness, com- pletion	A bun dant ly, <i>ad.</i> in plenty
Me lo di ous, <i>a.</i> harmonious, musical	A cad e my, <i>n.</i> a school of liberal arts and sciences
Me mo ri al, <i>n.</i> a monument, something to preserve me- mory	Ac ces si ble, <i>a.</i> that which may be approached
Mys te ri ous, <i>a.</i> that which is not easily understood	Ad min is ter, <i>v.</i> to give, to supply, to perform
Neu tral i ty, <i>n.</i> a state of in- difference [known	Ad mis si ble, <i>a.</i> that which may be admitted
No to ri ous, <i>a.</i> publicly	Ad ver si ty, <i>n.</i> misfortune
Ob scu ri ty, <i>n.</i> darkness, un- noticed state	Affec tion ate, <i>a.</i> fond, tender
Ob tain a ble, <i>a.</i> that which may be obtained [rage	Af fin i ty, <i>n.</i> relation
Out ra geous ness, <i>n.</i> violence,	A gil i ty, <i>n.</i> activity
Pre ca ri ous, <i>a.</i> uncertain	A lac ri ty, <i>n.</i> cheerfulness
Pro pri e tor, <i>n.</i> a possessor in his own right	Am phib i ous, <i>a.</i> living in two elements [parts
	A nal y sis, <i>n.</i> separation of
	A nat o my, <i>n.</i> the art of dis- section
	An tag o nist, <i>n.</i> an opponent
	A rith me tick, <i>n.</i> the science of computation

²	²
Ar til ler y, <i>n.</i> weapons for war, cannon	Con temp ti ble, <i>a.</i> base, deserving contempt
As cen den cy, <i>n.</i> superiority	Con tin u al, <i>a.</i> incessant
As sas si nate, <i>v.</i> to murder	Con tin u ance, <i>n.</i> duration
Aux il ia ry, <i>a.</i> helping, aiding, assisting	De bil i tate, <i>v.</i> to weaken
Bar bar i ty, <i>n.</i> cruelty	De liv er ance, <i>n.</i> freedom, rescue
Be at i tude, <i>n.</i> felicity, happiness	De liv er er, <i>n.</i> one who delivers, a preserver
Be nef i cence, <i>n.</i> generosity, active goodness	De liv er y, <i>n.</i> release
Be nev o lence, <i>n.</i> kindness, good will, charity	De riv a tive, <i>a.</i> a word derived from another
Be nev o lent, <i>a.</i> kind, good	Dex ter i ty, <i>n.</i> activity, skill
Ca lam i ty, <i>n.</i> misfortune	Di am e ter, <i>n.</i> a line passing through the centre of a circle
Ca lum ni ate, <i>v.</i> to slander	Di min u tive, <i>a.</i> small, little
Ca pac i ty, [c like s] <i>n.</i> ability, sense, state, space, condition [very	Dis par age ment, <i>n.</i> a disgrace
Cap tiv i ty, <i>n.</i> bondage, slavery	Di vin i ty, <i>n.</i> the Deity; the science of divine things
Cer tif i cate, <i>n.</i> a testimony	Ef fec tu al, [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> powerful, efficacious, real
Cir cum fer ence, <i>n.</i> limits of a circle	Em bar rass ment, <i>n.</i> perplexity, entanglement [ment
Ci vil i ty, <i>n.</i> politeness	Em bel lish ment, <i>n.</i> ornament
Co ag u late, <i>v.</i> to curdle, congeal	Em phat i cal, <i>a.</i> forcible
Col lec tive ly, <i>ad.</i> in a body	En cour age ment, <i>n.</i> incitement, favour, support
Com mem o rate, <i>v.</i> to preserve the memory, to celebrate	Equiv a lent, <i>a.</i> equal in value
Com par i son, <i>n.</i> an estimate	E rad i cate, <i>v.</i> to root up
Com pas sion ate, <i>a.</i> tender, merciful	E stab lish ment, <i>n.</i> settlement, fixed state [tion
Com pat i ble, <i>a.</i> consistent	E ter ni ty, <i>n.</i> endless duration
Com pet i tor, <i>n.</i> a rival, opponent	E vac u ate, <i>v.</i> to quit, to empty, to make void
Con fed er ate, <i>v.</i> to unite, league	E van ge list, <i>n.</i> a writer or preacher of the gospel
Con sid er ate, <i>a.</i> thoughtful	E vap o rate, <i>v.</i> to drive or fly away in vapours
Con spic u ous, <i>a.</i> eminent	Ex ec u tor, <i>n.</i> one who performs the will of another
Con spir a cy, <i>n.</i> a plot, lawless combination	Ex per i ment, <i>n.</i> trial of any thing
Con tam i nate, <i>v.</i> to defile	

- ²
Ex em pli fy, *v.* to illustrate
 by example [largely]
Ex ten sive ly, *ad.* widely,
Ex trav a gance, *n.* waste
Ex trav a'gant, *a.* wasteful
Ex trem i ty, *n.* remotest parts
Fa cil i tate, *v.* to make easy
Fa nat i cism, *n.* enthusiasm,
 religious phrensy
Fa tal i ty, *n.* a decree of fate
Fe lic i ty, [c like s] *n.* hap-
 piness
Fes tiv i ty, *n.* joyfulness,
 mirth [honesty]
Fi del i ty, *n.* faithfulness,
For get ful ness, [g hard] *n.*
 loss of memory, careless-
 ness [mony]
For mal i ty, *n.* form, cere-
Fra ter ni ty, *n.* brotherhood,
 society
Fru gal i ty, *n.* good husban-
 dry, thrift
Gen til i ty, *n.* elegance of
 behaviour, politeness
Hil ar i ty, *n.* merriment
Hu man i ty, *n.* benevolence;
 the nature of man
Hu mil i ty, *n.* submission,
 modesty
I den ti cal, *a.* the same
I den ti ty, *n.* sameness
Il lib er al, *a.* not generous
Il lit er ate, *a.* unlearned
Il lus tri ous, *a.* noble, eminent
Im mac u late, *a.* pure, spotless
Im men si ty, *n.* unbounded
 greatness, infinity
Im ped i ment, *n.* hinderance,
 obstruction
Im pen i tence, *n.* hardness
 of heart, continuance in
 evil courses
- ²
Im pen i tent, *a.* obdurate,
 void of repentance [folly]
Im per ti nence, *n.* intrusion,
Im pet u ous, [t like tsh] *a.*
 violent, vehement [ment]
Im pris on ment, *n.* confine-
In ac cu rate, *a.* not exact,
 not accurate
In ad e quate, *a.* defective
In an i mate, *a.* void of life,
 without animation
In clem en cy, *n.* severity,
 hardness, cruelty
In cred i ble, *a.* not to be
 credited
In def i nite, *a.* unlimited
In del i ble, *a.* not to be blot-
 ted out [cency]
In del i cate, *a.* without de-
In dem ni fy, *v.* to secure
 against loss or penalty
In dic a tive, *a.* showing, poin-
 ting out, affirming
In dif fer ent, *a.* unconcerned
In dus tri ous, *a.* diligent, la-
 borious [cable]
In el e gant, *a.* mean, despi-
In el o quent, *a.* not eloquent
In fal li ble, *a.* incapable of
 mistake, certain, true
In fin i tive, *a.* unlimited; a
 mood in grammar
In fin i ty, *n.* immensity,
 boundlessness [fair]
In gen u ous, *a.* open, candid,
In grat i tude, *n.* unthankful-
 ness
In hab it ant, *n.* one who
 dwells in a place
In her it ance, *n.* a patrimo-
 ny, a possession
In im i cal, *a.* hostile, con-
 trary, adverse

²
In i q u i t o u s, *a.* unjust, wicked
In i q u i t y, *n.* injustice, wickedness

In i t i a t e, [in ish e ate] *v.*
to admit, to instruct

In s a n i t y, *n.* the state of being insane [ly, to instill

In s i n u a t e, *v.* to hint artful-

In t e g r i t y, *n.* honesty, purity of mind

In t e l l i g e n c e, *n.* notice

In t e l l i g e n t, *a.* knowing, skilful

In t e m p e r a n c e, *n.* excess, want of moderation

In t e m p e r a t e, *a.* immoderate, ungovernable, drunken

In t e r p r e t e r, *n.* an explainer, a translator

In t e r r o g a t e, *v.* to examine

In t i m i d a t e, *v.* to make fearful, to frighten

In v e s t i g a t e, *v.* to search out, explore

In v e t e r a t e, *a.* obstinate, long established

In v i g o r a t e, *v.* to strengthen, to animate

In v i s i b l e, *a.* not to be seen, imperceptible

I r r e g u l a r, *a.* deviating from rule, immethodical

I r r e s o l u t e, *a.* wavering, unsettled, unsteady

I t i n e r a n t, *a.* wandering, unsettled

J u d i c i o u s l y, *ad.* wisely

L i c e n t i o u s n e s s, *n.* a contempt of just restraint

M a g n a n i m o u s, *a.* great in mind, brave, heroick

M a g n i f i c e n c e, *n.* grandeur, splendour

²
M a g n i f i c e n t, *a.* grand, splendid

M a l e v o l e n c e, *n.* ill will, spite, hatred

M a l e v o l e n t, *a.* ill disposed towards others

M a l i c i o u s l y, *ad.* with an intention of mischief

M a l i g n a n c y, *n.* malice, malevolence

M e r i d i a n, *n.* a line drawn from north to south

M i r a c u l o u s, *a.* wonderful, supernatural

M i s m a n a g e m e n t, *n.* bad management, ill conduct

M o r a l i t y, *n.* the doctrine of the duties of life

M o r t a l i t y, *n.* human nature, death, havock

N e c e s s i t y, *n.* poverty, want, compulsion

N o b i l i t y, *n.* persons of high rank ; dignity, fame

N o n s e n s i c a l, *a.* unmeaning, foolish

N u m e r i c a l, *a.* numeral, denoting number

O b l i v i o n, *n.* forgetfulness

O m n i p o t e n c e, *n.* almighty power

O r i g i n a l, [g soft] *n.* first copy ; *a.* primitive

O r i g i n a t e, [g soft] *v.* to begin, to give rise to

P a r t i c u l a r, *a.* singular, individual ; *n.* a single instance or point

P e n i n s u l a, [s like sh] *n.* a piece of land almost surrounded by water

P e r c e p t i b l e, *a.* that which may be seen or perceived

² Per pet u al, [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> continual	² Ri die u lous, <i>a.</i> exciting laughter, odd, mean
Per plex i ty, <i>n.</i> difficulty	Se ren i ty, <i>n.</i> calmness
Per spic u ous, <i>a.</i> clear, plain	Se ver i ty, <i>n.</i> cruel treatment
Phil an thro py, <i>n.</i> love of mankind, humanity	Si mil i tude, <i>n.</i> comparison, likeness
Pi rat i cal, <i>a.</i> plundering	Sim plic i ty, [c like s] <i>n.</i> plainness, folly
Po et i cal, <i>a.</i> relating to po- etry [iticks]	Sin cer i ty, <i>n.</i> purity of mind, honesty
Po lit i cal, <i>a.</i> relating to pol- iticks	So lil o quy, <i>n.</i> a discourse made by one in solitude to himself [iness]
Pos ter i ty, <i>n.</i> succeeding generations	Sta bil i ty, <i>n.</i> firmness, stead- fastness
Prac ti tion er, <i>n.</i> one enga- ged in any art	Stu pid i ty, <i>n.</i> dullness, heav- iness of mind
Pre des ti nate, <i>v.</i> to decree beforehand	Sub lim i ty, <i>n.</i> loftiness, ex- cellence
Pre em i nence, <i>n.</i> superiority	Su per la tive, <i>a.</i> expressing the highest degree
Pre em i nent, <i>a.</i> excellent above others [delay]	Sus cep ti ble, <i>a.</i> -capable of admitting
Pro cras ti nate, <i>v.</i> to put off,	Ter res tri al, <i>a.</i> earthly
Pro fes sion al, <i>a.</i> relating to a profession [ment]	Tran quil li ty, <i>n.</i> peace of mind, stillness
Pro fi cien cy, <i>n.</i> improve-	Ty ran ni cal, <i>a.</i> like a tyrant
Pro gres sive ly, <i>ad.</i> by a reg- ular course	Un an i mous, <i>a.</i> being of one mind [mean]
Pro mis cu ous, <i>a.</i> mingled together [fortune]	Un gen er ous, <i>a.</i> not liberal, Un lim it ed, <i>a.</i> having no bounds [uncivil]
Pros per i ty, <i>n.</i> success, good	Un man ner ly, <i>ad.</i> ill-bred,
Rap id i ty, <i>n.</i> velocity, swift- ness	U til i ty, <i>n.</i> usefulness, profit
Re al i ty, <i>n.</i> truth, certainty	Vi cin i ty, <i>n.</i> neighbourhood, nearness [olution]
Re an i mate, <i>v.</i> to restore to life, to revive	Vi cis si tude, <i>n.</i> change, rev- olution
Re gen er ate, <i>v.</i> to renew, to produce anew	Con for ma ble, <i>a.</i> agreeable
Re pub li can, <i>n.</i> a friend to republican government; <i>a.</i> placing the government in the people	E nor mi ty, <i>n.</i> great wicked- ness
Re spec ta ble, <i>a.</i> deserving respect or regard	In au di ble, <i>a.</i> not to be heard
Re tal i ate, <i>v.</i> to repay, to make a return	In cor po rate, <i>v.</i> to form in- to one body, to join

³
Sub or di nate, *a.* inferiour in order

Un for tu nate [t like tsh] *a.* unprosperous, unlucky

⁴
Im par tial ly, *ad.* justly, without regard to party or interest

Hard heart ed ness, *n.* cruelty, want of tenderness

Re mark a ble, *a.* worthy of notice, odd, observable

⁵
Ac com mo date, *v.* to supply

Ac com plish ment, *n.* completion; embellishment, elegance [fession

Ac knowl edg ment, *n.* con-

A pol o gize, *v.* to plead for

A pol o gy, *n.* an excuse

As ton ish ment, *n.* amazement

As trol o gy, *n.* the art of foretelling by the stars

As tron o my, *n.* a science teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies

Au tho ri ty, *n.* legal power

Bi ogra phy, *n.* history of lives

Chro nol o gy, *n.* the science of computing time

Com mod i ty, *n.* an article of traffick, goods, wares

Con sol i date, *v.* to harden

De spon den cy, *n.* despair

Dis con so late, *a.* melancholy, sad [frugality

E con o my, *n.* management,

E mol u ment, *n.* profit, gain

Em pov er ish, *v.* to make poor [ness

E qual i ty, *n.* evenness, like-

Ge og ra phy, *n.* a description of the earth

⁵
His tor i cal, *a.* pertaining to history

Hy poc ri sy, *n.* dissimulation

I dol a try, *n.* the worship of images

Im mod er ate, *a.* excessive, extravagant

Im mod es ty, *n.* want of modesty

Im pos si ble, *a.* that which cannot be done

Im prob a ble, *a.* unlikely

In com pe tent, *a.* inadequate, unsuitable [ness

In con stan cy, *n.* unsteady

In sol ven cy, *n.* inability to pay debts

In tox i cate, *v.* to make drunk

Ma hog a ny, *n.* a valuable brown wood [number

Ma jor i ty, *n.* the greater

Me thod i cal, *a.* regular, exact [of a country

Me trop o lis, *n.* the chief city

Mi nor i ty, *n.* the smaller number; state of being under age

Mo not o ny, *n.* a want of variety in cadence

Or thog ra phy, *n.* the art or practice of spelling

Phe nom e non, *n.* an appearance in the works of nature

Phi los o pher, *n.* one who is skilled in philosophy

Phi los o phy, *n.* knowledge moral or natural

Prog nos ti cate, *a.* to foretell

Re spon si ble, *a.* answerable

Sy non y mous, *a.* of the same signification

Tau tol o gy, *n.* repetition of the same words

ther from not having kept good company, or from not having attended to it. Attention is absolutely necessary for improving in behaviour, as indeed it is for every thing else.

Good breeding does not consist in low bows, and formal ceremonies ; but in an easy, civil and respectful behaviour to every person, particularly to the aged, and to strangers.

There is a difference between modesty and bashfulness. Modesty is the characteristick of an amiable mind ; bashfulness discovers a degree of meanness. Nothing is more sure to sink a young man into low company, than bashfulness.

If he thinks he shall not please, he most surely will not. Vice and ignorance are the only things we ought to be ashamed of ; while we keep clear of them, we may venture any where without fear or concern.

Always regard what is said to you by those who are your superiours, either in age or learning ; and reply, if necessary, with respectful modesty. Never slight their advice, but let your looks and deportment indicate your intention to endeavour to profit by their instructions.

When any person speaks to you, or you to him, on any occasion, look him in the face with modesty and attention ; and begin not to answer before he has done speaking ; and then answer respectfully, and with the face turned towards him ; for to reply with the face another way, indicates awkwardness and disrespect.

Be not forward in speaking, when strangers or those who are your acquaintance, come into the presence of your parents or superiours ; but wait until they have spoken ; and let modesty and decency govern your words and deportment.

Never attempt to tell a story, with which you are not well acquainted ; nor fatigue your hearers with relating little trifling circumstances. Relate the principal points with clearness and precision, and you will be heard with pleasure.

Carefully observe whether the person with whom you are discoursing, be pleased with your conversation or

not ; for if he appears to hear you with indifference, you had much better be silent, and not try to detain him in order to be heard.

Be studiously careful not to deserve the character of a great talker ; for incessant talkers are very disagreeable companions. The greatest wisdom of speech is to know when, and what, and where to speak ; the time, matter and manner ; the next to it, is silence.

Avoid disputes as much as possible ; and never contradict, nor oppose the opinion of another, but with great modesty. A modest person seldom fails of gaining the good will of those with whom he converses : whereas, those who contradict, and appear dogmatical upon all occasions, will surely procure disgust.

Carefully avoid whispering, when you are in company ; it is a mark of ill breeding, and seems to insinuate that the persons whom you wish should not hear, are unworthy of your confidence, or it induces them to suppose that you are speaking improperly of them.

When you are in company with a stranger, never begin to question him about his name, his place of residence, and his business. This impudent curiosity is the height of ill manners.

Some persons apologize, in a good natured manner, for their inquisitiveness ; by an "If I may be so bold :—" "If I may take the liberty ;" or, "Pray sir excuse my freedom." These attempts to excuse one's self, imply that a man thinks himself an impudent fellow, and if he does not, other people think he is, and treat him as such.

Frequent and loud laughter, is the characteristic of folly and ill manners ; it is the manner in which silly people express their joy at silly things.

Whistling in company, humming a tune, drumming with the fingers, and making a noise with the feet, are all breaches of good manners, and indications of contempt for the persons present.

Nothing is more common, although disgusting, than to see persons of all ranks and degrees, criticise on the dress and general deportment of their departed guests : and often ridicule and condemn those things behind

their backs, which to their faces, they approved and applauded.

Let me entreat you never to make your friends appear in a disadvantageous light ; but on the contrary, extol the perfections and accomplishments they possess, and cast a veil over their defects.

Above all, adhere to morals and religion with immoveable firmness. Whatever effect outward show and accomplishments may have, in recommending a man to others, none but the *good* are really happy in themselves.



SECTION LXXV.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

Ac cla ma tion, <i>n.</i> a shout of applause [cusing]	Com pen sa tion, <i>n.</i> recom- pense
Ac cu sa tion, <i>n.</i> the act of ac-	Com pu ta tion, <i>n.</i> calculation
Ad mi ra tion, <i>n.</i> the act of admiring [ship]	Con dem na tion, <i>n.</i> sentence of punishment
Ad o ra tion, <i>n.</i> divine wor-	Con gre ga tion, <i>n.</i> an assem- bly, a collection
Ad van ta geous, <i>a.</i> profitable	Con so la tion, <i>n.</i> comfort
Af fec ta tion, <i>n.</i> an artificial appearance	Con stel la tion, <i>n.</i> a cluster of fixed stars
Af fi da vit, <i>n.</i> a declaration upon oath [anger]	Con ster na tion, <i>n.</i> fear, as- tonishment, wonder, dread
Ag gra va tion, <i>n.</i> exciting to	Con sti tu tion, <i>n.</i> a law, de- cree, form of government ; the frame of body or mind
Al ter a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of changing	Con tem pla tion, <i>n.</i> medita- tion, study
An i ma tion, <i>n.</i> the act of enlivening	Con tri bu tion, <i>n.</i> the act of contributing [discourse]
An te ce dent, <i>n.</i> that which goes before	Con ver sa tion, <i>n.</i> familiar
Ap pel la tion, <i>n.</i> a name, title	Cor po ra tion, <i>n.</i> a body cor- porate, a body politick
Ap pli ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of applying [approving]	Cul ti va tion, <i>n.</i> improvement
Ap pro ba tion, <i>n.</i> the act of	Dec la ma tion, <i>n.</i> a discourse, speech, harangue
Ar bi tra tion, <i>n.</i> a decision	Dec la ra tion, <i>n.</i> affirmation, publication [dress]
Cal cu la tion, <i>n.</i> computa- tion, reckoning	Dec o ra tion, <i>n.</i> ornament,
Cel e bra tion, <i>n.</i> a solemn performance, remembrance	
Com men da tion, <i>n.</i> praise	

¹ Des o la tion, <i>n.</i> destruction	¹ In ti ma tion, <i>n.</i> a hint, indirect declaration
Dis a gree ment, <i>n.</i> difference	In un da tion, <i>n.</i> an overflow of water, a deluge
Dis so lu tion, <i>n.</i> dissolving, ruin	In vi ta tion, <i>n.</i> the act of inviting, a bidding
Ef li ca cious, <i>a.</i> powerful	In vo ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of calling upon by prayer
El e va tion, <i>n.</i> a raising up, exaltation, height [speech]	Lam en ta tion, <i>n.</i> an expression of sorrow
El o cu tion, <i>n.</i> fluency of	Leg is la tion, [g soft] <i>n.</i> the act of giving or passing laws
Em i gra tion, <i>n.</i> a change of habitation or place	Lib er a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of setting free
En ter tain ment, <i>n.</i> treatment, reception, amusement	Lit er a ti, <i>n.</i> the learned
Ex hor ta tion, <i>n.</i> an incitement to good	Me di a tor, <i>n.</i> an intercessor, an adviser
Ex pec ta tion, <i>n.</i> the act or state of expecting [tion]	Med i ta tion, <i>n.</i> deep thought, contemplation
Ex pla na tion, <i>n.</i> interpretation	Mis be hav iour, <i>n.</i> ill conduct
Gen er a tion, <i>n.</i> an age, a race, family, production	Mod er a tion, <i>n.</i> calmness of mind, mildness
Hab i ta tion, <i>n.</i> a place of abode, dwelling	Nav i ga tion, <i>n.</i> the act of passing by water
Hes i ta tion, <i>n.</i> a stop in speech, doubt	Nom i na tion, <i>n.</i> a naming, the power of appointing
Im i ta tion, <i>n.</i> an attempt to resemble	Nu mer a tion, <i>n.</i> the art of numbering [ment, bond]
Im pre ca tion, <i>n.</i> an invocation of evil, a curse	Ob li ga tion, <i>n.</i> an engage-
In cli na tion, <i>n.</i> tendency towards any point, affection	Ob ser va tion, <i>n.</i> a remark, the act of observing
In de co rum, <i>n.</i> indecency	Oc cu pa tion, <i>n.</i> employment, business
In di ca tion, <i>n.</i> a mark or sign, token	Op er a tion, <i>n.</i> action, effect, agency [daining]
In dig na tion, <i>n.</i> anger mixed with contempt	Or di na tion, <i>n.</i> the act of ordering
In flam ma tion, <i>n.</i> an inflamed state, heat, swelling	Os ten ta tious, <i>a.</i> boastful, vain, proud
In for ma tion, <i>n.</i> intelligence given, notice, instruction	Per se cu tion, <i>n.</i> the act of persecuting [sweating]
In spi ra tion, <i>n.</i> divine wisdom; the act of drawing in the breath	Per spi ra tion, <i>n.</i> the act of sweating
In sti tu tion, <i>n.</i> an establishment, a law	Pop u la tion, <i>n.</i> the number of inhabitants

- 1**
- Preparation, n.** a making ready for some purpose
- Preservation, n.** the act of preserving
- Proclamation, n.** a publication by authority, notice
- Publication, n.** the act of publishing [diversion]
- Recreation, n.** amusement,
- Reformation, n.** a change from worse to better
- Regulation, n.** method, rule
- Reputation, n.** honour, credit
- Resolution, n.** fixed determination, constancy
- Respiration, n.** the act of breathing [restoring]
- Restitution, n.** the act of
- Revolution, n.** a returning motion; a change of government in a state or country
- Salutation, n.** the act of saluting [disjunction]
- Separation, n.** a parting,
- Stipulation, n.** a bargain
- Superintendent, n.** an overseer, an inspector [end]
- Termination, n.** conclusion,
- Tribulation, n.** vexation, distress
- Undertaking, n.** enterprise, engagement [ation]
- Variation, n.** change, deviation
- Veneration, n.** reverent regard, awful respect
- 2**
- Apprehension, n.** fear
- Artificial, a.** made by art
- Benediction, n.** blessing
- Benefactor, n.** one who does acts of kindness
- Beneficial, a.** advantageous, profitable, useful
- Composition, n.** a mixture; a written work
- Comprehensive, a.** having the power to understand; comprising much
- Definition, n.** description
- Disadvantage, n.** loss, injury
- Discontented, a.** uneasy
- Discontinue, v.** to leave off
- Disinherit, v.** to deprive of inheritance [dency]
- Disposition, n.** temper; tendency
- Erudition, n.** learning, instruction
- Everlasting, a.** perpetual, lasting without end [tive]
- Expeditious, a.** quick, accurate
- Imperfection, n.** a defect, failure, fault [regard]
- Inattention, n.** neglect, disinattention
- Inattentive, a.** careless, negligent
- Inconsistency, a.** incompatible, absurd, contrary [ly]
- Incorrectly, ad.** inaccurately
- Incorruption, n.** a state of purity
- Independence, n.** freedom, exemption from control
- Independent, a.** free, not subject to control
- Indistinctly, ad.** confusedly
- Inoffensive, a.** harmless
- Insurrection, n.** rebellion, a seditious rising
- Intercession, n.** mediation
- Intercessor, n.** a mediator
- Intermission, n.** a pause, a cessation for a time
- Interruption, n.** obstruction, hinderance, stop
- Intersection, n.** a point where lines cross each other

² In tro duc tion, <i>n.</i> the act of conducting to, a preface	² Pol i ti cian, <i>n.</i> one who is skilled in politicks [rious
Mal e fac tor, <i>n.</i> a criminal	Prej u di cial, <i>a.</i> hurtful, inju-
Man u mis sion, <i>n.</i> the act of freeing slaves, freedom	Pres i den tial, <i>a.</i> pertaining to a president
Math e mat icks, <i>n.</i> the sci-ence of number and measure	Pro v i den tial, <i>a.</i> effected by providence
Mem o ran dum, <i>n.</i> a note to help the memory	Rec ol lec tion, <i>n.</i> recovery of thoughts, memory [peating
Non ex is tence, <i>n.</i> state of not existing	Rep e ti tion, <i>n.</i> the act of re-
Not with stand ing, <i>conj.</i> nev-ertheless, in spite of	Res ur rec tion, <i>n.</i> revival from the dead
Om ni pres ence, <i>n.</i> the qual-ity of being every where present [every place	Sat is fac tion, <i>n.</i> the state of being satisfied
Om ni pres ent, <i>a.</i> present in	Un der stand ing, <i>n.</i> intellec-tual powers, skill
Op po si tion, <i>n.</i> resistance, a party opposing	Un suc cess ful, <i>a.</i> unlucky, not successful
O ver val ue, <i>v.</i> to rate at too high a price	⁵ Cor re spon dence, <i>n.</i> inter course, engagement
Per ad ven ture, [t like tsh] <i>ad.</i> perhaps	Pa tri ot ick, <i>a.</i> having patri-otism, noble

—e—

SECTION LXXVI.

Writing.

WRITING is that art which enables us to express our ideas by letters. It may be considered as the parent of numberless improvements, and as one of the highest ornaments of social life.

It affords us the means of preserving the fruits of our mental investigations ; and has presented us with innumerable lessons of instruction from the ancient narra-tions of history.

To enumerate all the advantages derived from alpha-betical writing, would be to range a boundless field of observation, and to trace the progress of improvements from the first use of letters to the present period.

The benefits conferred on mankind by this art, can-not be too highly appreciated ; since from the simple process of writing, we can give a faithful representation

of our thoughts and sentiments, which we can wrap up and transmit to other parts of the world : and by this kind of communication, keep up a social intercourse with our most distant friends.

The rudiments of the art of writing are very simple. Its advancement to its present state of improvement, slow and gradual. In the first use of visible language, marks were used as signs of things ; and we can trace it through all its stages, from the simple picture, to the arbitrary work for the elements of sound.

The writing of antiquity, was a species of engraving. Pillars and tables of stone were first used for this purpose, and afterwards plates of the softer metals, such as lead ; or tables of wax, and skins of parchment. A polished point of iron, called the *stylus*, was used to scratch letters on the wax ; but the writing on parchment was performed with pen and ink.

In noticing the various methods of writing which have prevailed in different nations, we find that it has been customary for some people to begin their lines at the right hand side of the page, and write towards the left : others have extended their lines from the top to the bottom, in a perpendicular manner.

The former was the method pursued by the Hebrews, Phenicians, and Arabians ; and the latter custom still prevails with the Chinese. But in modern times, the most prevalent method is to write from left to right, as practised by all the civilized nations in Europe and America.



SECTION LXXVII.

On saying too much.

THE art of holding the tongue, is quite as necessary as the art of speaking ; and in some instances, it is even more difficult to learn.

In a biographical notice of a celebrated speaker in the British House of Commons, it is remarked, that "*he never said too much.*" This is, in truth, a rare commendation of a publick speaker.

One who without circumlocution or parade, comes to the matter in hand at once, and pertinaciously adheres to it throughout—who seizes on the strong points in the argument, and sets them to view in the clearest light—who says all that is proper, and nothing more—whose every sentence strikes home, and who remembers “to leave off when he has done :” such a public speaker, whether in the hall of legislation, in the pulpit, or at the bar, will never tire his hearers.

Man, or even Woman, when enjoying the freedom of the tongue, and gifted with the faculty of using it fluently, is more apt to say too much than too little.

When a room full of ladies are all speaking at the same instant, only with this difference, that some tune their voices higher, and some lower—it is pretty clear that they say too much. But this is tender ground, on which I would tread lightly.

They who expect to be listened to by every body, but are unwilling themselves to listen to any body—who will hold you by the sleeve or button if you attempt to escape them, and din you the harder, the more you show signs of weariness ; this tribe of talkers, as all but themselves will readily admit, say too much.

Persons who have wit, or who think they have it, are in particular hazard of saying too much. It is one of the hardest things in the world to make a temperate use of real, or of self-supposed wit ; and more particularly of the talent for raillery. And hence, many a one, not ill-natured, and meaning nothing more than to show off his wit, multiplies enemies, and sometimes wounds his best friends. To make use of a line in one of Crabbe’s poems,

“ He kindles anger by untimely jokes.”

They who talk merely with intent to shine in company, or for the sake of showing off to advantage their own parts and learning, always say too much.

The fond *pair*, who entertain their visitants by the hour, with setting forth the excellent qualities or smart sayings of their own children, or with ridiculous details of the rare conjugal affection that subsists between themselves—say too much.

Those who are inordinately fond of speaking in the first person—I myself—it is more than an even chance that they will say too much.

When a young man whose stock is small, is more eager to expend it in talking, than to increase it by patient listening, he is very apt to say too much.

Old men are prone to say too much, when, getting into the *preterpluperfect* tense, they represent the former days as every way better than these: as if the human family, notwithstanding the perpetual accumulation of experience, were perpetually retrograding instead of advancing.

It is seldom that men do not say too much, in their convivial moments. It is then that they are peculiarly apt to say something which they are sorry for on the morrow; for "when wine is in, discretion is out."

I will conclude with a caution.—Let not him that talketh not, despise him that talketh. There have been some wights of the human family, both male and female that have obtained the reputation of abilities and wisdom by their grave taciturnity—every body thinking that they could say a great deal if they would—when, in sober truth, their habitual silence was owing rather to dearth of ideas or to dulness.

To be humdrum in company, is as wide from the true mark, as to be garrulous.



SECTION LXXVIII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

¹ A gree a ble ness, <i>n.</i> the quality of pleasing [take	¹ In va ri a ble, <i>a.</i> unchangeable, constant [bly
Er ro ne ous ly, <i>ad.</i> by mistake	In va ri a bly, <i>ad.</i> unchangeably
Har mo ni ous ly, <i>ad.</i> musically	In vi o la ble, <i>a.</i> not to be broken or profaned
He ro i cal ly, <i>ad.</i> courageously, bravely, boldly	Un rea son a ble, <i>a.</i> unjust, not agreeable to reason
Im me di ate ly, <i>ad.</i> instantly, at the present time	² Af fec tion ate ly, <i>ad.</i> fondly
In ge ni ous ly, <i>ad.</i> wittily	Con fed er a cy, <i>n.</i> a league bond; union
In nu mer a ble, <i>a.</i> not to be numbered	

2	Con sid er a ble, <i>a.</i> worthy of regard, important [ness	2	In tem per ate ly, <i>ad.</i> excessively
	Com temp ti ble ness, <i>n.</i> vile-		In ten tion al ly, <i>ad.</i> by de-
	Con spic u ous ness, <i>n.</i> clear-		sign, with fixed choice
	ness, fame, renown [pause		In val u a ble, <i>a.</i> very valu-
	Con tin u al ly, <i>ad.</i> without		ble, inestimable
	De ter mi nate ly, <i>ad.</i> reso-		Ir reg u lar ly, <i>ad.</i> in an ir-
	lutely		regular manner
	Em phat i cal ly, <i>ad.</i> forcibly		Mag nan i mous ly, <i>ad.</i> brave-
	Ex cep tion a ble, <i>a.</i> liable to		ly, courageously
	some objection		Mag nif i cent ly, <i>ad.</i> pom-
	Ex trav a gant ly, <i>ad.</i> wasteful-		pously, splendidly
	ly, in an unreasonable degree		Ma jes ti cal ly, <i>ad.</i> with dig-
	Gram mat i cal ly, <i>ad.</i> accord-		nity, with grandeur [will
	ing to the rules of grammar		Ma lev o lent ly, <i>ad.</i> with ill
	Il lus tri ous ness, <i>n.</i> grand-		Par tic u lar ly, <i>ad.</i> distinctly,
	eur, eminence		singly
	Im pen i tent ly, <i>ad.</i> without		Per pet u al ly, [tlike tsh] <i>ad.</i>
	repentance		continually [introductory
	Im per ish a ble, <i>a.</i> not liable		Pre lim i na ry, <i>a.</i> previous,
	to decay or perish		Pre sump tu ous ly, [t like
	Im prac ti ca ble, <i>a.</i> unattain-		tsh] <i>ad.</i> haughtily, proudly
	able, impossible		Pre sump tu ous ness, [t like
	In ac cu ra cy, <i>n.</i> a defect,		tsh] <i>n.</i> rashness, excess of
	want of exactness		confidence
	In ap pli ca ble, <i>a.</i> that cannot		Pro mis cu ous ly, <i>ad.</i> indis-
	be applied		criminately, confusedly
	In def i nite ly, <i>ad.</i> in an un-		Re pub li can ism, <i>n.</i> attach-
	limited manner [cacy		ment to a republican gov-
	In del i ca cy, <i>n.</i> want of deli-		ernment
	In dus tri ous ly, <i>ad.</i> diligently		Un char i ta ble, <i>a.</i> unkind,
	In ev i ta ble, <i>a.</i> unavoidable		having no charity
	In gen u ous ly, <i>ad.</i> openly,	3	
	candidly, freely		Un al ter a ble, <i>a.</i> incapable
	In im i ta ble, <i>a.</i> not to be im-		of being altered
	itated or copied, very fine	5	
	In sep ar a ble, <i>a.</i> united so		A bom i na ble, <i>a.</i> hateful, de-
	as not to be parted		testable
	In suf fer a ble, <i>a.</i> intolerable,		De pos i tor y, <i>n.</i> a place where
	detestable		things are lodged
	In tel li gi ble, <i>a.</i> easily un-		Dis hon our a ble, <i>a.</i> shame-
	derstood [plainly		ful, reproachful [history
	In tel li gi bly, <i>ad.</i> clearly,		His tor i cal ly, <i>ad.</i> by way of

⁵
Im mod er ate ly, *ad.* in an
excessive degree
In com pe ten cy, *n.* inability
In com pe tent ly, *ad.* unsuit-
ably
In hos pi ta ble, *a.* unfeeling,
unkind to strangers
In tol er a ble, *a.* insufferable,
very bad, vile

⁵
In vol un ta ry, *a.* not done
willingly
Me thod i cal ly, *ad.* accord-
ing to method, exactly
Un prof i ta ble, *a.* useless,
vain
⁸
Un com for ta ble, *a.* misera-
ble, dismal, gloomy

SECTION LXXIX.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

¹
As si du i ty, *n.* diligence
Cer e mo ni al, *a.* formal, ob-
servant of old forms
Con sti tu tion al, *a.* legal,
consistent with the consti-
tution
Dis a gree a ble, *a.* unpleasant
Ex com mu ni cate, *v.* to ex-
clude, expel, put out [cutes
Ex e cu tion er, *n.* he that exe-
cutes
Im ma te ri al, *a.* unimportant
Im ma tu ri ty, *n.* unripeness
Im me mo ri al, *a.* past the
time of memory
Im pro pri e ty, *n.* unfitness
In com mo di ous, *a.* inconve-
nient, unsuitable
In con cei va ble, *a.* incom-
prehensible
In cre du li ty, *n.* hardness of
belief [excused
In ex cu sa ble, *a.* not to be
In ex pe ri ence, *n.* want of
experimental knowledge
In ge nu i ty, *n.* wit, genius,
acuteness [cal
Un har mo ni ous, *a.* unmusi-
cal
In stan ta ne ous, *a.* done in
an instant, immediate

¹
In sup por ta ble, *a.* not to be
endured
Ir re du ci ble, *a.* that which
cannot be reduced
Mat ri mo ni al, *a.* nuptial,
pertaining to marriage
Mer i to ri ous, *a.* deserving
of reward or honour
Mis cel la ne ous, *a.* mingled,
composed of various kinds
Op por tu ni ty, *n.* a fit place,
time, convenience
Pat ri mo ni al, *a.* derived by
inheritance [plainness
Per spi cu i ty, *n.* clearness,
Rev o lu tion ist, *n.* one en-
gaged in a revolution [plus
Su per flu i ty, *n.* excess, over-
plus
²
Affa bil i ty, *n.* civility
An ni ver sa ry, *n.* a yearly
festival [round
Cir cum nav i gate, *v.* to sail
Com pre hen sive ness, *n.* the
quality of containing much
in few words
Dis a bil i ty, *n.* weakness,
want of power [ing
Du ra bil i ty, *n.* power of last-

² Ev an gel i cal, <i>a.</i> agreeable to gospel, divine	² In of fen sive ly, <i>ad.</i> without harm
Ge ne al o gy, <i>n.</i> history of family descendants	In sig nif i can ce, <i>n.</i> unimportance, want of meaning
Gen er al i ty, <i>n.</i> the main body, most part	In sig nif i cant, <i>a.</i> unimportant
Hos pi tal i ty, <i>n.</i> liberality in entertainments; the practice of entertaining strangers	In tel lec tu al, [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> relating to the understanding
Hyp o crit i cal, <i>a.</i> insincere, false, dissembling	In tre pid i ty, <i>n.</i> fearlessness, courage, bravery
Im mo ral i ty, <i>n.</i> want of virtue [from death]	In tro duc tor y, <i>a.</i> previous, preparatory to something else
Im mor tal i ty, <i>n.</i> exemption	Ir re sis ti ble, <i>a.</i> that which cannot be resisted
Im per cep ti ble, <i>a.</i> not to be perceived	Lib er al i ty, <i>n.</i> generosity, kindness
In a bil i ty, <i>n.</i> want of power, weakness	Mag na nim i ty, <i>n.</i> greatness of mind, bravery
In ac tiv i ty, <i>n.</i> idleness	Min er al o gy, <i>n.</i> the doctrine of minerals [spelled]
In com bus ti ble, <i>a.</i> not to be consumed by fire	Or tho graph i cal, <i>a.</i> rightly
In com pas sion ate, <i>a.</i> void of pity, cruel	Per pen dic u lar, <i>n.</i> anything directly upright [of right]
In com pat i ble, <i>a.</i> inconsistent [thoughtless]	Plau si bil i ty, <i>n.</i> appearance
In con sid er ate, <i>a.</i> careless,	Pop u lar i ty, <i>n.</i> the favour or love of the people
In con sis ten cy, <i>n.</i> disagreement, absurdity, contradiction [ly]	Pos si bil i ty, <i>n.</i> the state of being possible
In con sis tent ly, <i>ad.</i> absurd.	Prob a bil i ty, <i>n.</i> likelihood
In dis crim i nate, <i>a.</i> undistinguished, confused	Prod i gal i ty, <i>n.</i> extravagance, waste
In dis pen sa ble, <i>a.</i> necessary, not to be spared	Punc tu al i ty, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> exactness, nicety
In di vis i ble, <i>a.</i> that which cannot be divided	Reg u lar i ty, <i>n.</i> order, method, exactness
In effec tu al, [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> without power, weak	Rep re sent a tive, <i>n.</i> a substitute in power, a deputy
In ex pres si ble, <i>a.</i> not to be described, unutterable	Sen si bil i ty, <i>n.</i> quickness of sensation
In hu man i ty, <i>n.</i> cruelty, barbarity	Sim i lar i ty, <i>n.</i> likeness, resemblance
	Su per ex cel lent, <i>a.</i> uncommonly excellent

² Su per nat u ral, [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> above the powers of na- ture	⁵ Ec o nom i cal, <i>a.</i> saving, pru- dent, frugal
Un ex pec ted ly, <i>ad.</i> sudden- U ni ver si ty, <i>n.</i> a general school of liberal arts	Et y mol o gy, <i>n.</i> the deriva- tion of words Gen er os i ty, <i>n.</i> liberality Im me thod i cal, <i>a.</i> irregu- lar, confused
³ In con for mi ty, <i>n.</i> incomplici- ance	In e qual i ty, <i>n.</i> unevenness Lex i cog ra pher, <i>n.</i> writer of a dictionary
U ni for mi ty, <i>n.</i> sameness, resemblance	Trig o nom e try, <i>n.</i> the art of measuring triangles
⁵ An i mos i ty, <i>n.</i> hatred. Ar is toc ra cy, <i>n.</i> a govern- ment by nobles	⁶ [removed] Ir re move a ble, <i>a.</i> not to be ^{oi}
Cu ri qs i ty, <i>n.</i> niceness, in- quisitiveness	Un a void a ble, <i>a.</i> inevitable, not to be shunned

SECTION LXXX.

What is Time ?

I ask'd an aged man, a man of cares,
 Wrinkled and curv'd, and white with hoary hairs,
 "Time is the warp of life," he said—"O tell
 The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well."

I ask'd the ancient, venerable dead,
 Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled :
 From the cold grave a hollow murmur flow'd
 "Time sow'd the seeds we reap in this abode."

I ask'd a dying sinner, ere the stroke
 Of ruthless death, life's golden bowl had broke,
 I ask'd him what is time—"Time," he replied,
 "I've lost it, ah! the treasure ;" and he died.

I ask'd the golden sun and silver spheres,
 Those bright chronometers of days and years,
 They answer'd, "Time is but a meteor's glare,"
 And bade me for eternity prepare.

I ask'd the seasons in their annual round,
 Which beautify or desolate the ground ;
 And they replied, (no oracle more wise,)
 "'Tis folly's blank, and wisdom's highest prize."

Of things inanimate, my dial I
 Consulted, and *it* made me this reply—
 “Time is the season fair, of living well,
 The path to glory, or the path to hell.”

I ask'd the Bible, and methinks it said,
 “Time is the present hour, the past is fled
 Live—live to day ! to-morrow never yet
 On any human being rose or set.”



SECTION LXXXI.

Youth.

WHAT is youth like ? 'tis like a flower
 That opens to the morning sun,
 That's lovely to the eye an hour,
 When lo, its blushing beauty's gone.

'Tis like a dream, when fancy reigns,
 And spreads her airy mantle round,
 Imagination rules the brains,
 And judgement lies in sleep profound.

'Tis like a fragile bark when tost,
 High bounding o'er the restless wave,
 That's in a moment wreck'd and lost
 Forever in a watery grave.

'Tis like the spring when verdure yields
 A pleasing prospect to the eye,
 When vestments, through a thousand fields,
 Lose, by summer suns, their die.

'Tis like the infant ice laid o'er
 The peaceful bosom of the lake,
 Where boys, adventurous from the shore,
 Their sudden, woful exit make.

'Tis like a faithless promise' lure,
 Which prospect paints to fancy's eye,
 And renders disappointment sure,
 Which leaves the lamp of hope to die.

'Tis like the falling snow, you've seen
 Descending from its frozen store,

When driven on the running stream,
it disappears, is seen no more.

'Tis like those varying colours bright,
Reflected from an ev'ning cloud,
Which, fading at the approach of night,
Are mantled in a murky shroud



SECTION LXXXII.

Night.

THE sun goes down, he sinks in western skies,
Darkness prevails, and now the twilight dies.
Now twinkling stars unmeasur'd space look through,
Our thoughts invite beyond the ethereal blue

The silver moon, from ocean's rolling tide,
Comes forth to rule, extends her sceptre wide ;
O'er forests, hills and dales, her placid ray
Delights to wander till returning day.

Well, I remember, when in tender years,
My ev'ning walks, quite free from worldly cares,
With pleasure I beheld with eager eye,
Those gems of light revolving through the sky.

By the kind moon's most calm, unclouded light,
I walk'd o'er brooks and rivulets by night ;
Her mild, her placid face I oft have seen
Well pleas'd reflected from the gurgling stream.

But night's the time for rest and calm repose,
When cares subside, and toil and labour close ;
When sleep his dreamless curtain spreads around,
And locks us fast in thoughtlessness profound.

Such may be death, when life's short race is run,
Its hours past, and sinks its ev'ning sun ;
No twinkling star shall light the silent tomb,
Nor moon's soft beam disturb the dreary gloom.

As we retire to sleep, in hope to rise,
When Sol's bright beams shall blush in eastern skies,
Immortal hope shall cheer our latest breath,
Expecting day beyond the night of death.

SECTION LXXXIII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the fourth.

Ab bre vi a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of shortening	Grat i fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> pleasure, delight, reward
A bom i na tion, <i>n.</i> hatred, pollution	Hu mil i a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of humility
Ac com mo da tion, <i>n.</i> convenience	Il lu mi na tion, <i>n.</i> a giving light, brightness
Ad min is tra tion, <i>n.</i> the act of administering	Im ag in a tion, [<i>g soft</i>] <i>n.</i> fancy, idea, notion
Ad min is tra tor, <i>n.</i> a man that administers	In oc u la tion, <i>n.</i> the act of inoculating or grafting
Ad min is tra trix, <i>n.</i> a woman that administers	In ter pre ta tion, <i>n.</i> an explanation
Al le vi a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of making light	In ter ro ga tion, <i>n.</i> a question put; a point marked thus(?)
Ap pro pri a tion, <i>n.</i> application to some particular use	In tox i ca tion, <i>n.</i> drunkenness [tion]
Ar tic u la tion, <i>n.</i> the act of forming words	In ves ti ga tion, <i>n.</i> examination
Ca lum ni a tion, <i>n.</i> a false report, slander	Ir ra di a tion, <i>n.</i> an enlightening
Civ i li za tion, <i>n.</i> the state of being civilized, politeness	Jus ti fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> vindication, defence
Clar i fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of making clear	Man i fes ta tion, <i>n.</i> a discovery, a publication
Co ag u la tion, <i>n.</i> the act of, or body formed by curdling	Mis ap pli ca tion, <i>n.</i> application to a wrong purpose
Con fed er a tion, <i>n.</i> close alliance, league	Mod i fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of modifying
Con sid er a tion, <i>n.</i> serious thought, regard, prudence	Mor ti fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> putrefaction, gangrene
De ter mi na tion, <i>n.</i> conclusion, resolution, decision	Mul ti pli ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of multiplying
Dis ap pro ba tion, <i>n.</i> censure, condemnation	No ti fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of making known
Ed i fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> improvement, instruction	Pre des ti na tion, <i>n.</i> preordination, a fatal decree
E lu ci da tion, <i>n.</i> explanation	Pro cras ti na tion, <i>n.</i> a delay, stop
E nu me ra tion, <i>n.</i> the act of numbering or counting over	Prog nos ti ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of foretelling
For ti fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> a place built for defence	Pu ri fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of making pure

¹
Qual i fi ca tion, *n.* an accom-
plishment

Rat i fi ca tion, *n.* confirma-
tion

Rec om men da tion, *n.* the
act of recommending

Re gen er a tion, *n.* the new
birth, birth by grace

Re mu ner a tion, *n.* a reward

Rep re sen ta tion, *n.* like-
ness, description.

Re tal i a tion, *n.* return of
like for like

¹
Sanc ti fi ca tion, *n.* the act
of making holy

Sig nif i ca tion, *n.* a meaning
by signs or words

Sub or di na tion, *n.* the state
of being inferiour [of form

Trans fig u ra tion, *n.* a change

²
Math e ma ti cian, *n.* one vers-
ed in mathematicks [take

Mis ap pre hen sion, *n.* mis-

Mis un der stand ing, *n.* mis-
conception, error.

SECTION LXXXIV.

*Words of six, seven, and eight syllables ; in which the accent-
ed syllables are defined by the figures being placed over them.*

¹
Dis a gree a' ble ness, *n.* of-
fensiveness, unpleasantness
In com mo di ous ness, *n.* in-
convenience

In stan ta ne ous ly, *ad.* soon,
in an indivisible point of
time

Su per nu mer ar y, *a.* being
above the stated number

²
Cir cum nav i ga ble, *a.* that
which may be sailed round

Hyp o crit i cal ly, *ad.* with-
out sincerity, falsely

In ar tic u late ly, *ad.* indis-
tinctly

In con sid er a ble ness, *n.*
small importance

In con sid er a ble, *a.* unwor-
thy of notice

In con sid er ate ly, *ad.* thought-
lessly

In con sid er ate ness, *n.* inat-
tention

In de fat i ga ble, *a.* unweari-

²
In de ter mi na ble, *a.* not to
be fixed, not to be defined

In de ter mi nate ly, *ad.* in an
unsettled manner

In ex tin guish a ble, *a.* un-
quenchable

Or tho graph i cal ly, *ad.* ac-
cording to the rules of spel-
ling

Un in tel li gi ble, *a.* such as
cannot be understood

Un in tel li gi bly, *ad.* not to
be understood

⁵
Im me thod i cal ly, *ad.* ir-
regularly, without method

⁸
Ir re cov er a ble, *a.* not to
be regained [recovery

Ir re cov er a bly, *ad.* beyond

¹
An te di lu vi an, *a.* existing
before the flood

Me di a to ri al, *a.* belonging
to a mediator

¹
Pre des tu na ri an, *n.* one that holds the doctrine of predestination

²
Ex per i men tal ly, *ad.* by experience, by trial

Im mu ta bil i ty, *n.* exemption from change

Im pos si bil i ty, *n.* impracticability, that which cannot be done

Im prob a bil i ty, *n.* unlikelihood, absurdity

In ca pa bil i ty, *n.* inability, a disqualification

In com pre hen si ble, *a.* not to be conceived

In cu ra bil i ty, *n.* an impossibility of cure

In stru men tal i ty, *n.* subordinate agency

In vis i bil i ty, *n.* the state of being invisible

Ir reg u lar i ty, *n.* a deviation from rule

Per cep ti bil i ty, *n.* the power of perceiving

Plen i po ten tia ry, *n.* a negotiator invested with full power

Prac ti ca bil i ty, *n.* possibility of being performed

Sem i di am e ter, *n.* the half of a diameter

Su per in tend en cy, *n.* the act of overseeing

Sus cep ti bil i ty, *n.* the quality or state of admitting

¹
In fe ri or i ty, *n.* a lower state of dignity or value

Su pe ri or i ty, *n.* pre-eminence, the quality of being greater

¹
Cir cum nav i ga tion, *n.* the act of sailing round

Mis rep re sen ta tion, *n.* a wrong representation

Pre de ter mi na tion, *n.* determination made beforehand

Rec on cil i a tion, *n.* a renewal of friendship, atonement

²
Im pen e tra bil i ty, *n.* an impenetrable quality

In di vis i bil i ty, *n.* state in which no more division can be made

In sep ar a bil i ty, *n.* an inseparable quality

²
In com pre hen si bil i ty, *n.* unconceivableness

DECLARATION OF CONGRESS.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This is the language of America, of Reason, and of Truth

SECTION LXXXV.

The Fourth of July.

THIS day commemorates the glorious epoch in our national history, when indignant Americans burst the thralldom of British tyranny, and asserted the rights with which God and Nature invested them, and decreed their just inheritance : when the voice of the American nation, by the mouth of their delegated sages and patriots, declared " that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free, sovereign and independent."

This resolution they bravely carried into effect, on the *fourth day of July*, in the ever-memorable year of *Seventy-six* ; and boldly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, to support it. Still do their sons retrace with proud delight the record of their noble deeds ; still are millions ready to renew the pledge.

Still do their bosoms glow with indignation at the story of their oppressions, exult in their successes, and weep over their misfortunes ; and contemplate with admiration their unshaken constancy, and more than Roman virtue, in that gloomy period when scarce a ray of hope gilded the dreariness of the prospect—when a licentious soldiery wasted our fields, pillaged our villages, conflagrated our towns, butchered our citizens, violated the temples of our God—carrying terrour and dismay, fire and sword, through every section of our country.

The enthusiasm with which the return of this day is hailed, is a pledge that the spirit of *seventy-six* is not extinct : although, most of the sages and heroes of the revolution, have yielded to the law of nature, and launched that gulf whence none return, yet their mantles still rest on their sons.

AMERICANS ! place constantly before your sight the deplorable scenes of your servitude, and the enchanting picture of your deliverance ! Begin with the infant in his cradle ; let the first word he lisps, be *Washington*. Let his first lessons of history be the wrongs which you *suffered*, and the courage which set you free. Let his *daily prayers* be expressions of gratitude to God, for *raising you up accomplished chiefs* ; for leading on

your armies ; and for strengthening the arm of your peasants against the discipline and tyranny of Europe.

Let the youth grow up amidst annual festivals, commemorative of the events of war, and sacred to the memory of your heroes. Let him learn from his father to weep over the tombs of those heroes, and to bless their virtues. Let his first study be your declaration of independence, and the code of your constitution, which were sketched out amidst the clashing of arms.

Let him stop at the end of the field which he ploughs, and while the tears start into his eyes, let him read, engraven upon the rude stones ; “ here savages in the pay of despotism, cast an infirm old man into the flames : here they dashed against the trees, children that were snatched away from the breasts of their dying mothers.”

Are any so base as to sacrifice Liberty and Independence to foreign ambition ? Would any exchange liberty and equal laws for despotism and oppression ? If any such there are, let them be marked for the detestation of freemen, the curse of heaven.

Guard against the spirit of conquest : the tranquillity of empire decreases, as it is extended. Have arms for your defence, but have none for offence. Seek ease and health in labour ; prosperity in agriculture and manufactures ; strength in good manners and virtue. Make the sciences and arts prosper, which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children.

It is from publick schools, be assured, that skilful magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good husbands, good brothers, good friends, and honest men come forth. Wherever we see the youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let Liberty have an immoveable foundation in the wisdom of your constitutions ; and let it be the cement which unites your states, which cannot be destroyed. In view of all the blood-purchased blessings you enjoy, cultivate peace, wisdom and integrity ; and

“ The bliss of these States in rapture shall run,

“ Till nature shall freeze at the death of the Sun.”

SECTION LXXXVI. -

Ode for the Fourth of July.

LET hymns of triumph rise around
 The shrine of Liberty ;
 Her temples fill with joyful sound,
 Of songs and minstrelsey.

It is a nation's natal day,
 'Tis Freedom's jubilee :
 With thankful hearts due homage pay,
 The homage of the free.

From thralldom's dream our father's woke,
 And spurn'd at tyrants' sway ;
 The sceptre of the mighty broke,
 And cast their chains away.

Great was the work, and great their souls
 Who made their country free—
 Their names are written on the rolls
 Of immortality !

Others have fought, and battles won,
 In vain—their hope expires :
 Their chief was not a WASHINGTON,
 Their soldiers, not our sires..

To despot rod let Europe bow,
 And shake her gilded chains ;
 Free as our streams to ocean flow,
 We tread our native plains.

Uncheck'd, Columbia's Eagle soars,
 With wide and glorious sweep ;
 Her mountain Oak her thunder pours
 Triumphant o'er the deep.

Invincible in battle field,
 Her march is victory !—
 Strong are the arms in fight that wield
 The sword of Liberty.

And long as justice holds her sway,
 And valour shields the brave,
 Undimm'd her stars shall shed their ray,
 And high her banners wave.

These blessings claim our highest praise,
 Of thankfulness and love—
 Loud hallelujahs let us raise
 To HIM who rules above.

AN ABRIDGMENT OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



ENGLISH Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English Language correctly: It is divided into four parts ; viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivation.

SYNTAX treats of the agreement, government, and proper arrangement of words and sentences.

PROSODY treats of the just pronunciation of words, and the laws of versification.

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

Words are divided into ten sorts ; commonly called parts of speech ; viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Article, | 6. Participle, |
| 2. Noun or Substantive, | 7. Adverb, |
| 3. Adjective, | 8. Preposition, |
| 4. Pronoun, | 9. Conjunction, and |
| 5. Verb, | 10. Interjection. |

SYNTAX principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in person, number, gender, or case.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

OF ARTICLES.

An ARTICLE is a word prefixed to nouns to limit their signification ; as, *a* man ; *an* apple ; *the* tree ; *the* stars.

There are two articles, *a* or *an*,* and *the*. *A* or *an* is called the indefinite article. *The* is called the definite article.

* *A* is used before words beginning with a consonant, or *u* long ; as *a* man, *a* unicorn. It is also used before *one* ; as, many *a* one. *An* is used before words beginning with a vowel or *silent h* ; as, *an* apple, *an* hour.

The indefinite article limits the noun to one of a kind, but generally to no particular one; as, "give me a book;" that is, any book.

The definite article limits the noun to one or more particular objects; as, "give me *the* book;" "bring me *the* apples;" meaning some particular book, or apples referred to.

OF NOUNS.

A NOUN is a word which is the name of any person, place, or thing; as, *man, house, New-York, faith, charity*.

Nouns are of two kinds, proper and common.

A proper noun is a name given to one thing, to distinguish it from other things of the same kind; as, *John, Albany, London, America*.

Common nouns are the names of whole sorts or species; as, *man, tree, river, city*.

To nouns belong *person, number, gender, and case*.

Nouns are of the second person when spoken *to*, and of the third person when spoken *of*; as, "Charles, come here;" "George is a good scholar."

NUMBER is the distinction of nouns with regard to the objects signified, as *one* or *more*.

Nouns have two numbers; the singular and plural.

The singular number denotes but one object; as, *pen, book, man*.

The plural number denotes more objects than one; as, *pens, books, men*.*

GENDER is the distinction of nouns with regard to sex. There are three genders, the *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter*.

The Masculine gender denotes males; as, *man, boy, king, husband, horse*.

The Feminine gender denotes females; as, *woman, girl, cow, hen*.

The Neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females; as, *book, house, field*.†

* Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular form; as, *rye, flax, flour, gold, silver, pride, &c.* others only in the plural form; as, *ashes, snuffers, shears, scissors, lungs, riches, victuals, &c.*

Some words are the same in both numbers; as, *deer, sheep, swine, salmon, &c.*

† Some nouns, naturally neuter, are by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender; as, when we say of the sun, *he is setting*; and of a ship, *she sails well*.

The English language has three methods of distinguishing the sex ; viz.

1. By different words ; as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Brother	Sister	Man	Woman
Father	Mother	Nephew	Niece
Husband	Wife	Sloven	Slut
King	Queen	Son	Daughter
Lad	Lass	Uncle	Aunt
Lord	Lady	Wizard	Witch

2. By a difference of termination ; as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Actor	Actress	Jew	Jewess
Emperor	Empress	Patron	Patroness
Executor	Executrix	Poet	Poetess
Governour	Governess	Prince	Princess
Heir	Heiress	Prophet	Prophetess
Hero	Heroine	Shepherd	Shepherdess

3. By prefixing some word indicating sex ; as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
A man-servant	A maid-servant
A male-child	A female-child
A he-goat	A she-goat
Male descendants	Female descendants

CASE is the different state or situation of nouns with regard to other words. Nouns have three cases, the *nominative*, *possessive*, and *objective*.

The Nominative case denotes the actor, or subject of the verb ; as, "*John* walks." "*The boys* play."

The Possessive case denotes the relation of property or possession ; and is formed by adding an apostrophe with the letter *s*, to the noun ; as, "*John's* hat ;" "*Women's* bonnets." But when the plural ends in *s*, and sometimes also when the singular ends in *ss*, the apostrophe only is added ; as, "*The Ladies' school* ;" "*For holiness' sake*."

The Objective case denotes the object of an action, or of a relation ; as, "*John strikes Thomas* ;" "*he lives in New-York*."

Nouns are declined in the following manner.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Man	Men	<i>Nom.</i>	King	Kings
<i>Pos.</i>	Man's	Men's	<i>Pos.</i>	King's	Kings'
<i>Obj.</i>	Man	Men	<i>Obj.</i>	King	Kings

As soon as the pupil has committed to memory the definitions of the Article and Noun, he should be exercised in parsing these parts of speech, as they are arranged in the following Parsing Lesson.

PARSING LESSON I.

Article and Noun.

A book.

*Instructor.**Pupil.*What part of speech is *a* ? An article.

What is an article ? - An article is a word prefixed to nouns to limit their signification.

What kind ? - - - - The indefinite.

Why ? - - - - The indefinite article limits the noun to one of a kind.

What does it belong to ? It belongs to *book*.According to what rule ? RULE I.* (*repeat the rule.*)What part of speech is *book* ? - - A noun.

What is a noun ? - A noun is a word which is the name of any person, place or thing.

What kind ? - - Common.

Why ? - - - Common nouns are the names of whole sorts or species.

What person ? - The third.

Why ? - - - Because it is spoken of.

What number ? The singular.

Why ? - - - Because it denotes but one object.

What gender ? - The neuter.

Why ? - - - Because it denotes neither male nor female.

What case ? - The Nominative.†

*RULE I.

Articles belong to nouns which they limit or define ; as, "*A book ; an apple ; the house ; the stars.*"

A boy	A unicorn	The stars
A house	An orange	The clouds
A tree	An apple	The rainbow
A garden	An hour	Virtue
A chair	An eagle	Temperance
A table	The garden	A hammer

† As soon as the pupil receives information enough to enable him to parse without giving the definitions, he may omit them and parse in the usual way.

The horizon	The sciences	The shoes
Boston	The continent	A whim
An earthquake	The school	A man
Europe	A fever	The men
America	The Thames	The woman
The constitution	A river	The end

PARSING LESSON II.

Nouns in the Possessive case.

John's book.

Solution. *John's* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, *possessive* case, and governed by the noun *book*, according to RULE II. (*which repeat.*) *Book* is a common noun, third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case.

The man's hat	A painter's brush	The prophetess' prediction
William's paper	Jacob's ladder	
A horse's bridle	Cicero's orations	Woodbridge's geography
The scholar's duty	Job's comforters	
Woman's bonnet	Murray's grammar	John's brother's son
The ship's masts	Perry's victory	Cicero's speech

RULE II.

A noun or pronoun in the possessive case, is governed by the noun it possesses; as, "*John's* book;" "*Perry's* victory;" "*Every* tree is known by *its* fruit."

OF ADJECTIVES.

An ADJECTIVE is a word which expresses some quality, or property of a noun; as, "*a good* scholar; *a tall* man."

Adjectives admit of three degrees of comparison; the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The *Positive* degree expresses the quality of an object without any increase or diminution; as, *good*, *wise*, *great*.

The *Comparative* degree increases or lessens the positive in signification; as, *wiser*, *greater*, *less wise*.

The *Superlative* degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, *wisest*, *greatest*, *least wise*.

Comparison of Adjectives.

The Simple word, or positive, becomes the comparative, by adding *r* or *er*; and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est* to the end of it; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Wise,	Wiser,	Wisest
Great,	Greater,	Greatest.

The words *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*, have the same effect; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Wise,	<i>more</i> wise,	<i>most</i> wise.
Virtuous,	<i>less</i> virtuous,	<i>least</i> virtuous.

Some adjectives are irregularly compared; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Little,	less,	least.
Bad,	worse,	worst.
Good,	better,	best.

PARSING LESSON III.

Article, Adjective, and Noun.

Delicious fruit.

Instructor.

Pupil.

What part of speech is

delicious? - - - An adjective.

What is an adjective? An adjective is a word which expresses some quality or property of a noun:

What degree of comparison? - - - The positive.

Why? - - - Because it expresses the quality of the object without increase or diminution.

How is it compared? *Pos.* delicious, *Com.* more delicious, *Super.* most delicious.

What does it belong to? It belongs to *fruit*.

According to what rule? **RULE III. (*Repeat the rule.*)**

RULE III.

Adjectives belong to the nouns, or pronouns which they qualify; as, "A *wise* man; a *great* house; he is *good*."

A sweet apple	American independence
A bad pen	Virtue's fair form
A great house	Ramsay's American Revolution
The verdant fields	A woman amiable
The industrious bees	The cool sequestered vale
The dutiful stork	Life's gay varieties
The diligent farmer	The rich man's prosperity
A temperate climate	The poor man's comfort
A free government	A cheerful good old man
The noblest prospect	The American war
An obedient son	Washington's farewell address

OF PRONOUNS.

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid repeating the same word ; as, "The man is happy ; *he* is benevolent ; *he* is useful."

There are three kinds of pronouns, *Personal*, *Relative*, and *Adjective*.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns stand for the name of some person or thing. They are *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it* ; with their plurals, *we*, *ye* or *you*, *they*.

Personal pronouns admit of *person*, *number*, *gender*, and *case*.

The personal pronouns are thus declined.

<i>Person and Gender.</i>	<i>Case.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
First person.	Nom.	I,	We,
	Pos.	Mine,	Ours,
	Obj.	Me	Us.
Second person.	Nom.	Thou,	Ye or you,
	Pos.	Thine,	Yours,
	Obj.	Thee.	You.
Third person, Masculine gender.	Nom.	He,	They,
	Pos.	His,	Theirs,
	Obj.	Him.	Them.
Third person, Feminine gender.	Nom.	She,	They,
	Pos.	Hers,	Theirs,
	Obj.	Her.	Them.
Third person, Neuter gender.	Nom.	It,	They,
	Pos.	Its,	Theirs,
	Obj.	It.	Them.

The word *self* is frequently joined with personal pronouns ; as, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative pronouns are such as relate, in general, to some preceding word or phrase, called the Antecedent ; they are *who*, *which*, *what*, and *that*.*

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative ; and is mostly equivalent to *that which* ; as, "I have heard *what* has been alledged ;" *that is*, "I have heard *that which* has been alledged."

* The word *as*, may be considered as a relative pronoun when it is equivalent to *which* or *that* ; as, "The same arguments are applicable, *as* were applied to the theory of uniformity of perceptions." Here *as* may be considered synonymous with *which* ; referring to arguments, and nominative to *were applied*.

Who is applied to persons ; as, " The man *who* is idle does not improve."

Which is applied to animals and inanimate things ; as, " The birds *which* we have taken, are beautiful." " The fields *which* we roved through, were delightful."

That is applied to both persons and things ; as, " He *that* is honest will be rewarded." " *Habits that* are vicious should be avoided."

<i>Who</i> is of both numbers, and is thus declined.	{	<i>Nom.</i>	Who,
		<i>Pos.</i>	Whose,
		<i>Obj.</i>	Whom.

Who, *which*, and *what*, when used in asking questions, are called interrogative pronouns ; as, " Who was he?" " Which is the man?" " What are you doing?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are of a mixed nature, having the properties both of pronouns and adjectives. They are divided into four sorts ; *Possessive*, *Distributive*, *Demonstrative*, and *Indefinite*.

The *Possessive* adjective pronouns are those which relate to property or possession. They are *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

The *Distributive* adjective pronouns are those which denote the persons or things that make up a number, taken separately, and singly. They are *each*, *every*, *either*.

The *Demonstrative* adjective pronouns are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate. They are *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*.†

The *Indefinite* adjective pronouns are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. They are *some*, *one*, *any*, *all*, *other*, *such*.

One and *other* are thus declined.

	Singular.	Plural.		Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	One,	Ones,	<i>Nom.</i>	Other,	Others,
<i>Pos.</i>	One's,	Ones',	<i>Pos.</i>	Other's,	Others'
<i>Obj.</i>	One.	Ones.	<i>Obj.</i>	Other.	Others.

OF VERBS.

A **VERB** is a word which expresses *action* or *being* ; as, " John *writes* ; the boys *read* ; the city *stands*."

* *This* and *these*, refer to things nearest or last mentioned ; *that* and *those*, to things farther distant, or first mentioned ; as, " *This* house is mine, *that* is my brother's." " The path of virtue, and the road of vice, are open before you : *that* leads to happiness, *this* to misery." " *These* books are mine, *those* are John's."

Verbs are of three kinds; *active, passive, and neuter*. They are also divided into *regular, irregular, and defective*.

An *active verb* denotes action or energy which terminates on some object; as, "Cain *smote* Abel; Cesar *conquered* Pompey."

A *passive verb* denotes action received, or endured, by the person or thing which is the nominative; as, "Pompey *was conquered* by Cesar." It is formed by adding the perfect participle of an active verb, to the verb *be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense.

A *neuter verb* denotes being or existence, or it denotes action which is limited to the subject; as, "I *am*; he *sleeps*; John *walks*."

Regular verbs are those whose imperfect tense and perfect participle end in *ed*; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect part.</i>
I love,	I loved,	loved,
I favour,	I favoured,	favoured.

Irregular verbs are those whose imperfect tense and perfect participle do not end in *ed*; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect part.</i>
I know,	I knew,	known.
I begin,	I began,	begun.

Defective verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect part.</i>
Can,	Could.	
May,	Might.	

Auxiliary verbs are those by the help of which other verbs are principally conjugated. They are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations, and *must*, which has no variation. *Do, be, have*, and *will*, are sometimes principal verbs.

To verbs belong NUMBER, PERSON, MOOD, and TENSE.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural; as, He runs, we run, &c.

In each number there are three persons; as,

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>First person</i>	I love,	We love,
<i>Second person</i>	Thou lovest,	Ye or you love,
<i>Third person</i>	He loves.	They love.

MOOD or *Mode* is the manner of representing action or being.

There are five moods of verbs; the *Indicative, Subjunctive, Potential, Infinitive, and Imperative*.

TENSE is the division of time.

There are six tenses; the *present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first future, and second future*.

The conjugation of a verb, is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

Conjugation of the Verb TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing, or asks a question; as, "He *loves*; he *is loved*;" "Does he *love*?" "Is he *loved*?"

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
denotes present time; as,	1. I love, 2. Thou lovest, [or loves. 3. He, she, or it loveth, They love.	We love, Ye or you love,

<i>Imperfect Tense</i>	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
denotes past time, however distant; as,	1. I loved, 2. Thou lovedst, 3. He loved.	We loved, Ye or you loved, They loved.

<i>Perfect Tense</i>	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
denotes past time, but has reference also to the present; as,	1. I have loved, 2. Thou hast loved, 3. He hath or has loved.	We have loved, Ye or you have loved, They have loved.

<i>Pluperfect Tense</i>	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
denotes past time, but as prior to some other past time specified; as,	1. I had loved, 2. Thou hadst loved, 3. He had loved.	We had loved, Ye or you had loved, They had loved.

<i>First Future Tense</i>	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
denotes future time; as,	1. I shall or will love, 2. Thou shalt or wilt love, 3. He shall or will love.	We shall or will love, Ye or you shall or will love. They shall or will love.

<i>Second future Tense</i>	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
denotes future time, but as prior to some other future time specified; as,	1. I shall have loved, 2. Thou shalt or wilt have loved, [loved. 3. He shall or will have	We shall have loved, Ye or you shall or will have loved, [loved. They shall or will have

PARSING LESSON IV.

Noun, Pronoun, and Verb.

He loves us.

<i>Instructor.</i>	<i>Pupil.</i>
What part of speech is <i>he</i> ?	A pronoun. [noun.
Why? - - -	Because it is used instead of a
What kind? - - -	Personal.
Why? - - -	Because it stands for the name of some person or thing
What person? - - -	The third.

y ?	- - -	Because it is spoken of.
at number ?	- - -	The singular.
y ?	- - -	Because it denotes but one object.
at gender ?	- - -	The masculine. [males.
y ?	- - -	The masculine gender denotes
at case ?	- - -	The nominative. [verb <i>loves</i> .
y ?	- - -	Because it is the subject of the
ording to what rule ?	RULE IV. (<i>Repeat the rule.</i>)	
at part of speech is		
<i>ves</i> ?	- - -	A verb. [ing
y ?	- - -	Because it expresses action or be-
at kind ?	- - -	Active.
y ?	- - -	An active verb denotes action or
		energy which terminates on
		some object.
regular or irregular ?	Regular.	
y ?	- - -	Because its imperfect tense and
		perfect participle end in <i>ed</i> .
at mood ?	- - -	Indicative. [declares a thing.
y ?	- - -	Because it simply indicates or
at tense ?	- - -	Present.
y ?	- - -	Because it denotes present time.
at person and number ?	Third person, singular number.	
y ?	- - -	Because its nominative case is
		third person singular.

at does it agree with

or its nominative ? - It agrees with *he*.

ording to what rule ? RULE V. (*Repeat the rule.*)

's is a personal pronoun, first person, plural number, ob-
jective case, and governed by the verb *loves*, according to
RULE VI. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE IV.

The nominative case governs the verb ; as, "*Thou lov-
est* ; *he walks* ; the *birds sing*."

RULE V.

The verb must agree with its nominative case in number
person ; as, "*He writes* ; the *trees grow*."

RULE VI.

Active verbs govern the objective case ; as, "*Cain smote
Abel* ;" "*Truth ennobles her*."

He burns wood.

Thou deniest me.

Children study books.

You revile them.

They forgave him.	Paul preached the gospel.
I have taught them.	We shall recite the lessons.
He has comforted me.	Foxes kill people's geese.
They had convinced us.	John whips Peter's dog.
We will pursue him.	The ladies teach the children.
They will convince us.	The merchant sells the goods.
Newton studied astronomy. The farmer sells produce.	

Generous persons relieve the poor, old men.

The man's discourse caused much excitement.

The girl's friends abuse the children's parents.

William's black horse kicked Stephen's little dog.

PARSING LESSON V.

Relative, and Adjective Pronouns.

My son who teaches you, pleases your father

Solution of *my* and *who*. *My* is a possessive adjective pronoun, and belongs to *son*, according to RULE VII. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Who* is a relative pronoun, and agrees with its antecedent *son*, in gender and number, according to RULE VIII. (*Repeat the rule.*) and is the nominative case to the verb *teaches*, according to RULE IV. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE VII.

Every adjective pronoun belongs to some noun expressed or understood ; as, "*My* house ; *every* tree ; *these* books ; *any* book."

RULE VIII.

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns they represent, in gender and number ; as, "This is the man *whom* I love." "That is the *vice which* I hate."

The prisoners who broke jail, have returned.

Each pupil who recites his lessons, shall be rewarded.

The person whom I teach, loves his friends.

The woman whose house they hire, owns many houses.

Those whom thy friends admire, we love.

The house which he occupies, our neighbour owns.

The books which the little boys read, the old man sells.

Thou who makest my shoes, sellest many more.

The seeds that he planted, produce beautiful flowers.

The conjugation of the verb, in the other moods, is omitted until the explanation of the remaining parts of speech are given.

OF PARTICIPLES.

A PARTICIPLE is a word derived from a verb, and partakes of the nature of the verb, adjective, and noun.

There are three kinds of participles; the *present*, *perfect*, and *compound perfect*.

The *present participle* denotes an action continuing, or still going on, and ends in *ing*; as, "I see a man *beating* a horse." "The child sees the hawk *killing* the chickens."

The *perfect participle* denotes past time, and corresponds with the imperfect tense of regular verbs; as, *loved*, *hated*; "I found him *lodged* in prison."

The *compound perfect participle* is the union of two or more participles; as, *having loved*, *having been loved*.

PARSING LESSON VI.

Participles.

John sees Peter *teaching* the little girl.

Solution of *teaching* and *girl*. *Teaching* is a present participle, relating to the noun *Peter*, according to RULE IX. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Girl* is a common noun, third person, singular number, feminine gender, objective case, and governed by the participle *teaching*, according to RULE X. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE IX.

Participles generally relate to nouns or pronouns; as, "*Charles loving* his parents, obeyed them;" "I saw *him labouring* in the field."

RULE X.

Participles, derived from active verbs, govern the objective case; as, "*Charles loving his parents*, obeyed them."

Jesus, knowing their thoughts, rebuked them.

Knowing he was my superiour, I submitted.

I saw the teacher instructing his pupils.

I saw the pupils studying their lessons.

George sees the fox killing the man's geese.

The dog, pursuing the track, overtook the game.

The sun, having arisen, dispersed the clouds.

Charles, having discovered the cheat, pursued the rogue.

Having obtained license, he commenced preaching.

OF ADVERBS.

An **ADVERB** is a word used to qualify the sense of verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs; as, "He fought *bravely*;" "Having lived *prudently*, he became rich;" "*Extremely* fine weather;" "He reads *very* correctly."

* An Adverb may generally be known by its answering to the question, *How? how much? when? or where?* as, "He reads *correctly*;" the answer to the question, *How does he read?* is, *correctly*.

Some adverbs admit of comparison ; as, *soon, sooner, soonest ; often, oftener, oftencst.*

Adverbs ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most* ; as, *wisely, more wisely, most wisely.*

Classification of Adverbs.

1. Of *Number* ; as, *Once, twice, thrice, &c.*
2. Of *Order* ; as, *First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, lastly, finally, &c.*
3. Of *Place* ; as, *Here, there, where, elsewhere, anywhere, somewhere, nowhere, herein, whither, thither, upward, downward, forward, backward, hence, thence, whence, &c.*
4. Of *Time* ; as, *Now, to-day, yesterday, to-morrow, before, heretofore, already, hitherto, lately, afterwards, instantly, presently, immediately, hereafter, henceforth, by and by, not yet, long since, long ago, oft, often, oftentimes, oftentimes, sometimes, soon, seldom, daily, yearly, always, when, then, again, ever, never, &c.*
5. Of *Quantity* ; as, *Much, little, enough, sufficiently, abundantly, how much, &c.*
6. Of *Manner or Quality* ; as, *Wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, quickly, slowly, badly, ably, admirably, correctly, softly, prudently, imprudently, ignorantly, &c.*
7. Of *Doubt* ; as, *Perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance, &c.*
8. Of *Affirmation* ; as, *Certainly, truly, undoubtedly, verily, surely, indeed, really, yea, yek, &c.*
9. Of *Negation* ; as, *Nay, no, not, by no means, not at all, in no wise, &c.*
10. Of *Interrogation* ; as, *How, why, wherefore, whether, &c.*
11. Of *Conjunction* ; as, *Together, generally, universally, &c.*
12. Of *Disjunction* ; as, *Asunder, oft, separately, apart, &c.*
13. Of *Similarity* ; as, *So, equally, thus, alike, &c.*

PARSING LESSON VII.

Adverbs.

The pupil writes *very correctly*.

Solution of *very* and *correctly*. *Very* is an adverb, and qualifies *correctly*, according to RULE XI. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Correctly* is an adverb, and qualifies the verb *writes*, according to RULE XI. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XI.

Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs ; as, " He writes *elegantly* ;" " We heard them *secretly* contriving evil ;" " She is *very* beautiful ;" " He speaks *very* gracefully."

He gave bountifully, they gave sparingly.

Very industrious scholars study constantly.

Behaving carelessly, boys do mischief.

The servant drove the horses very carelessly.

First, Peter will speak ; secondly, Stephen.

The man went again : he went twice.

They have seen him once, perhaps twice.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

A **PREPOSITION** is a word which serves to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them ; as, " He went *from* New-York *to* Philadelphia ;" " She sailed *with* us *to* London."

A list of the principal Prepositions.

At	by	over	beneath	amongst
in	from	under	beyond	against
of	upon	above	before	amidst
off	into	below	behind	towards
on	with	after	beside	except
to	within	about	besides	through
for	without	across	betwixt	throughout
up	between	down	among	underneath

PARSING LESSON VIII.

Prepositions.

I write *with* a pen.

Solution of *with* and *pen*. *With* is a preposition and relates to the noun *pen*. *Pen* is a common noun, third person, singular number, neuter gender, objective case, and governed by the *preposition with*, according to RULE XII. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XII.

Prepositions govern the objective case ; as, " He went *from* New-York *to* Boston ;" " I came *into* the house *with* him."

The army has encamped on the banks of the river.

The pen, with which I write, makes too large a mark.

They travelled through France, in haste, towards Italy.

On all occasions, she behaved with propriety.

From virtue to vice, the progress is gradual.

Quarrels frequently terminate in blows.

Virtue embalms the memory of the good.

We in vain look for comfort in wickedness.

Some things make for him, others against him.

They came from Philadelphia to New-York, by water.

OF CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

A **CONJUNCTION** is a word that is chiefly used to connect sentences ; joining two or more simple sentences into one compound one. It sometimes connects only words ; as, " John *and* William are happy, *because* they are good."

Conjunctions are divided into two sorts ; the Copulative and Disjunctive.

The copulative conjunction connects words and sentences together, and continues the sense ; as, " He and his sister study ;" " I will go *if* he will permit me."

The disjunctive conjunction joins words and sentences together, but expresses opposition of meaning in different degrees; as, "He or his sister studies;" "Virtue is amiable, but vice is odious."

A list of the principal Conjunctions.

Copulative. And, if, that, then, both, since, for, because, therefore, wherefore.

Disjunctive. But, or, nor, as, than, lest, though, unless, either, neither, yet, notwithstanding, except.

AN INTERJECTION is a word used to express passion or emotion; usually that which is sudden or violent; as, O! oh! alas! lo! behold! hark! hush! hist! foh! fie! away! oft! haw! pish! really! strange! here! ho! welcome! hail!

PARSING LESSON IX.

Conjunctions and Interjections.

John or James loves me; but alas! Peter and Paul hate me.

Solution. *John* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case to the verb *loves*, according to RULE IV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Or* is a disjunctive conjunction. *James* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, nominative case, connected to *John* by the conjunction *or*, according to RULE XIII. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Loves* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, and agrees with its nominative case *John* or *James*, according to RULE XIV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Me* is a personal pronoun, first person, singular number, objective case, and governed by the verb *loves*, according to RULE VI. (*Repeat the rule.*) *But* is a disjunctive conjunction. *Alas* is an interjection. *Peter* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, and with the connection of *Paul*, forms the nominative case to the verb *hate*, according to RULE IV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *And* is a copulative conjunction. *Paul* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, nominative case, connected to *Peter* by the conjunction *and*, according to RULE XIII. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Hate* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person plural, and agrees with its nominative case *Peter* and *Paul*, according to RULE XV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Me* is a personal pronoun, first person, singular number, objective case, and governed by the verb *hate*, according to RULE VI. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XIII.

Conjunctions connect nouns and pronouns in the same case, and verbs in the same moods and tenses; as, "They saw *John and Peter*;" "I taught *him and her*;" "They read and spell."

RULE XIV.

When two or more nouns, or pronouns, in the singular number, are connected by a disjunctive conjunction, the verb which agrees with them must be in the singular number; as, "He *or she writes*;" "Daniel, David, *or Henry, is* at school."

RULE XV.

When two or more nouns, or pronouns, in the singular number, are connected by a copulative conjunction, the verb which agrees with them, must be in the plural number; as, "He *and she are* dutiful;" "Daniel, David, *and Henry, are* at school."

Meekness and modesty adorn the female youth.

There is in many minds neither knowledge nor taste.

Oh! I have alienated my friend; alas! I fear for life.

We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice.

By diligence and frugality we arrive at competency.

His father, mother and brother, reside at New-York.

Guilt often casts a damp over our sprightliest hours.

He has equal knowledge, but inferiour judgement.

Prudence and perseverance overcome all obstacles.

Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.

You employ all your time in study and exercise.

Study strengthens the mind, and exercise the body.

I often see good people bestowing alms on the poor.

Idleness and ignorance produce many vices.

The wisest and best men sometimes commit errors.

The boy will have completed his task before you see him.

The coach and horses will have arrived to-morrow.

Mary studies better than Caroline or Elizabeth.

Those who labour with diligence, succeed in business.

The sun rules the day, and illumines the earth.

The moon rules the night, and cheers the wanderer.

She resides in the city; but he in the country.

Joseph forgave his brethren, because he was merciful.

He went with his brother, but without his sister.

When the mail returns, we shall hear from our friends.

The man who keeps his temper, will not be rash.

The man who lies, deceives or cheats, loses his reputation.

Conjugation of the verb TO LOVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The *Subjunctive Mood* expresses action or being in a doubtful or conditional manner, and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood; as, "*If thou learn, thou shalt be rewarded;*" "*Were he learned, he would be wise.*"

Present Tense
denotes present time.

Singular number.

1. If I love,
2. If thou love,
3. If he love.

Plural number.

- If we love,
If ye or you love,
If they love.

Imperfect Tense
denotes past time, however distant.

Singular number.

1. If I loved,
2. If thou lovedst,
3. If he loved.

Plural number.

- If we loved,
If ye or you loved,
If they loved.

Perfect Tense
denotes past time, but has reference also to the present.

Singular number.

1. If I have loved,
2. If thou hast loved,
3. If he has loved.

Plural number.

- If we have loved,
If ye or you have loved,
If they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense
denotes past time, but as prior to some other past time specified.

Singular number.

1. If I had loved,
2. If thou hadst loved,
3. If he had loved.

Plural number.

- If we had loved,
If ye or you had loved,
If they had loved.

First future Tense
denotes future time.

Singular number.

1. If I shall or will love,
2. If thou shalt or wilt love,
3. If he shall or will love.

Plural number.

- If we shall or will love,
If ye or you shall or will love,
If they shall or will love

Second future Tense
denotes future time, but as prior to some other future time specified.

Singular number.

1. If I shall have loved,
2. If thou shalt or wilt have loved, (loved.
3. If he shall or will have

Plural number.

- If we shall have loved,
If ye or you shall or will have loved, (loved.
If they shall or will have

Although the conjunction *if* is used in conjugating the verb in the subjunctive mood, yet any other conjunction, expressing condition, doubt, &c. may be used with equal propriety; as, *though, whether, unless, &c.*

PARSING LESSON X.

Exercises in the Subjunctive Mood.

If Jane persist in whispering, I shall correct her.
Unless she desist from talking, I shall admonish her.
Except she refrain from trifling, I shall punish her.
Though Charles neglect me, yet I respect him.
If they love me, they will keep my commandments.
If he acquire riches, he will make a good use of them

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The *Potential Mood* implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation, of action or being ; as, "*It may rain ; he may go, or stay ; I can ride ; he would walk ; they should learn.*"

The potential mood has only four tenses, viz. the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, and Pluperfect.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular number.**Plural number.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I may, can, or must love, | We may, can, or must love, |
| 2. Thou mayst, canst, or must love, | Ye or you may, can, or must love, |
| 3. He may, can, or must love. | They may, can, or must love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular number.**Plural number.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I might, could, would, or should love, | We might, could, would, or should love, |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love, | Ye or you might, could, would, or should love, |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should love. | They might, could, would, or should love. |

PERFECT TENSE.

*Singular number.**Plural number.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I may, can, or must have loved, | We may, can, or must have loved, |
| 2. Thou mayst, canst, or must have loved. | Ye or you may, can, or must have loved, |
| 3. He may, can, or must have loved. | They may, can, or must have loved, |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular number.**Plural number.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have loved, | We might, could, would, or should have loved, |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved, | Ye or you might, could, would, or should have loved, |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should have loved. | They might, could, would, or should have loved. |

The Potential mood becomes the Subjunctive, by means of the conjunctions *if, though, unless, &c.* being prefixed to its tenses, without any variations from the potential inflections ; as, "*If I could deceive him, I should abhor it.*"

PARSING LESSON XI.

Exercises in the Potential Mood.

We must be temperate, if we would enjoy health.
 He may rise early, for he must travel many miles.
 We would not serve him then, but we will hereafter.
 He would improve, if he applied himself to study.
 I told him that he might go, but he would not.
 He might have acquired wealth, if he had desired it.
 The man should have returned when he found them.
 He can acquire no virtue, unless he make some sacrifices.
 Thou shouldst not have boasted in his presence.
 They could have performed the business, but they would not.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The *Infinitive Mood* expresses action or being in a general and unlimited manner ; having no nominative case, consequently, neither number nor person ; as, “ *To act, to speak, to run, to be loved.*”*

The infinitive mood has only two tenses, the Present, and Perfect.

PRESENT TENSE.

To love.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The *Imperative Mood* is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting ; as, “ *Depart thou ; mind ye, let us stay ; go in peace.*”

The imperative mood has only one tense, the Present.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

2. Love, Love thou, or do thou love.

Plural number.

2. Love, Love ye or you, or do ye or you love.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT,

PERFECT,

COMPOUND PERFECT,

loving.

loved.

having loved.

PARSING LESSON XII.

Exercises in the Infinitive and Imperative Moods.

Strive to learn.

Solution. *Strive* is an irregular verb neuter, imperative mood, present tense, second person singular, and agrees with its nominative *thou*, understood, according to RULE V. (*Repeat the rule.*) *To learn* is a regular verb active, infinitive mood, present tense, and governed by the verb *strive*, according to RULE XVI. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XVI.

A verb in the infinitive mood, may be governed by a verb, noun, adjective, or participle ; as, “ *He loves to learn his book ;*” “ *They have a desire to improve ;*” “ *He is eager to learn ;*” “ *Endeavouring to persuade.*”

* The verbs which follow *bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see, &c.* are used in the infinitive mood without having the sign to prefixed to them ; as, “ *He bids me come ; I dare not speak ; we feel the earth tremble ; we hear her sing ; let me see the man ; I make him study ; he need not be afraid ; I see him run.*” In these examples, it would be inelegant to express the *to*, and say, *I heard her to sing, &c.*

Study diligently, if you wish to improve.
 A good man is unwilling to give pain to man or beast.
 Leave me, take off his chains and use him well.
 We dare not leave our studies without permission.
 We need not urge Charles to do good, he loves to do it.
 No more! unbind that trembling wretch; let him depart.
 No threatenings could make him violate the truth.
 Behave well, if thou lovest virtue or a good name.
 Strive to imitate the virtues which thou seest in others.
 Wealthy people have many temptations to resist.
 Pity the sorrows and sufferings of the poor and needy.
 He has a friend to assist him in all his troubles.
 We are anxious to improve all our time in study.
 It gives great pleasure to see youth engaged in learning.
 I dare not proceed so hastily, lest I should give offence.
 You ought not to walk too hastily.
 Will you hear me apply the rules of syntax?
 You need not despair, you will make a good scholar.

Conjugation of the Verb to BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Present Tense</i> denotes present time.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I am,	We are,
	2. Thou art,	Ye or you are,
	3. He, she or it is.	They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Imperfect Tense</i> denotes past time, how- ever distant.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I was,	We were,
	2. Thou wast,	Ye or you were,
	3. He was.	They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Perfect Tense</i> denotes past time, but has reference also to the present.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I have been,	We have been,
	2. Thou hast been,	Ye or you have been,
	3. He hath or has been.	They have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Pluperfect Tense</i> denotes past time, but as prior to some other past time specified.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I had been,	We had been,
	2. Thou hadst been,	Ye or you had been,
	3. He had been.	They had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

<i>First future Tense</i> denotes future time.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I shall or will be,	We shall or will be,
	2. Thou shalt or wilt be,	Ye or you shall or will be,
	3. He shall or will be.	They shall or will be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Second future Tense</i>	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
denotes future time, but as prior to some other future time specified.	1. I shall have been, 2. Thou shalt or wilt have been, 3. He shall or will have been.	We shall have been, Ye or you shall or will have been, They shall or will have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. If I be, 2. If thou be, 3. If he be.	1. If we be, If ye or you be, If they be.

Or thus :

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. If I am, 2. If thou art, 3. If he is.	1. If we are, If ye or you are, If they are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. If I were, 2. If thou wert, 3. If he were.	1. If we were, If ye or you were, If they were.

Or thus :

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. If I was, 2. If thou wast, 3. If he was.	1. If we were, If ye or you were, If they were.

The remaining tenses of this mood, are similar to the correspondent tenses of the Indicative Mood.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. I may, can, or must be, 2. Thou mayst, c. or m. be, 3. He may, c. or m. be.	We may, can, or must be, Ye or you may, c. or m. be, They may, c. or m. be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	[be, <i>Plural number.</i>	[be,
1. I might, could, would, or should 2. Thou mightst, c. w. or s. be, 3. He might, c. w. or should be.	We might, could, would, or should Ye or you might, c. w. or s. be, They might c. w. or s. be.	

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. I may, can, or must have been, 2. Thou mayst, c. or m. have been, 3. He may, c. or m. have been.	We may, can, or must have been, Ye or you m. c. or m. have been, They m. c. or must have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Singular number.</i> | <i>Plural number.</i> |
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have been, | We might, could, would, or should have been, |
| 2. Thou mightst, c. w. or s. have been, | Ye or you m. c. w. or s. have been, |
| 3. He might, c. w. or s. have been. | They m. c. w. or s. have been. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE

- Singular number.*
2. Be, be thou, or do thou be.

- Plural number.*
2. Be, be ye or you, or do ye or you be.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT,

Being.

PERFECT,

Been.

COMPOUND PERFECT,

Having been.

PARSING LESSON "XIII.

The verb TO BE.

Charity is the first law of humanity.

Solution of *law*. *Law* is a common noun, third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case after the *verb is*, according to RULE XVII. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XVII.

The verb *to be*, through all its variations, and passive verbs which signify naming, have the same case after, as before them; as, "*It is I*, be not afraid;" "*Whom do you fancy him to be*;" "*The child was named Thomas*;" "*Homer is styled the prince of poets*."

Idleness is the mother of many vices.

Hope is the last thing that dies in man.

He is not the person who it seemed he was.

It might have been he, but there is no proof of it.

Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.

The path of virtue, is the path of peace.

Our duty to benefactors, is love and gratitude.

Meekness and modesty are ornaments of youth.

Peace and happiness are the rewards of virtue.

Regret and shame are the attendants of vice.

I perceive that it is folly to grieve at trifles.

Youth is the season for improvement in knowledge.

Conjugation of the Passive Verb to BE LOVED.

A passive verb is formed by adding a perfect participle to the verb *be*, through all its variations, in the following manner.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I am loved,
2. Thou art loved,
3. He is loved.

Plural number.

- We are loved,
Ye or you are loved,
They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I was loved,
2. Thou wast loved,
3. He was loved.

Plural number.

- We were loved,
Ye or you were loved,
They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I have been loved,
2. Thou hast been loved,
3. He has been loved.

Plural number.

- We have been loved,
Ye or you have been loved,
They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I had been loved,
2. Thou hadst been loved,
3. He had been loved.

Plural number.

- We had been loved,
Ye or you had been loved,
They had been loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I shall or will be loved,
2. Thou shalt or wilt be loved,
3. He shall or will be loved.

Plural number.

- We shall or will be loved,
Ye or you shall or will be loved,
They shall or will be loved.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I shall have been loved, [loved, We shall have been loved, [loved,
2. Thou shalt or wilt have been Ye or you shall or will have been
3. He shall or will have been loved. They shall or will have been loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. If I be loved,
2. If thou be loved,
3. If he be loved.

Plural number.

- If we be loved,
If ye or you be loved,
If they be loved.

Or thus :

Singular number.

1. If I am loved,
2. If thou art loved,
3. If he is loved.

Plural number.

- If we are loved,
If ye or you are loved,
If they are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. If I were loved,
2. If thou wert loved,
3. If he were loved.

Plural number.

- If we were loved,
If ye or you were loved,
If they were loved.

Or thus :

Singular number.

1. If I was loved,
2. If thou wast loved,
3. If he was loved.

Plural number.

- If we were loved,
If ye or you were loved,
If they were loved.

The remaining tenses of this mood, are similar to the corresponding tenses of the Indicative Mood.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

- I may, can, or must be loved,
Thou mayst, c. or m. be loved,
He may, c. or m. be loved.

Plural number.

- We may, c. or m. be loved,
Ye or you m. c. or m. be loved,
They m. c. or m. be loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

- I might, could, would, or should be loved,
Thou mightst, c. w. or s. be loved,
He might, c. w. or s. be loved.

Plural number.

- We might, could, would, or should be loved,
Ye or you m. c. w. or s. be loved,
They m. c. w. or s. be loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

- I may, can, or must have been loved,
Thou mayst, c. or m. have been loved,
He may, c. or m. have been loved.

[loved, *Plural number.*

- We may, c. or m. have been loved,
Ye or you may, c. or m. have been loved,
They may, c. or m. have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

- I might, could, would, or should have been loved,
Thou mightst, c. w. or s. have been loved,
He might, c. w. or s. have been loved.

Plural number.

- We might, could, would, or should have been loved,
Ye or you m. c. w. or s. have been loved,
They m. c. w. or s. have been loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have been loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

- Be loved, be thou loved, or do thou be loved.

Plural number.

- Be loved, be ye or you loved, or do ye or you be loved.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT,
PERFECT,
COMPOUND PERFECT,

Being loved.

Loved.

Having been loved.

PARSING LESSON XIV.

Passive Verbs.

The master teaches the neighbour's little children.
 The neighbour's little children are taught by the master.
 The carpenter built those elegant houses.
 Those elegant houses were built by the carpenter.
 The industrious farmer cultivates his farm well.
 The farm is well cultivated by the industrious farmer.
 He should have been carried, had I known his situation.
 Being ridiculed and despised, he became melancholy.
 Having been ridiculed, he left the company.
 Ridiculed, despised, and insulted, he became discouraged.
 If he has been seen, he has not been caught.
 If I were beaten as badly as he, I should complain.
 You are esteemed because you are honest. [formed.
 Mentally and bodily, we are curiously and wonderfully
 The person will have been executed when the pardon
 arrives.
 He is esteemed, both by his parents and brothers.
 A plain understanding, is often joined with great worth.

A CATALOGUE OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

In the following list, the verbs which are conjugated regularly as well as irregularly, are marked with an *n*.

<i>Present tense.</i>	<i>Imperfect tense.</i>	<i>Perfect participle.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect part.</i>
Abide	abode	abode	Cast	cast	cast
Am	was	been	Catch	caught <i>n</i> .	caught <i>n</i> .
Arise	arose	arisen	Chide	chid	chidden }
Awake	awoke <i>n</i>	awaked	Choose	chose	chosen
Bear	bore	borne	Cleave,	clove, <i>or</i>	cleft, <i>or</i> }
Beat	beat	beat, <i>or</i> }	to split	cleft	cloven }
Begin	began	beaten }	Cling	clung	clung
Bend	bent	begun }	Clothe	clothed	clad <i>n</i> .
Bereave	bereft <i>n</i> .	bent	Come	cam	come
Beseech	besought	bereft <i>n</i> .	Cost	cost	cost
Bid	bid, <i>or</i>	besought	Crow	crew <i>n</i> .	crowed
Bind	bade	bid, <i>or</i> }	Creep	crept	crept
Bite	bitten	bidden }	Cut	cut	cut
Bleed	bled	bound	Dare*	durst	dared
Blow	blew	bitten, bit	Deal	dealt <i>n</i> .	dealt <i>n</i> .
Break	broke	bled	Dig	dug <i>n</i> .	dug <i>n</i> .
Breed	bred	blown	Do	did	done
Bring	brought	broken	Draw	drew	drawn
Build	built	bred	Drive	drove	driven
Burst	burst	brought	Drink	drank	drunk
Buy	bought	built	Dwell	dwelt <i>n</i> .	dwelt
		burst	Eat	eat, <i>or</i> ate	eaten
		bought	Fall	fell	fallen

* Dare, to venture. Dare, to challenge, *n*.

<i>sent.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. part.</i>
ed	fed	fed	Shake	shook	shaken
el	felt	felt	Shape	shaped	shapen R.
ht	fought	fought	Shave	shaved	shaven R.
d	found	found	Shear	sheared	shorn R.
e	fled	fled	Shed	shed	shed
ng	flung	flung	Shine	shone R.	shone R.
	flew	flown	Show	showed	shown
get	forgot	forgotten	Shoe	shod	shod
sake	forsook	forsaken	Shoot	shot	shot
ze	froze	frozen	Shrink	shrank	shrank
	got	got	Shred	shred	shred
d	gilt R.	gilt R.	Shut	shut	shut
d	girt R.	girt R.	Sing	sung, sang	sung
e	gave	given	Sink	sunk	sunk
	went	gone	Sit	sat	sat
ive	graved	graven R.	Slay	slew	slain
nd	ground	ground	Sleep	slept	slept
ow	grew	grown	Slide	slid	slidden
ve	had	had	Sling	slung	slung
ng	hung R.	hung R.	Slink	slunk	slunk
ar	heard	heard	Slit	slit R.	slit R.
w	hewed	hewn R.	Smite	smote	smitten
le	hidden	hidden, hid	Sow	sowed	sown R.
	hit	hit	Speak	spoke	spoken
ld	held	held	Speed	sped	sped
rt	hurt	hurt	Spend	spent	spent
sp	kept	kept	Spill	spilt R.	spilt R.
it	knit R.	knit R.	Spin	spun	spun
ow	knew	known	Spit	spit	spit
le	laded	laden	Split	split	split
y	laid	laid	Spread	spread	spread
id	led	led	Spring	sprung	sprung
ive	left	left	Stand	stood	stood
nd	lent	lent	Steal	stole	stolen
	let	let	Stick	stuck	stuck
*	lay	lain	Sting	stung	stung
id	loaded	laden R.	Stink	stunk	stunk
se	lost	lost	Stride	strid, or	strid, or
ke	made	made		strode	stridden
et	met	met	Strike	struck	struck
w	mowed	mown R.	String	strung	strang
y	paid	paid	Strive	strove	striven
t	put	put	Swear	swore	sworn
ad	read	read	Sweat	sweat R.	sweat R.
nd	rent	rent	Swell	swelled	swollen R.
l	rid	rid		swum	swum
ig	rung, rang	rung	Swim	swam	swung
se	rose	risen	Swing	swung	swung
re	rived	riven	Take	took	taken
n	ran	run	Teach	taught	taught
w	sawed	sawn R.	Tear	tore	torn
y	said	said	Tell	told	told
e	saw	seen	Think	thought	thought
k	sought	sought	Thrive	throve R.	thriven
ll	sold	sold	Throw	threw	thrown
nd	sent	sent	Thrust	thrust	thrust
t	set	set	Tread	trod	trod
			Wax	waxed	waxed R.

lie, to lie down

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. p</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf part.</i>
Wear	wore	worn	Wind	wound	wound
Weave	wove	woven	Work	wrought	wrought
Weep	wept	wept	Wring	wrung	wrung
Win	won	won	Write	wrote	written

'Defective verbs are those which are used only in some of the moods and tenses, and have no participles.

The principal of them are the following.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect part. wanting.</i>
May,	might.	_____
Can,	could.	_____
Will,	would.	_____
Shall,	should.	_____
Must,	must.	_____
Ought,	ought.	_____
	quoth.	_____

All these are used as auxiliaries except *ought* and *quoth*: these two are never used as such. *Ought* is the same in both tenses. Its tense may be determined by the following infinitive. When the following infinitive is in the present tense, *ought* is in the present tense; as, "He *ought* to go;" and when followed by the infinitive perfect, *ought* is in the imperfect tense; as, "He *ought* to have gone." *Quoth* is now obsolete, except in poetry and burlesque.

PARSING LESSON XV.

Nouns in apposition, and in the nominative case independent.

George, James Monroe, the president, is a wise man.

Solution of *George, James Monroe, and president.* *George* is a proper noun, second person, singular number, masculine gender, and in the nominative case independent, according to RULE XVIII. (*Repeat the rule.*) *James Monroe* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case to the verb *is*, according to RULE IV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *President* is a common noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, nominative case, and put in apposition* with the noun *James Monroe*; according to RULE XIX. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XVIII.

When a direct address is made, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case independent;† as, "O king, live forever;" "O house of Israel;" "Children, obey your parents;" "O thou man of God."

* By apposition is understood, the addition of another word or name for the same person or thing, in order more fully to define and explain the meaning or sense of it.

† What is meant by its being independent, is, that it is independent of any verb. It is independent only, when it has no verb to agree with it.

RULE XIX.

Two or more nouns signifying the same thing, are put, by apposition, in the same case; as, "*Paul the Apostle*;" "*Solomon, the son of David, king of Israel.*"

Girls, you understand this rule very well.

Boys, I love you for your good conduct.

Newton the philosopher, was a wise man.

Washington the general, commanded the army.

Christ the Saviour, was crucified on Calvary.

Father, forgive them, they know not what they do.

It must be so, Plato, thou reasonest well. [rents.]

Parents, instruct your children: Children, obey your pa-

Richard the instructor, teaches his neighbour's children.

Clinton the governour of the state of New-York, is at Albany.

James Monroe, president of the United States, is at Washington.

The nominative case is sometimes composed of the infinitive mood or part of a sentence.

PARSING LESSON XVI.

To see is desirable. *To see the sun* is pleasant.

Solution of *to see*, and *to see the sun*. *To see* is a verb in the infinitive mood, and the nominative case to the verb *is*, according to RULE XX. (*Repeat the rule.*) *To see the sun* is part of a sentence, which is the nominative case to the verb *is*, according to RULE XX. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XX.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes put as the nominative case to the verb; as, "*To swear is wicked*;" "*That any thing can exist, without existing in space, is to my mind incomprehensible.*"

To err is human: to forgive divine.

To swear is wicked: to steal criminal.

To live is desirable: to die dreadful.

To excel others in learning, is commendable.

To die is the inevitable lot of man.

To live a life of virtue, is commendable.

To sleep the sleep of death, is the lot of man.

To love our Maker, is our reasonable duty.

That virtue will be rewarded, and vice punished, is a doctrine plainly taught in the bible.

PARSING LESSON XVII.

Nominative case absolute.

The general being slain, the army was routed.

Solution. *The general being slain*, being independent of the rest of the sentence, is the nominative case absolute, according to RULE XXI. (*Repeat the Rule.*)

RULE XXI.

A noun or pronoun, joined with a participle, independent of a verb, forms the nominative case absolute; as, "*The lecture being finished*, the assembly withdrew;" "*Shame being lost*, all virtue is lost."

The rain having ceased, the men pursued their journey.

The sun being risen, the weather became fine.

She having arrived, we retired to the country.

They having departed, we proceeded towards the city.

He being dismissed, they returned to the village.

The assembly being composed, he resumed his oration.

They being friendly, we accomplished our object.

The parliament having justified the king's conduct, the mob dispersed.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES IN PARSING.

PARSING LESSON XVIII.

Hope, the balm of life, soothes the soul.

Beware of one who has been your enemy.

He cannot go wrong whom virtue guides.

We should be generous but not profligate.

We should prefer our duty to our pleasure.

Keep yourself from passion and peevishness.

They who seek wisdom, will certainly find her.

Yielding to immoral pleasure, corrupts the heart.

We should not practice what we blame in others.

If our desires be moderate, our wants will be few.

Indolence frustrates every design of our existence.

To have good and kind parents, is a great blessing.

Guilt often casts a damp over our sprightliest hours.

Bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue.

Young people should reverence their parents at home, strangers when abroad, and themselves when alone.

Learning is the delight of youth, the comfort of old age, and the only sure guide to honour and preferment.

Those are the best instructors, that teach in their lives, and prove their words by their actions.

They that speak without care, often remember their own words with sorrow.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Interest speaks all-sorts of languages, and acts all manner of parts ; virtues are lost in interest, as rivers in seas.

Wisdom leads us to speak and act what is most proper : prudence prevents our speaking or acting improperly.

Virtue, corrupted with vain glory, turns to pride ; pride poisoned with malice, becomes envy.

Join, therefore, humility with your virtue, and pride shall have no footing, nor envy find an entrance.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

A good conscience seats the mind on a rich throne of lasting quietness ; but horror waits upon a guilty soul.

Passion is a sort of fever in the mind, which always leaves us weaker than it found us.

The expectation of future happiness, is the best relief of anxious thoughts, the most perfect cure of melancholy, the guide of life, and a comfort in death.

Diligence is a fair fortune, and industry a good estate : idleness wastes a man as insensibly, as industry improves him.

Diligence, the handmaid of providence, is parent of intelligence, and the noble dispenser of excellence ; all arts and sciences are at her command, she crowns her sons and lovers with riches and honour.

The violation of truth, is so infamous a crime, that it ought to be avoided by every one.

Lying is one of the most scandalous sins that can be committed between man and man ; a crime of a deep die, and of an extensive nature, leading into innumerable sins ; for lying is practised to deceive, injure, betray, rob, and destroy.

The luxurious live to eat and drink ; but the wise and temperate eat and drink to live.

Wisdom is better without an inheritance, than an inheritance without wisdom.

A great fortune in the hands of a fool, is a great misfortune. The more riches he has, the greater fool he is.

True friendship is like sound health, the value of it is seldom known until it is lost.

None are so fond of secrets, as those who do not mean to keep them ; such persons covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.

PARSING LESSON XIX.

A few examples in which the same word differently situated or applied, constitutes several of the parts of speech.

Damp air is injurious to health.

Guilt sheds a *damp* upon our sprightliest hours.

Let no disappointment *damp* your enterprise.

Every being loves its *like*.

The gospel makes *like* promises to all.

I *like* to see every human being happy.

You should acquit yourselves *like* men.

Those *that* would excel, must be attentive.

I wish *that that* idea might be forcibly impressed.

I wish *that* he would lend me *that* book *that* you sold him.

I will submit, *for* submission brings peace.

It is *for* our health to be temperate.

We all *hope* for happiness hereafter.

Hope is the last thing that dies in man.

After a *calm*, we may expect a storm.

It is easier to prevent passion than to *calm* it.

A *calm* evening often succeeds a stormy day.

Still waters are commonly the deepest.

We should endeavour to *still* the angry passions.

They are *still* afraid, though out of all danger.

He *provided* money for his journey.

I will go, *provided* he will accompany me.

It is *much* more blessed to give, than to receive.

Much money has been expended to little purpose.

Where *much* is given, *much* will be required.

The *fair* was numerously attended.

His character is *fair* and honourable.

The *hail* was very destructive.

We *hail* you as friends and brothers.

He has served them with his *utmost* ability.

When we do our *utmost*, no more is required.

Little things appear great to *little* minds.

Little do the gay think of the misery around them.

The scholars are employed in a very useful *study*.

The industrious scholars *study* grammar.

To-morrow may be better weather than *to-day*.

I read *to-day*, but I shall write *to-morrow*.

Mind what is dictated by infinite wisdom.

Cultivate your *mind*, it will render old age happy.

RECAPITULATION OF THE RULES OF SYNTAX.



Exercises in false Grammar annexed, adapted to the different rules of Syntax; to be corrected and parsed by the learner.

RULE I.*

Articles belong to nouns which they limit or define; as, "*A book; an apple; the house; the stars.*"

RULE II.

A noun or pronoun in the possessive case, is governed by the noun it possesses; as, "*John's book;*" "*Perry's victory;*" "*Every tree is known by its fruit.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

Moses rod was turned into a serpent.

If ye suffer for righteousness's sake, happy are ye.

Nevertheless, Asa his heart was perfect with the Lord.

Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

The girls books were kept in better order than the boys.

Wisdoms precepts are the good boys greatest delight.

A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.

RULE III.

Adjectives belong to the nouns or pronouns which they qualify; as, "*A wise man; a great house; he is good*"

RULE IV.

The nominative case governs the verb; as, "*Thou lovest; he walks; birds sing.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

He that thinks twice before he speak once, will speak twice the better for it.

Is thou well? Has thou been to town to-day

She that art virtuous deserves esteem.

The girls was here yesterday, but are absent to-day.

There is many occasions in life, in which silence is a mark of true wisdom.

* There are no corrections to be made under the I. III. VII. IX. XVI. and XVIII. RULES.

RULE V.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person ; as, " *He writes ; the trees grow.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

Thou should be more diligent in attending to thy studies
Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.

Disappointments sinks the heart of man ; but the renewal of hope give consolation.

The mechanism of clocks and watches were totally unknown a few centuries ago.

What avails the best sentiments, if people do not live suitably to them ?

RULE VI.

Active verbs govern the objective case ; as, " *Cain smote Abel ;*" " *Truth ennobles her.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

He that is idle and mischievous reprove sharply.

The master loves thou, because thou art diligent.

The man who he raised from obscurity, is dead.

Whatever others do, let thou and I perform our duty.

They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature.

Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth.

RULE VII.

Every adjective pronoun belongs to some noun expressed or understood ; as, " *My house ; every tree ; these books ; any book.*"

RULE VIII.

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns they represent, in gender and number ; as, " *This is the man whom I love.*" " *That is the vice which I hate.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

The prisoners which broke jail, have returned.

The exercise of reason appears as little in the sportsmen, as in the beasts whom they sometimes hunt, and by whom they are sometimes hunted.

RULE IX.

Participles generally relate to nouns or pronouns ; as, " *Charles loving his parents, obeyed them ;*" " *I saw him labouring in the field.*"

RULE X.

Participles, derived from active verbs, govern the objective case ; as, " Charles *loving* his *parents*, obeyed them."

Exercises in false syntax.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools.

Suspecting not only we, but they also, he was studious to avoid all intercourse.

I could not avoid considering, in some degree, they as enemies to me, and thou as a suspicious friend.

RULE XI.

Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs ; as, " He writes *elegantly* ;" " We heard them *secretly* contriving evil ;" " She is *very* beautiful ;" " He speaks *very* gracefully."

Exercises in false syntax.

He acted agreeable to his promise.

He conducted himself very unsuitable to his profession.

She writes very neat, and spells accurate.

Very industrious scholars study constant.

She was exceeding careful not to give offence.

He gave bountiful, but they gave sparing.

He was prodigal, and his property is now near exhausted.

RULE XII.

Prepositions govern the objective case ; as, " He went *from* New-York *to* Boston ; " I came *into* the house *with* him.

Exercises in false syntax.

From he that is needy and afflicted, turn not away.

I hope it is not I who they are displeased with.

Does that boy know who he speaks to ?

Who does he offer such language to ?

From the character of those persons who you associate with, your own will be established.

Associate not thyself with those who none can speak well of.

What concord can subsist between those who commit crimes, and they who abhor them ?

RULE XIII.

Conjunctions connect nouns and pronouns in the same case, and verbs in the same moods and tenses ; as, " They saw *John and Peter* ;" " I taught *him and her* ;" " They read and spell."

Exercises in false syntax.

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.
 She and him are very unhappily connected.
 He invited my brother and I to see his garden.
 She is more fond of reading than him.
 I esteem him, and her, and they.
 Peter and me will go to church to-morrow.
 George and him are very good writers.

RULE XIV.

When two or more nouns, or pronouns, in the singular number, are connected by a disjunctive conjunction, the verb which agrees with them, must be in the singular number ; as, " He or she writes ;" " Daniel, David, or Henry is at school."

Exercises in false syntax.

Ignorance or negligence have caused this mistake.
 Knowledge or virtue are preferable to riches.
 His father, mother, or brother, reside at New-York.
 Neither prosperity nor adversity have improved them.
 There are many faults in spelling, which neither analogy nor pronunciation justify.
 Man's happiness, or misery, are in a great measure, put into his own hands.

RULE XV

When two or more nouns, or pronouns, in the singular number, are connected by a copulative conjunction, the verb which agrees with them, must be in the plural number ; as, " He and she are dutiful ;" " Daniel, David, and Henry are at school."

Exercises in false syntax.

Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.
 Sobriety and humility leads to honour.
 Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.
 Coffee and sugar is imported from the West Indies.

In unity consists the welfare and security of every society.
 The inquisitive and curious is generally talkative.
 Religion and knowledge excels wealth and grandeur.
 His politeness and good disposition was entirely changed.
 Humility and love, whatever obscurities may involve religious tenets, constitutes the essence of true religion.
 What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance?

RULE XVI.

A verb in the infinitive mood, may be governed by a verb, noun, adjective, or participle ; as, "*He loves to learn his book ;*" "*They have a desire to improve ;*" "*He is eager to learn ;*" "*Endeavouring to persuade.*"

RULE XVII.

The verb *to be*, through all its variations, and passive verbs which signify naming, have the same case after, as before them ; as, "*It is I, be not afraid ;*" "*Whom do you fancy him to be ;*" "*The child was named Thomas ;*" "*Homer is styled the prince of poets.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

I believe it to be they who raised the report.
 It was not me who made the noise.
 Whom do men say that I am ?
 I would act the same part, if I were him or in his situation.
 Thou art him who sold the books.
 He is not the person whom he appeared to be.
 Let him be who he may, I am not afraid of him.
 It might have been him, but there is no proof of it.
 He is not the person whom it seemed he was.
 If it were not him, who do you imagine it to have been.
 He so much resembled his brother, that at first sight I took it to be he.

I cannot tell who has befriended me, unless it is him from whom I have received many benefits.

RULE XVIII.

When a direct address is made, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case independent ; as, "*O king, live forever ;*" "*O house of Israel ;*" "*Children, obey your parents ;*" "*O thou man of God.*"

RULE XIX.

Two or more nouns signifying the same thing, are put, by apposition, in the same case; as, "*Paul the Apostle*," "*Solomon, the son of David, king of Israel.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

I gave my book to James, he who was here yesterday.
The estate was left to Simon and John, the two eldest sons, they that had been to Europe.

Art thou acquainted with Clariissa the milliner, she whom we met in our walks this morning.

Augustus the Roman emperor; him who succeeded Julius Cesar, is variously described.

This house belongs to William, the carpenter, he who built it.

The money was left to David and Daniel, the two youngest sons, they that had been to England.

RULE XX.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes put as the nominative case to the verb; as, "*To swear* is wicked;" "*That any thing can exist, without existing in space*, is to my mind incomprehensible."

Exercises in false syntax.

To do unto all men, as we would that they, in similar circumstances, should do unto us, constitute the great principle of virtue.

From a fear of the world's censure, to be ashamed of the practice of precepts which the heart approves and embraces, mark a feeble and imperfect character.

RULE XXI.

A noun or pronoun, joined with a participle, independent of a verb, forms the nominative case absolute; as, "*The lecture being finished*, the assembly withdrew;" "*Shame being lost*, all virtue is lost."

Exercises in false syntax.

Him having ended his discourse, the assembly dispersed.

Them being willing to improve, the study was rendered agreeable.

They were all more or less censurable, her only excepted, who was very circumspect in her conduct.

CONTENTS.



<i>Section.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
1. Observations on rash judgment.	15
2. Monosyllables.	17
3. The diligent Scholar.	23
4. Reflections on Sun-set.	24
5. Select Sentences.	25
6. Monosyllables continued.	26
7. Monition to Children.	30
8. The Village Green.	32
9. To a Child five years old.	33
10. Monosyllables continued.	33
11. On Reading.	39
12. Mankind are dependent on each other.	41
13. Address from a Teacher to his Pupils, on the usefulness of learning.	41
14. Monosyllables continued.	44
15. The danger of keeping Bad Company.	48
16. True Pleasure.	50
17. Life is a flower.	51
18. Monosyllables continued.	52
19. Mortality:	55
20. Immortality.	56
21. Health.	57
22. Words of two syllables, accented on the first.	58
23. Description of the Sloth.	62
24. The Sluggard.	64
25. On Early Rising.	64
26. Words of two syllables, accented on the first; Continued.	65
27. An Address to Parents.	69
28. Rich and Poor.	70
29. Select Sentences.	71
30. Words of two syllables, accented on the first; Continued.	73
31. The Close of Life.	77
32. The Funeral.	79
33. The Rose.	80
34. Words of two syllables, accented on the first; Continued.	80
35. An Address to Youth.	85
36. A view of the Starry Heavens.	87
37. Words of two syllables, accented on the first; Continued.	88
38. Cleanliness.	93
39. Honour.	94
40. Words of two syllables, accented on the first; Continued.	96
41. On bridling the tongue.	100
42. An Indian king's advice to his Son.	102
43. Words of two syllables, accented on the second.	103
44. The Pupil's address to his School Companions.	108
45. The fall of the Leaf.	109
46. The Cuckoo.	110
47. Heavenly Wisdom.	110
48. Words of two syllables, accented on the second; Continued.	111
49. Drunkenness.	117

CONTENTS.

Section.	Page.
60. Ravages of Dissipation.	118
61. Description of a Battle.	119
62. Words of three syllables, accented on the first.	121
63. Filial Affection and Intrepidity. Story of Volney Beckner, who was devoured by a Shark, at the age of twelve years.	126
64. Divine Providence.	129
65. Words of three syllables, accented on the first; Continued.	131
66. Modesty.	136
67. The pleasures resulting from a proper use of our faculties.	137
68. Words of three syllables, accented on the first; Continued.	138
69. Select Sentences.	143
70. Winter.—A Season for remembering the Poor.	145
71. Friendship.	146
72. Words of three syllables, accented on the second.	147
73. On the Animal World, and the Scale of Beings.	151
74. On Profane Cursing and Swearing.	153
75. Words of three syllables accented on the second; Continued.	154
76. On Procrastination.	160
77. Woman.	163
78. Words of three syllables, accented on the third.	163
79. Words of four syllables, accented on the first.	166
80. Agriculture.	168
81. Extract from a Poem, entitled, "Agriculture, or Happy American Farmer."	170
82. Words of four syllables, accented on the second.	171
83. The Wisdom of Providence displayed in the Seasons.	178
84. Advice to Youth on decent Behaviour.	179
85. Words of four syllables, accented on the third.	182
86. Writing.	185
87. On saying too much.	186
88. Words of five syllables, accented on the second.	188
89. Words of five syllables, accented on the third.	190
90. What is time?	192
91. Youth.	193
92. Night.	194
93. Words of five syllables, accented on the fourth.	195
94. Words of six, seven, and eight syllables.	196
95. The Fourth of July.	198
96. Ode for the Fourth of July.	200
An Abridgment of English Grammar.	201
Of Articles.	201
Of Nouns.	202
Of Adjectives.	206
Of Pronouns.	207
Of Verbs.	208
Of Participles.	212
Of Adverbs.	213
Of Prepositions.	215
Of Conjunctions and Interjections	215
Exercises in false Grammar.	233





**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

MAR 16 1917

~~SECRET~~ 4 19102

form 410

Form 410

NOV 6 1964

